HISTORY OF THE OHIO FALLS CITIES AND THEIR COUNTIES

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1778.

HISTORY OF

THE OHIO FALLS CITIES

AND THEIR COUNTIES,

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

VOL. II.

CLEVELAND, O.:
L. A. WILLIAMS & CO.

1882.

Reg 12876
F457.J4 H5

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE thanks of the compilers and publishers of this volume are cordially rendered to the large number of prominent citizens, in all three of the counties with which it deals, for their invaluable aid and co-operation in the difficult labor of collecting, for the first time, the annals of the region about the Falls of the Ohio. That section of the book relating to the precincts of Jefferson county has been prepared by Mr. Cole, of Cincinnati; the Floyd county work was done by Mr. N. N. Hill, Jr., of Newark, Ohio; that for Clark county by Mr. M. L. Bevis, of Preston, Hamilton county, Ohio, except the Jeffersonville chapters, which were prepared by Messrs. A. R. Wildman and Walter Buell, of Cleveland, Ohio. The General History of the Indiana counties was chiefly written by the compilers in general charge of the work. The biographical work is by various hands. It is hoped that all parts will prove satisfactory, in the points of accuracy, fullness, and mechanical execution, to the generous patrons of the enterprise.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 27, 1882.

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INDIANA
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OLDHAM CO.
SHELBY CO.
SPENCER CO.
BULLITT CO.
HARRISON CO.
FLOYD CO.
HARDIN CO.
N
Clarksville
JEFFERSONVILLE
NEW ALBANY
Harrods Creek P.O.
Worthingtons P.O.
O'BANNONS
SPRINGDALE
O'Bannon P.O.
HARRODS CREEK
Cross Pt.
GILMANS
CINCINNATI
Williams Sta.
Eden P.O.
BOSTON
Middletown P.O.
Brooklyn
Floyds Fork P.O.
Boston Sta. P.O.
Long Run P.O.
St Mathews P.O.
MIDDLETOWN
Beargrass
BLANKENBAKER
LOUISVILLE
PARK LAND
TWO MILE
Fisherville P.O.
Jeffersontown P.O.
FISHERVILLE
JEFFERSONTOWN
Gin & Lou. Junc.
SPRING HOUSE
GARDEN
CANE RUN
SHARDINE
Newburgh P.O.
Louisville & Nashville R.R.
Louisville & Nashville & Great Southern R.R.
Louisville & Nashville & Short Line R.R.
Seatonville Br.
Fairmount P.O.
SEATONVILLE
SHIVELEYS
Pleasure Ridge Park P.O.
ASH POND
Old Deposit Sta.
CROSS ROADS
FAIRMOUNT
JOHNSTOWN
Valley Sta. P.O.
WOODS
Cross Roads P.O.
Forest P.O.
MEADOW LAWN
Meadow Lawn Sta.
Brownsboro Br.
River View P.O.

History of the Ohio Falls Counties.

PRECINCTS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

SEATONVILLE PRECINCT.

The land in this precinct is poor in sections, the country very uneven, hills and ravines predominating. The roads are also very irregular, and generally take the course of the creeks, the bed of which constitutes the highway. Now and then some road angles across the country, and through the wood land, but in many places, especially in the southern part, there are none save some bridle-paths, leading to and from the neighbors' houses.

The original mistake made in granting patents to possession of lands on merely paying a fee of ten dollars, with the privilege of as much land in lieu of same as the speculator would map out, has always caused much trouble.

With such liberties it is easy to see how ambitious speculators would seek out this land, blaze a few trees, as indices to the boundary lines, no matter how irregular that might be, and then have the same recorded properly in the archives of the State. The numerous surveys, the irregularity of laid out farms frequently led to serious trouble. Claims would overlap each other until as many as twelve or fifteen owners could be found for one dry spot of earth. No sooner would some stranger from another State secure his possessions with a snug cottage than would come along an owner of some parcel of his ground with a right prior to his.

These things were tolerated at first with a patience characteristic of a man always wanting to be at peace with his neighbor, but the pest of prior claims was not removed until the shot gun was called into requisition, and it became a serious matter for any one to saddle a good price on his right of priority and claim land or money.

The early settlers of this precinct left but little record of themselves save mere threads of traditionary events. They usually, as was the case always at first, settled along the water courses, or near perennial streams of water. In an early day attractions were probably as great in this section of the country as were found anywhere in the county. Louisville had abundance of water, but good land was found at Seatonville, and as for the metropolis of the State, there was as much likelihood of the latter place being that city as the former in the minds of the first settlers.

One of the first settlers of this precinct was a Mr. Mills, of Virginia, who came in a very early day, riding an old gray mare, for which he was offered ten acres of land, now the central portion of Louisville city. One of his sons, Isaac by name, born in 1796, was an early settler of this part of the country, also.

The Funks—John, Peter, and Joseph—were early settlers in this precinct. John and Peter owned a mill near Seatonville, probably the first in the county. Of this family of brothers, John and Joe had no children, but Peter has descendants living at the present time.

George Seaton, was born near Seatonville, April 3, 1781, and died July 6, 1835, and from him the village of this precinct takes its name. They were a family of marked characteristics, and have descendants living at the present time, and did much to advance the interests of the new settlements. George Seaton was one of the first magistrates of the precinct.

Fielding Wigginton, at thirteen years of age, came here in 1803, but finally settled in Bullitt county, where he died. A name to be revered as among the early settlers was a Rev. William P. Barnett, a minister of the Baptist church for over forty years. He was married twice, his second wife being the mother of John Wigginton's wife.

The Bridwells were also very early settlers. Mr. John Wigginton's mother was one of this family.

Hezekiah Pound came from New Jersey in an early day, and settled upon a tract of land a little southeast of Seatonville, where J. M. Pound now lives.

At that time there was a sentinel station where Mr. George Welsh now lives. His son John Pound was born in this precinct July 31, 1784, and died August 26, 1851. He married a Miss Paulina Boyer November 18, 1808, and had eight children. The grandfather was in the Revolution, and several of his children were in the War of 1812.

In the southern part of the precinct, on Broad river, Mr. George Markwell settled in a very early day. He was a native of Wales, and after coming here entered three or four hundred acres of land. The stone at the head of his grave on the old homestead, owned now by John B. Markwell, gives his birth date as 1751. He died in December, 1828. Jane, his wife, died at the age of seventy-two, and lies by his side. His sons, born in the 1780's, are also buried in this yard.

A prominent man of this precinct, from whom also prominent families have descended, was a Mr. Wish, who settled near Seatonville at a very early day.

FIRST MILL.

The first mill built in this precinct was by a Mr. Mundell, on Floyd's fork, one-half mile below Seatonville. This was probably before the year 1800. Mr. Mundell operated by the water power gained by this stream both a saw-mill and a grist-mill. The Funks finally purchased this property more than sixty years ago, and operated these mills for a number of years. The new mill was built as early as in 1832.

Mr. Isaac Mills worked there as a stone mason. The mill was in successful operation as late as in the year 1876, when it stopped.

Mr. Mills built in the year 1866, a saw-mill, and in 1870 attached to it a grist-mill, both of which are in good condition. The saw-mill has a capacity of three thousand feet. The grist-mill runs two buhr of stones—one for corn and the other for wheat.

The first church in this precinct was the Old-school Baptist church on Chenoweth run. This church was in successful operation by that denomination up to the year 1820.

Rev. John G. Johnson, an old Baptist preacher, ministered to the people in an early day. The building was a simple log structure, probably thirty by forty feet, and stood where the graveyard now is. Among the very early preachers might be mentioned the names of William Hub, Zaccheus Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Garrett, the Wallers, Rev. Andrew Jackson, Rev. A. Mobley, and Richard Nash. The church built in 1849 or 1850, is a frame, thirty-five by fifty. The membership at the present time is about one hundred and sixty. Elder Clifton Allen is at present the preacher to this congregation. The elders of the church are Jeff Young, George W. Welsh, and H. C. Mills; Kenner Mills, superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Radham Seaton, the first of that family in Kentucky, and grandfather of Charles A. and W. Chesley Seaton, came to Jefferson county from Virginia. Soon after his arrival he married Mary Curry, daughter of Thomas Curry, a native of Virginia, by whom he had four children: Sarah, Thomas C., Elizabeth, and Kenner, who was born April 17, 1797. Radham Seaton had fourteen brothers and two sisters. His wife's mother was Sarah M'Carthy, whose sister, Margaret Chenoweth, was scalped by the Indians at her home near Linn Station, in the noted Chenoweth massacre. Radham Seaton died when about forty years old, from injuries received while logging. His son Kenner lived on the home place and was a farmer. He was married September 26, 1833, and had seven children, of whom four are living. He died in the room in which he was born on the 26th of August, 1872. C. A. Seaton was born January 8, 1836, and W. Chesley, October 22, 1847. These brothers were educated in the common schools, and have until recently been farmers. In 1872 the elder of these brothers

erected a building and engaged in general merchandise business. The brother afterwards became a partner. The village of Seatonville was founded by them, and the precinct received their name. C. A. Seaton is now serving a second term as magistrate of this precinct, besides serving as deputy marshal of the county, an office to which he was elected last August. January 24, 1856, he married Mary E. Kelly, a native of Jefferson county, and daughter of Captain Samuel Kelly, an officer in the War of 1812. She has borne him seven children, of whom one boy and three girls are living. W. Chesley, in August of 1878, was elected deputy sheriff of Jefferson county, and is now officiating as such. On November 4, 1868, he was married to Sally Johnson, a native of the county and daughter of George Johnson. They have but one child. Dr. John S., son of Kenner Seaton, was born July 16, 1813, and died August 19, 1879.

Henry C. Mills, a twin brother of Mrs. Mary Johnson, was born May 7, 1827. He is a son of 'Squire Isaac Mills, a native of Virginia, who was one of the pioneers of Kentucky, a stone mason by trade, a farmer by occupation, and long known by the title of 'squire, having held the office of magistrate. He came to this county when about sixteen years of age, and afterwards married Sarah Wilch. He died November 14th, 1859, and she on February 26, 1875. Henry W. Mills married, during November, 1853, Elizabeth Seaton, daughter of Kenner Seaton. This marriage resulted in ten children, of whom eight are living. She died November 19, 1880. His occupation has always been the same as was his father's. In 1866, he built a dam at Seatonville and erected a saw-mill, to which, in 1870, he added a grist-mill, which he has since operated in addition to his farm.

J. W. Jean was born in Henry county, Kentucky, April 10, 1821. His father came to this county at a very early day, where, in about 1814, he was married, and then moved to Henry county, and then to Crawford county, Illinois, where he died in 1828. The mother of J. W. Jean was Catharine Myers, who was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, March 13, 1798. When eight years of age he came to Jefferson county, where he has since resided. He learned the saddler's trade, beginning when sixteen and finishing when twenty, and carried on a shop at Jeffersontown for thirty years. Some eight years ago he moved upon his farm a half-mile southeast of Seatonville, and has since engaged in farming. On February 11, 1847, he married Sarah Seaton, who was born in this county March 3, 1828, by whom he has had eleven children, of whom eight are living. Her father, Kenner Seaton, was born April 23, 1781; married February 3, 1863, and died July 6, 1835. Her mother was born February 20, 1783, and died December 14, 1863.

A. H. Funk, a son of Peter Funk, was born October 7, 1822. Peter Funk was of German descent and was born at Boonsboro, Maryland, August 14, 1782. He early came to Jefferson county, and married Harriet Hite, a native of this county. They had seven girls and five boys. A. H. Funk was married June 4, 1849, to Ellen A. Taylor, a native of Spencer county, by whom he had nine children, of whom two boys and five girls are living. He was regularly apprenticed to learn the miller's trade, serving some five years. For thirty years he worked at his trade in a mill on the old homestead—one that has been in existence over a century. He and his family are members of the Christian church.

James T. Reid is of English descent, and is the oldest child of John Reid, a native of Maryland. John Reid emigrated to this county when seventeen years old. He married Esther Gilliland, who was born in county Down, Ireland, in 1825. He was a tailor by trade, but devoted the greater part of his life to farming. James T. Reid was born March 25, 1826. On February 24, 1848, he married Rebecca H. Beard, who was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, May 4, 1833. They have had thirteen children, of whom three boys and seven girls are living. Mr. Reid's life long occupation has been that of a farmer, and he is one of the largest farmers of the eastern part of the county. He is a reading and a thinking man; was a few years since elected magistrate, but resigned after serving two years.

J. W. Omer was born in Jefferson county on February 13, 1836. He is the seventh of twelve children of Jacob Omer, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1795, and when one year old his father emigrated to Kentucky, and preempted

the land on a part of which J. W. now lives. The records show that this farm was taken up by — Hamer. This name was spelled according to the way it was pronounced, and it became Amer, and then Omer. Jacob Omer married Persilla Curry in 1823. She was born May 5, 1804, and died February 10, 1880. They had twelve children. J. W. has always been a farmer and is a member of the Christian church. On December 12, 1869, he married Rebecca Harrison, of Jefferson county, Kentucky. She died September 12, 1878, leaving six children. On October 8, 1879, he married Alwetta Bruce, of Gallatin county, Kentucky.

J. M. Markwell was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, on February 15, 1826. He is the seventh of eight children of William Markwell, who was also a native of the same county. His grandfather was one of the first settlers. His mother was Rhoda Pound, who was born in Nelson county, in 1793, but came to Jefferson county when quite young. J. M. Markwell is a farmer by occupation. On September 20, 1855, he was married to Catharine W. Markwell, who was born in Shelby county, January 7, 1839. They have seven children, four boys and three girls. He is a member of the Baptist church.

Fred Pound was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, April 7, 1817. His father, John Pound, was born in New Jersey, July 31, 1789; his father coming from Scotland. John Pound came to this county when a boy, perhaps a dozen years old, and always was a farmer. On November 10, 1808, he married Mary Boyer, of Jefferson county, who was born March 11, 1783. Five of their children lived to maturity. Fred Pound has followed his father's occupation. On October 7, 1838, he married Elizabeth C. Taylor. She was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, January 27, 1820. She bore eight children, of whom six are living—two boys and four girls. Dr. T. P. D. Pound, the second son, was born May 28, 1844. He attended McCowan's Forest Hill academy, and graduated at the Louisville Medical college in 1875, and is practicing near the homestead, in Seatonville precinct. He married Alice Stoul, of the same county, November 27, 1873. R. M. J. Pound was born June 28, 1841. He was educated in the same school as was his brother, and in 1860 graduated at the Louisville Law school, and practiced for five years in that city. Since 1861 he has been, save the time spent in Louisville, engaged in teaching. Since 1870 he has been managing a farm in Seatonville precinct. On April 10, 1870, he married Apphia M. Seaton, of Hall, Morgan county, Indiana. She is the daughter of Allen Seaton, a native of Kentucky.

J. W. Wiggington was born in Bullitt county, Kentucky, August 18, 1827. He was the fourth of nine children of F. Wigginton, who was born in 1787 in Virginia, and came to Kentucky when about nine years old. He married Jane Bridwell, a Virginian, then of Nelson county. J. W. Wigginton came to Jefferson county in 1848, where he remained for five years, and then removed to Spencer county, and remained several years in this and five years in Bullitt, and then returned to Jefferson county, where he is engaged in farming, which has been his life-long occupation. In December, 1848, he married Elizabeth J. Barnett, who was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, March 23, 1833. She is the daughter of Rev. W. P. Barnett, who was a native of Washington county. His wife was Sarah H. Royer, a native of Oldham county. J. W. Wigginton is the father of eight children—three boys and five girls. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

'Squire J. W. James is a native of Spencer county, Kentucky. He was born September 15, 1839, and is the second of three children of W. James, who was born in Washington county, Kentucky, in 1804. W. James married Elizabeth Markwell, in 1830. She was born in Jefferson county, in 1810. The James were pioneers from Maryland, and the Markwells from Virginia. Mr. W. James was a farmer, as is his son J. W. 'Squire J. W. James was educated in the public schools. In 1864 he came to Jefferson county, and began farming in this precinct. He is now changing his farm into a fruit farm. In 1857 he married Ellen Reasor, daughter of James A. Reasor, of Spencer county, who was formerly a resident of this county, and author of a valuable work on the treatment and cure of hogs. In 1874 and 1878 J. W. James was elected magistrate, and has served with credit in that capacity. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

Major Simpson Seaton Reynolds was born in Jefferson county, at Middletown, August 29,

1842. He is the oldest son of Thomas M. S. Reynolds, who was born in Orange county, Virginia, February 22, 1818, and was a farmer by occupation. He came to Kentucky in 1840, and settled at Middletown. On July 28, 1841, he married Elizabeth H. Seaton, daughter of Judge George Seaton, of Jefferson county. She was born July 13, 1823, in Seatonville precinct. This marriage was blessed with thirteen children, of whom all are living, save William Wallace. The wife and mother died April 22, 1880. The family, in March of 1860, moved to Saline county, Missouri, where they resided for fifteen years, when they removed to Nebraska, and settled near Lincoln, where Mr. Reynolds is conducting a large stock farm. Major Reynolds was educated in the common schools of Kentucky and Missouri, but was prevented from taking a contemplated college course by the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in General Marmaduke's escort, with the rank of captain, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of brevet major. On October 16, 1864, he married Adah T. Guthrie, daughter of D. T. Guthrie, then of Missouri, but a native of Virginia. His present wife's name is Harriet, a daughter of Colonel Brown, of Virginia. At present Major Reynolds is engaged in stock raising, being a partner of Lieutenant Governor Carns, of Seward, Nebraska.

FAIRMOUNT PRECINCT.

This section of the county contains some good land, an abundance of water, and has the advantages of the Bardstown pike, which highway runs through it from north to south. It has also many good orchards, and all kinds of fruits are thoroughly cultivated. The yield of fruits and berries forms one of the staple products and constitutes one of the industries of the people. Lands once rich in alluvial soil have for a period of one hundred years been cultivated in corn and wheat, and other agricultural products, without rest or recuperation of the soil, and in some localities the exhaustion has been great. Other lands have been rested, crops of different kinds made to alternate in such a way that what was taken out by one kind of grain was, in part at least, restored in nourishment by the substitution of some other kind. These natural advantages were, however, a detriment during the late war. Soldiers of either army were frequently on these grounds, not in battle array, but in camp. The citizens were between the two forces, and from the circumstances were compelled to support both. Food was abundant, and the art of cooking well understood, and it was not unusual for a squad of men, or an entire company, to march up to a house and make demands for subsistence. To refuse these requests was but to submit finally under terms more humiliating. Raids upon orchards, whiskey, and horses, were of frequent occurrence, and the oft-repeated story will be handed down by tradition in time to come.

THE FIRST STORE

in this precinct was probably built in 1840 by A. C. Hays and his brother Charles. It was built at Hays' Springs, sixteen miles from Louisville. The partnership of these brothers continued until 1860, their business flourishing during the time. At this time one of the brothers went out, and the business was continued by the other until 1870. Since that time different ones have had possession.

The post-office was for many years at Hays' Springs, for the accommodation of the public in this precinct. It is now Fairmount.

MILLS.

The first mill was built by John Smith on Cedar creek. He came to the county as early as 1780, bought a thousand acres of land, but afterwards went to Indiana, where he died in 1830. At the time this mill was in successful operation there was but one store and a bakery in Louisville, and Mr. Smith supplied the town with flour. He had an overshot wheel, plenty of water at that time (since then the stream has almost dried up), two run of stones—one for corn and the other for wheat, and a good patronage for many miles around. The city of Louisville needed but two sacks of flour each week for consumption at that time, which was usually supplied by strapping a bag of flour on a horse, mounting a boy on top of that, and sending through the thickets to the village. By starting early he could usually find his way there and back by nightfall. Mr. J. B. Smith, when a mere lad ten years of age, performed this journey twice a week and carried flour to Louisville for several

years. There was attached to this grist-mill a good saw-mill. The millwright, a Mr. Kirkpatrick, who was by the way, a good one, also attended to the saw-mill. The mill was finally purchased by Mr. Jacob Shaeffer, who run it very successfully; but after he turned it over to his son-in-law, a Mr. John Berrie, for some reason it went down.

Mr. J. B. Smith erected a grist-mill on Cedar creek in 1851, and two or three years afterwards a saw-mill. The business was good, but the troublesome times of the war came on and the mills were both burned. In 1859 he again built both mills, putting in an engine and running by steam this time. But in 1867 the property suffered by fire the second time. Mr. Smith has been importuned many times by his neighbors to rebuild, but having suffered twice the results of incendiarism, at a cost of several thousand dollars, he declined to do so.

Mr. J. B. Smith married a Miss Nancy Bell, daughter of Robert Bell, who was one of the first shoemakers in the precinct. He had no shop, but would take his awl and last and go from place to place seeking work.

CHURCH.

The old Chenoweth Run Baptist church, established as early as 1792, was the original place of meeting in an early day for religious worship. The Revs. Waller, Gupton, and Jackson were some of the first preachers.

About 1820 the Reformed church was substituted, and that church has now become the Christian church. The division that followed, however, caused a new building to be erected in this precinct on Cedar creek, and to which there have been additions and a growing membership up to this time. It now aggregates ninety-five members. Rev. Columbus Vanarsdall is their pastor; J. T. Bates, Sabbath-school superintendent; Vanarsdall, moderator; J. W. Maddox, clerk. Mr. Maddox has been clerk of this church for over twenty years. The deacons are: John T. Bates, W. V. Hall. Trustees are: R. W. Hawkins, W. V. Hall, J. W. Maddox. The old building was erected some forty years ago. Mrs. Maddox, mother of J. W. Maddox, now dead, was an untiring Christian worker, both in and out of church work. She was a member of many years standing in this church.

The Presbyterian church is an old organization also, having a history that reaches back to 1800, when Rev. James Vance, one of the first preachers, ministered to this people. The Revs. James Marshall, Harvey Logan, James Hawthorne, William King, William Rice, and others since that time have preached here. The new building was erected in 1870. Rev. S. S. Taylor is the pastor in charge. The elders are: William Morrison, W. Johnson, Peter Baker, and Joseph Becker; the deacons are: Moses Johnson, Thomas Moore, Clarence Sprowl. William Morrison is the superintendent of the Sabbath-school. The membership is about seventy. This church has suffered in the bitter contest between the North and the South, and the division caused in its membership then still continues to exist.

The Northern church still continues to hold services in the same house occasionally. A Rev. Mr. McDonald is their preacher. The elders are: Noah Cartwright, William Berry, and Jefferson Rush.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Francis Maddox was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, July 14, 1811. His father, John Maddox, came with his family to Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1816, where he remained until his death. He married Mary M. Sutherland, a Virginian. Francis was the fourth of six children, four boys and two girls. He received only a limited education in the subscription schools, and has always worked at farming. It was nearly thirty-two years ago that he moved to his present farm in Fairmount precinct, Jefferson county, Kentucky. In 1836 he married Harriet N. Craley, by whom he had ten children, three boys and three girls now living. John, the oldest of the boys, is now managing his farm as a fruit farm. John W. on October 7, 1862, married Lucretia J. Shaw, daughter of Robert W. Shaw, of Jefferson county. They have four children. Mr. John Maddox is one of the teachers of the county. He began teaching when nineteen, and has taught more or less since. He was born December 27, 1840, and his wife October 13, 1845.

L. T. Bates was born in Jefferson county on June 18, 1843. His father, a farmer, was born in the same county July 19, 1806. He married Rebecca Wells, a native of Bullitt county, by

whom he had seven children, five sons and two daughters. L. T. Bates is a farmer, at which he has always been engaged in Fairmount precinct. On October 3, 1868, he married Sarah M. Johnson; she was born October 13, 1848. Her father, Jacob Johnson, was born on the White river, Indiana, August 6, 1809. He was a blacksmith by trade, but during later life was a farmer and nurseryman. Jacob Johnson died in 1875. He married February 21, 1823, Sarah Guthrie, who was born in Jefferson county May 4, 1805; she was the youngest daughter of James Guthrie, a native of Delaware. James Guthrie came to Kentucky in 1781. After residing a few years in Kentucky he returned to the East and married a Miss Welch, who lived but a short time. He, about 1786, married Eunice Paul, *nee* Cooper, a Jersey woman. They had nine children. She died in 1850.

J. B. Smith was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, on April 3, 1810, but was reared in Jefferson county. He is the oldest of thirteen children of Adam Smith, who was born at Lynn station. The father of Adam, John Smith, came from Pennsylvania, and was one of the first settlers of Jefferson county. Adam aided his father to erect and run a mill on Cedar creek. Adam married Sally Ballard in 1809. J. B. Smith, like his father, is a miller by trade, but has not milled any since his mills burned some fourteen years ago. On July 26, 1835, he married Nancy Bell, a native of Jefferson county, and daughter of Thomas Bell, of Virginia, who was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mrs. Smith died March 11, 1880.

Frank O. Carrithers was born in Sullivan county, Indiana, December 25, 1835. When about two years of age his father moved to Bullitt county, Kentucky. His father, Charles T. Carithers was born March 12, 1809, in Spencer county, Kentucky. He married Elizabeth Dunbar, who was born in that county, January 30, 1810, and died February 19, 1881. There were five children: John A., Frank O., Nancy J., Mary E., and Andrew T. Frank O. was educated in the home schools and academies and has followed the calling of his father—farming. He moved to Fairmount precinct about sixteen years ago, where he has since managed a large stock and grain farm. On January 8, 1858, he married Sidney Ann Mills. She was born April 22, 1837, and was a daughter of Isaac Mills. Their children are—Charles I., William T., Alfred, George E., Adam Clay, Sarah E., Robert F., and Mary J. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife of the Reformed.

Dr. A. R. Grove was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, June 5, 1835. He is the eighth of nine children of Isaac Grove, who was born August 7, 1796. In 1816 he married Celia Pierpoint. In 1826 they moved from Culpeper county, Virginia, to Kentucky. When quite young the medical profession presented attractions to the doctor, and after receiving a first-rate academical education he began the study of medicine, meanwhile spending considerable time in teaching. His instructor was Dr. J. S. Seaton, of Jeffersontown precinct, with whom he remained two years, until 1857, attending lectures at the Kentucky School of Medicine, and graduating in the spring of 1857. Immediately after, he was elected resident graduate of the city hospital, which position he held two years. In 1859 he began to practice medicine in Jeffersontown precinct, Jefferson county, Kentucky, where he remained until 1861, when he removed to Hay's Spring, in the precinct where he yet resides and is still engaged in professional duties. Besides his practice he is one of the largest farmers of the county. On August 26, 1843, was born Frances Hays, whom he married December 3, 1861. This marriage has been blest with four children, three of whom are living—Mary E., Charles I., and Lillie Belle.

R. W. Hawkins was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, March 10, 1822. His father, Moses B. Hawkins, was born in Orange county, Virginia, in 1791, and when eighteen, moved to Franklin county, Kentucky. He, in 1816, married Lucinda Hawkins, by whom he had two children. In about two years she died, and in 1820 he married Pamelia Alsop, a native of Culpeper county, Virginia. By this wife he had twelve children, R. W. being the second. When R. W. was a small boy his father removed into the woods near Memphis, where they remained for some time. When he was about of age he returned to his native county and attended the Kentucky Military institute. During these years he was engaged at teaching also. After leaving the institute and while teaching he began read-

ing law, but the business he was then engaged upon did not permit him to finish this profession. He after this was engaged in trade at Bridgeport, and afterwards founded the town Consolation. In 1852 he came to Jefferson county and has since been engaged as a fruit grower and farmer. On December 24, 1850, he was married to Martha J. Porter, daughter of Dr. James Porter, of Fairmount. She was born June 13, 1826. They have had eight children—four boys and three girls living. Mr. Hawkins is of English descent, being a descendant of Sir John Hawkins, who was admiral of the British navy during Queen Elizabeth's reign. His ancestors were among the first accessions to the colonies of Newport and Jamestown.

H. H. Tyler was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, August 20, 1854. He is the second child of Answell Tyler, who was born in Indiana in about 1815, and died in 1865. He was apprenticed to learn the wheelwright's trade, but ran away and came to Kentucky when about fifteen. He was a wheelwright and cooper by trade but worked principally at the first and at farming. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Welch, on May 9, 1850, and was the father of four boys, of whom three are living. H. H. Tyler married Rosa Funk, daughter of A. Funk, of Seatonville, on December 23, 1875. She was born February 25, 1855. They have two boys and one girl. Both are members of the Christian church.

MEADOW LAWN PRECINCT.

The general supposition has been that that portion of Jefferson county lying above Louisville is far more healthy and fertile than this portion. For want of drainage it has not been so conducive to health, but since the country has been undergoing a marked change in the way of improvement, the malarial and other noisome vapors are disappearing, the land is increasing in fertility and value, and the former peat bogs and swamp have become well cultivated farms that now bespeak prosperity.

The soil, generally medium or fair, can still be improved by drainage and many of the advantages are yet undeveloped. The precinct is very irregular in shape, has a breadth in one place of some eight miles and at the extreme or southern end of this political division is but about a mile in width.

One hundred and fifty votes are polled here. The schools—of which there are some good ones—are patronized by a floating attendance of one hundred and fifteen scholars.

Mill creek flows through the northeastern portion of the precinct, but Pond stream, with its numerous little tributaries, drains most of its soil. It has also good highways, the Salt River road being the principal one. A branch of the Louisville, Nashville & Cincinnati Southern railroad traverses its entire length from north to south, affording good opportunities for reaching the city.

Some farms under a good state of cultivation are found here and there; that of Alanson Moorman is very large, consisting of some twelve hundred acres. He also, as do some others, pays considerable attention to the cultivation of fruit.

The citizens of this precinct have ever been zealous of their spiritual welfare and have had organizations of a religious character since a time out of mind. The eldest religious society is probably the Methodist. This society has a building near Valley Station, erected some forty years ago. The membership is large, consisting of some eighty persons.

The Baptist society is not so old, the organization having been effected only about fifteen years ago. Rev. Mr. Powers is yet, and probably was their first minister. The membership is about one hundred and fifty. They have a good and handsome church building.

There is also a Campbellite church in the precinct.

TWO MILE TOWN.

One of the most prominent and useful of the early settlers of this part of the county was Mr. George Hickes. Probably no man of Jefferson county did more for his part of the section of country, or was more public-spirited, than was this man. The history of Two Mile Town is, to a great extent, the history of his life. The first saw-mill, the first grist-mill, the first carding-machine and fulling-mill, as well as the first church organization, were established principally by his energy and perseverance. He it was who



THE TURRETS. SUBURBAN RESIDENCE OF THOMAS S. KENNEDY.

CRESCENT HILL (P. O.), ONE MILE EAST OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, ON SHORT LINE RAILWAY.

first saw the necessity of cultivating and encouraging all varieties of the choicest fruits, and he early took the opportunity of visiting Pennsylvania to secure plants and trees for this purpose. He had a like desire to encourage the raising of the best of stock, and accordingly took measures in this direction, which to-day have reached results that point to the noble spirit manifested by a self-sacrificing man.

The people of Two Mile Town revere the name of this man. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1762; was without resources to gain a livelihood save his own hands; married in the course of time, and he and his wife Paulina moved to Ohio, where he afterwards purchased a farm, and after putting the same under repair sold it at a good round figure—such is the reward of industry—and moved to Kentucky and settled upon a four hundred acre tract of land, the homestead being where Mrs. Hickes now resides. He came to this region about 1790. The Indians had been troublesome, but the block and station-houses of so frequent use previous to this time were less resorted to by the inhabitants. Buffaloes were still numerous and roved between the cane brake and the prairie, but they all disappeared before the year 1817. Bears were plentiful, and as they made visits up and down Bear Grass creek, would occasionally pounce upon a hog. Wildcats and panthers often exhibited their fondness for young pigs, and it was difficult to preserve sheep from their ravages.

The division of land in this part of the county, the same as in all Kentucky, was irregular and always located with reference to the wish of the proprietor regardless of regularity or of the shape or form of other tracts adjoining. This not only occasioned crooked roads and ill-shaped tracts, but, owing to confusion of titles, much trouble. This was a matter of so much consequence that it deterred or retarded emigration rather more than the fertility of the soil hastened it for a time.

Mr. Hickes having purchased his land, built a stone house about the year 1796, the first of the kind in the county. It was built of stone taken from the creek and quarry near by, and was so substantially built as to withstand the storms of nearly a century of time, and is still standing as a monument to the enterprise and industry of that day. In later years an addition was built to this structure, increasing its size.

The first business enterprise was a carding and fulling machine. The mill was built on Bear Grass creek, on land now owned by E. J. Hickes, Esq. Previous to this time this whole region of Kentucky, and probably the State itself, had not the advantages afforded by such a mill. The common hand-card was used, the spinning-wheel, and hand-loom. Flax was raised, each family raising a half-acre or an acre, as family necessity required, the same pulled in season; then bleached, afterwards broke, hackeled, and the tow and flax separated—bags, pants, and coarse cloth made of one, while the more delicate, stringy fibers of the other were woven into bolts, out of which a finer quality of goods was made for sheets, shirting, etc. This additional enterprise not only benefited the early settlers of this immediate neighborhood, but brought custom from other portions of the State.

The early settlers were also in much need of some device for grinding their corn and wheat. Previously the hand-mill was used. This consisted of many devices—any process in which sufficient friction could be brought to bear on the grain to pulverize or grind it was in use. Some would own a pair of stones, and by a singular device would have one fastened to one end of a pole, the other end being so fastened into the crack of the wall or ceiling as to allow sufficient motion for the upper stone to be revolved upon the lower. Sometimes a pestle attached to a swinging pole, was made to descend in a mortar made of a stone or stump, and sometimes the corn was parched, then eaten. Wheat was frequently boiled; in short, various were the methods devised to reduce the raw material to a palatable state. No greater improvement was needed at that time than that of a grist-mill, and Mr. George Hikes with his usual foresight erected a building on the south branch of the Bear Grass for this purpose.

This mill was patronized by citizens of the whole country—and yet in that early day the settlements were so sparse it was not kept busy. To economize time and at the same time further the interests of the new settlement in another and much needed direction a saw-mill was attached, being likewise the first of the kind in the country.

Previous to the erection of this mill, huts or

houses were made of hewed logs or logs undressed and as they came from the forest. The cracks, if filled at all, were chinked with blocks of wood or chips, then daubed with mortar made of mud. The window spaces were rather longer than broad—there being the space of one log nearly the length of the house left for a series of glass, fitted in one continuous chain of window sash. Beds were improvised by the use of one forked stick at suitable distances from the sides of the room and from the corner, into the forks of which the ends of the railing and end board or stick were laid, with the other ends mortised into the side walls of the cabin. Upon these was laid a net work of wood, and upon the latter beds of such material as they then had to make.

The saw-mill furnished boards out of which not only frame houses were in part constructed, but all kinds of furniture—tables, chairs, benches, floors, etc.—assumed a neater, more tasteful form, and many were the uses made of lumber.

George Hikes had four sons: Jacob, John, George, and Andrew; and three daughters. Jacob, the eldest son, married and settled just northwest of the homestead, and received as a part of his patrimony the fulling machine; George, the grist-mill; John, the carding machine; and Andrew, land, it being part of the homestead place.

TAN-YARD.

No attempt was made in early days to dress and cure hides or skins, but in the course of time William Brown started a tan-yard near Jeffersonville—the first probably in Kentucky. This yard was also of great use and marked an important event in the improvement of the age.

BREWERY.

From the day Noah got drunk the people of every clime have tippled at the glass. Whether or no, the sons of Kentucky would make no exception to this rule. If they drank much whiskey, however, they said it was pure and would do no harm, besides there was no market for corn, save as it was made into liquor and that was made for drink. Their beverages were unadulterated, and a tonic just before breakfast was a good incentive to rise early and work till 8 o'clock, and then it became a good appetizer for the morning meal when taken at that hour.

Colonel Doup, seeing the need of a brewery, erected one on the Bardstown road, between 'Squire Hikes' and the city. Barley and hops unadulterated were used for making beer. In the course of time—civilization advanced—the inventive genius of man made rapid progress in the fine art of murder; why not improvement in the manufacturing of beverages? Consequently corn or oats was found to serve just as well, provided beech shavings were used to furnish the color. Corn and oats were not as good as hops or barley, but they were cheaper, and the eye was so pleasantly deceived by the appearance of the article that the excuse was substituted for the taste. Colonel Doup was not successful, however, and the enterprise in all its purity went down. His beer was not intoxicating enough to supply the demands of the frenzied trade.

In later years George Hikes established a distillery, but that also failed, for some cause or other, and since that time Louisville has been taxed for the miserable little quantity consumed in this precinct. It were better by far that breweries and distilleries such as were established by these men, had succeeded. There would have been less crime committed than there is now, in consequence of there being no poisonous beverages to indulge in. The pure whiskey then was used extensively and mixed with herbs and roots as an antidote to malaria, and the treatment was efficacious.

MAGISTRACY.

Each precinct of Jefferson county is under the official jurisdiction of two justices of the peace. It has ever seemed necessary to a true condition of peace that force be at hand. The one is the complement to the other, and can be used in enforcing obedience to the other.

The early records belonging to this department of county government have been lost, but tradition points to George Hikes as one of the first justices of the peace in the precinct. He held the office for a time, and it is probably needless to remark that during his magistracy the people ever found a true friend in the interests of right and justice. Colonel Doup filled this position also for a number of years under the old constitution, and each of these men became sheriff of the county, that office always being filled by the oldest representative of the

magisterial court composed of the justices of the several precincts.

When the old constitution was changed and the judges of all the courts were elected by the people, George W. Hikes, the son of George Hikes and father of the present' Squire Edward J. Hikes, was the first justice of the peace of Two Mile Town, and served in that capacity twelve to sixteen years. He died in June, 1849. His father, George Hikes, died in the year 1832.

AN INCIDENT.

The peace of Two Mile Town has had but little cause for complaint outside of a few cases, the people having been usually the friends of law and order; but previous to the war there crept into the precinct a pest that was shortly abated. One Paschal Craddock settled near where the present George Hikes now resides. His nature was bold and aggressive, but his workings were effected through accomplices, he himself never participating directly. The greatest fault this man possessed seems to have been that of an inordinate desire to steal and drive off stock of all kinds. The citizens would miss a hog, a sheep, or a steer from their drove or flock and the country would be scoured after the missing animals, but always with no success—and sometimes not only one animal would be gone but he would enter premises after night and frequently take his pick from droves. As usual, every fault finds the man out, nor was this an exception. The thefts were so enormous that they seemed like the operations of banditis, and the neighbors took steps towards suppressing the evil. The act of driving sixteen hogs from a neighbor's sty into his own, preparatory to an early killing on the next morning, was the last grand theft sufficient to arouse the vengeance of the precinct. A meeting of the citizens was held and Mr. Craddock and two of his accomplices received timely warning that they must leave the neighborhood within the space of six months. In view of his property they also accompanied this order with an offer to buy him out, the people offering to give him a good price for his land. This money was raised by subscription.

The two accomplices took the hint and left the country, but Craddock, with a stubbornness equal to his meanness, failed to comply, and ere he lived out his six months a little stray vengeance overtook him, and Paschal Craddock was no more.

COLORED CITIZENS.

The negroes, in number about the same as previous to the war, are making some advancement over their former condition. The emancipation act found this a people who took no care of themselves—no thought of the morrow—and were without parallel imprudent and improvident. They had been accustomed during their servitude to have their wants attended to by others; their sick were visited by hands competent to administer, and nurses were supplied by their superiors. A due regard was had for clothing that always kept them comfortable and warm. Such was their condition before the war, and after that event their want of a dependence found them almost helpless.

The negroes, as a general thing, had been friends to their masters in this precinct. Masters who regarded them property by right of inheritance, and speculated but little in negro traffic, and who did for these ignorant people many acts of kindnesses, are remembered even to this day. This people have made some progress, and under leadership of a few who are above the average, are advancing rapidly. They built themselves a comfortable church building in 1870, receiving much help financially from the white citizens. This building cost about four hundred dollars, and is situated on the Newburg road. Their first preacher was a colored man, formerly a slave for Mr. Kellar. He had been taught to read by Mrs. Hikes. He was named after Mr. Kellar (Mrs. Hikes' father), who was a friend to the colored people. Harry King, now ninety years of age, bought by Mr. Hikes, when he was thirty years old, is at present their pastor. He has been now sixty years in Mr. Hikes' employ. The membership of this church is about one hundred.

The first church in the precinct was built by the Baptist society about the time George Hikes came to the county, Rev. Mr. Walker being one of the first pastors in charge. The question of close communion was one which gave the organization some trouble, and was the real cause of the final overthrow later on. The first building was a stone structure erected about the year 1798–99, on the north bank of Bear Grass, on the Taylorsville pike. The attendance upon service at this

point necessitated the membership coming so far that when the country got older the congregation divided up, forming out of this one church three new societies, one of which still retains the name of Bear Grass, and is located at the original site.

Jeffersontown and Newburg are the localities at which are situated the other branches.

A COINCIDENCE.

A remarkable coincidence worthy of record is found in the history of two women of this precinct. Their history in brief is this: Mrs. Heckembush and Mrs. Bammer, strangers to each other, left Germany, their native country, at the same time, sailed over in the same vessel, each sold her passage way from New Orleans to Louisville, both coming to this precinct; both joined the Methodist Episcopal church the same day, and were married the same day. Each had one son, and both died on the same day.

SCHOOLS.

The school system of Kentucky needs some improvement before the State can have as good schools as are found in some of her sister States. There have been good teachers who always, in spite of any legislation, succeeded in working up an educational interest in this direction, and such has been the case here.

The first school of this precinct, of which the oldest representative has any recollection, was taught about the year 1792 by Professor Jones. The building, a rude affair, was built where the Bardstown pike makes a turn near the toll-gate, or where George W. Hikes now lives. The windows were generally long and made by leaving out one log. A big ten-plate stove that would take wood three feet long, and desks made of slabs laid on pins put in the wall.

School generally began about seven o'clock in the morning and was kept up till late in the evening. There was no school law, but each parent paid a subscription tax in proportion to his financial ability. Teachers generally boarded "round," and in this way one good turn was made to serve another.

The books in use then were Webster's spelling book, Pike's arithmetic, Kirkam's grammar, no geographies or readers, but some history, or probably the life of Washington, was used as a substitute for a reader. Afterwards the New and the Old Testaments were used for advanced scholars.

The original methods for instructing pupils were quite severe, it generally being conceded that what could not be taken in by close application of the mind should be "strapped on the back." This method of applying knowledge, however, worked in other ways than in the right. An aged citizen, in speaking of the schools, says that the fear that attended the pupils, especially those quite young, was was so great that in consequence many egregious blunders were made that otherwise would not have been. In reading a passage in Webster's spelling book which reads: "The farmers were plowing up the field," he made a blunder by saying "the farmers were blowing up the field," the mistake made being due to the constant dread at the time that he would receive a blow from his teacher's ferrule did he make a mistake, but like the orator who wished to say "he bursted his boiler," got it "he biled his burster."

After the district schools were established, in 1841 or 1842, more rapid progress was made in the cause of education. Mr. Games Yorston taught at this time, for a period of seven years. His methods of instruction were different, as was also his system of government. The colored people have a school in the precinct also.

The land in this precinct grows the best of grass. Advantage has been taken of this fact, and many of the fields turned into pasture lands for cows. There are one-half dozen good dairies in Two Mile Town alone. There are also good orchards, and some attention is paid to the raising of all kinds of fruits, the same as vegetables. The market furnished at Louisville is of great advantage to gardeners. Early in the season produce is shipped North; but as the southern crop is exhausted first, later in the season products can be shipped South. This is particularly true as regards small fruits and vegetables.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Edward J. Hikes was born April 29, 1817, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, and has ever resided upon the old homestead with the exception of four years in Illinois. His father, George Hikes, came from Pennsylvania in 1790. Mr. Hikes was married in 1838 to Miss Paulina

Kellar, of Moultrie county, Illinois, daughter of A. H. Kellar, of Oldham county, Kentucky. This union has been blessed with ten children, only seven of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Hikes are members of the Christian church, as are also their children. Mr. Hikes is magistrate at the present time and is highly esteemed by his fellow citizens.

W. W. Goldsmith, M. D., was born in this State July 4, 1823. When nine years of age he went to New York city where he lived till he was twenty-seven, then came to Kentucky and located in Jefferson county. Mr. Goldsmith studied medicine in New York and graduated in 1844. He was married in 1846 to Miss Ellenor Godman, of Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of John D. Godman, of Philadelphia. They have have had five children. Mr. Goldsmith's father, Dr. Alban Goldsmith, taught the first class in medicine in Louisville, and was well known in medical circles. The place where Mr. Goldsmith now lives was once used as a block-house by the old settlers when in danger of the Indians.

William H. Fredrick was born March 16, 1820, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, and ever has been a resident of this State. His father, Samuel Fredrick, was a native of Jefferson county. His grandfather, August Fredrick, came from Germany in an early year, and settled in Jeffersontown precinct and was one of the pioneers of this part of the State. His mother was a daughter of Abijah Swearinger, who was one of the early settlers on Floyd's fork. Mr. Fredrick was married, September 24, 1843, to Mrs. A. Voel, widow of Samuel A. Voel, of Jefferson county. Her maiden name was Chrisler, being a daughter of Fielding Chrisler, a brother of Jesse Chrisler, of Harrods Creek. Mrs. Fredrick has had a family of eight children, six of whom are living. Mr. Fredrick is a Free Mason. He has represented the county in the Legislature two sessions, and is now Senator from Jefferson county. The district in which he was elected is composed of Jefferson county and the first and second wards of Louisville.

Mathew Meddis, one of the old residents of Jefferson county, was born June 5, 1804, on Floyd's fork, and has ever resided in the county. His father, Godfrey Meddis, came from Maryland in an early day. He died in New Orleans in 1815. Mr. Meddis, the subject of this sketch, was married July 28, 1836, to Miss Effa Seaton, of Jefferson county. They have six children all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Meddis are members of the Christian church; also two of the children.

William O. Armstrong was born February 23, 1845, in Louisville, and resided in the city till 1874, when he moved into the country where we now find him most pleasantly situated on a farm of one hundred acres of good land. His house is located on the highest point of land between Louisville and Bardstown. Mr. Armstrong was married November 10, 1870, to Miss Sally Womack, of Middletown precinct. They have four children: Bessie L., Georgie V., Willie F., and Mary E. Mrs. Armstrong is a member of the Christian church.

Robert Ayars was born May 22, 1804, in Salem county, New Jersey. He remained here till 1822, when he went to Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in some iron works till 1829, when he came to Louisville, and was in business about three years. He then bought a farm upon which we now find him. It contains three hundred and twenty-five acres. He was married June 14, 1832, to Miss Elizabeth Hikes, of Jefferson county. They have had eight children, five of whom are living. Mr. Ayars was formerly a Free Mason, and has served as magistrate nearly thirty years.

Edward B. Ayars was born July 9, 1843, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. His father, Robert Ayars, resides but a short distance from him. Mr. Ayars was married April 24, 1873, to Miss Georgie B. Hikes, an adopted daughter of George Hikes. They have three children. Mrs. Ayars is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Ayars is a Free Mason. He served four years in the Federal army in the Second Kentucky regiment.

Paul Disher was born June 7, 1816, in Baden, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1835, and at once came to Kentucky, and settled near Louisville, where he resided several years, then moved into the country where his widow and family now live. He was married April 19, 1845, to Miss Teresia Huber, of Germany. They have nine children. Mr. Disher died August 17, 1872. He was a member of the Catholic church.

Charles Wetstein was born July 23, 1844, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. His father, Jacob

Wetstein, came from Switzerland in about 1825, and settled in Kentucky, where he lived till 1877, when he went to Switzerland on a visit and died in his native country. Mr. Wetstein was married in 1871 to Miss Carrie Baringer, of Jefferson county, daughter of John E. Baringer. They have had two children. One is living. Mr. and Mrs. Wetstein are members of the Methodist church. He is also a Knight of Honor.

Frederick Baringer was born August 8, 1818, in Jefferson county, and has ever resided in the State. His father, Jacob Baringer, was a native of Germany, and came to America in 1817, and was one of the old settlers. Mr. Baringer has a farm of seventy-three acres of excellent land. He was married in 1843 to Miss Catherine Basler, of Louisville. They had four children. He was married the second time in 1859 to Miss Sophia Edinger, of Pennsylvania, daughter of George Edinger. They had five children by this marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Baringer are members of the Methodist church.

JEFFERSONTOWN PRECINCT.

The history of the earliest or original settlers of this section is but traditionary. It would be gratifying always to know who first spied out the land, afterwards moved to the place; how and from whence he came; where he settled, and in order take up each of the new comers and treat of their arrivals similarly, but the remoteness of these events precludes such mention. We can only reach the times of the Revolution, and learn something in regard to the settlers in general.

Probably as early, and certainly not long after the survey made by Captain Thomas Bullitt, agent for Mary and William College, in 1773, the Tylers settled in this precinct near Jeffersontown. There were three of these men —Moses, Robert and Ned. They experienced hardships common to all early settlers, and to Indian warfare.

Nelson Tyler, son of Moses, was born in 1790; and died in 1874 at the advanced age of eighty-four years. One descendant of the Tylers married a Shaw, and afterwards, while hunting horses early one morning, was himself with a negro servant, captured by the Indians and murdered. His wife was taken prisoner; was treated very well, and afterwards taken to Canada, where under the British she received worse treatment than at the hands of the Indians.

James Guthrie, an old settler in the southern part of this precinct, was born in 1749. His father, William Guthrie, was a native of Ireland. James Guthrie came to Kentucky in 1780; was an Indian fighter, and as was the custom in those days, had recourse to his block-house to defend himself against their wily attacks. He built a stone house at Fern creek—still standing—in 1794, which in 1812 was badly shaken by an earthquake, and after many years became unsafe in consequence.

William Goose, Sr., was also an early settler, coming to Jeffersontown about 1790, from Pennsylvania. The Blankenbakers, a large family, came about the same time. Mr. Goose was a wagon-maker. The Zilharts were also very early settlers. Phillip and George erected a wagon-shop, the first of the kind in Jeffersontown. Mr. Goose had a family of eight children. The late William Goose was the first wheelwright in the village, and made spinning-wheels, also chairs, and did cabinet work. Jacob Hoke was also an early settler, coming here as early as 1795. He purchased of Colonel Frederick Geiger four hundred acres of land and erected a stone house, now the property of William O. Ragland, in 1799. This house is still standing. At that time there was a block-house on Colonel Anderson's tract of land, at Lynn Station, which had been of service to the early settlers, but the last raid of the Indians was made about this time, when seeking some horses, after which the settlers lived without being disturbed. Colonel Geiger came from Maryland about the year 1796–97. He was colonel in the War of 1812, and fought at the battle of Tippecanoe. His regiment was made up of men around Louisville. He sold here and moved down where Wash Davis now lives, where he had between three and four hundred acres of land. He was of some kin to the Funk family, and married the second time, his last wife being Margaret Yenawine, who was also related to A. Hoke's wife. William Shaw, who was killed, bought one hundred acres of land off the Sturges farm, and settled on

Chenoweth run, just above Andrew Hoke. His son William was taken prisoner when a man, but escaped, came home and later participated in the battle of Tippecanoe, where he was shot and afterwards died from the effects of the wound. George Pomeroy came in 1791–92. He was also chased by the Indians but not captured. He settled near Mr. Hoke's place, on the run. His son, James Pomeroy, was a distinguished teacher in the Jeffersontown school for many years.

Major Abner Field settled here about 1790, a mile and a half west of Jeffersontown. His sons, Alexander and John, became distinguished men in the Government employ.

The Funks were very early and settled at the Forks of Bear Grass. The son of John Funk (Peter) was major of the horse at the battle of Tippecanoe. Joe Funk was a captain at that time and afterwards a colonel in that war.

James H. Sturges came as early as 1776. He then owned the place now in the possession of A. Poke. His name was cut in the bark of a tree with the date of 1776. His sons became eminent men. William H. Pope married his daughter, and was afterward one of the clerks of the county court.

Martin Stucky, Philip Zilhort, Dr. Ross, and the Warwicks, were all early settlers in this precinct.

MILLS.

Funk's Mill on Floyd's fork below Seatonville, was the oldest one, and was patronized extensively until Augustie Frederick built one just below Jeffersontown about the year 1800. He had also a saw-mill near Jeffersontown. The stream now is hardly strong enough to turn a grindstone, such having been the effect of clearing the lands on the creeks and rivulets.

CHURCHES.

In a very early day the German Reformed society built a small log church, very plain in style, which they used some few years. Rev. Mr. Zink, a Lutheran, preached to this people for several years. Sometimes other preachers would call this way. The old church was torn down and a union church was built by all the denominations in 1816. This was made of brick. The walls were not built solidly owing to the brick not having been burnt as they should have been, and in a few years the building was worthless, and a stone church was built by the same denominations about the year 1820, and soon after this, the Lutheran denomination, feeling able of themselves, built a church. The present pastor of this church is Rev. J. E. Lerch. The church has a membership of about seventy-eight.

The German Reformed established in 1809, is still in a flourishing condition. The Lutherans, established before 1800, is the church that is *non est.*

The Methodist Episcopal society built a large brick church building just before the war, and the society was a flourishing one for a number of years.

The New-school Baptists bought their church occupancy in the Masonic hall from the Presbyterians about ten years ago.

The Presbyterians, who were originally strong, have about lost their identity.

The Christian church has just put up a large new building. Their first building was erected about 1856, but the organization dates farther back than that.

The colored people have two churches, a Baptist and a Methodist, both of which are flourishing.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Farmers' and Fruit Growers' association was established in 1880. The society put up a shed two hundred feet long at Fern City, on grounds in all comprising fifteen acres of land, and fenced the whole. The officers of this association for the present are: President, John Decker; vice president, E. J. Hikes; secretary, Bryant Williams; treasurer, Moses Johnson. There is also a board of twelve directors. The success of this enterprise was guaranteed to the people of Jeffersontown last year, when the most sanguine expectations were realized. Fruits, vegetables, and everything, in fact, raised and manufactured by farmers and their wives, graced the tables at this fair, and much encouragement was given to agriculturists in attendance.

ORIGINAL PRICES.

In early days the people of this part of the county paid for calico fifty cents per yard, corn twenty to twenty-five cents per bushel, wheat fifty to seventy-five cents per bushel, oats twenty

to twenty-five cents per bushel, rye fifty cents per bushel. Hired help could be had for six or seven dollars per month, and other articles in proportion.

THE LOUISVILLE AND TAYLORSVILLE PIKE

was commenced in 1849. Mr. Andrew Hoke was one of the original directors, and still serves in that capacity. Mr. Ed. Brisco is president of the company. Dr. Stout is secretary. There is also a board of directors.

JEFFERSONTOWN

now has a population of three hundred and fifty. It was laid out in 1805 by Mr. Bruner, and at first called Brunersville. One of the first settlers of this town was George Wolf. He afterwards moved to Indiana, and his sons became distinguished men in politics.

THE WAR OF 1812.

There were many men who volunteered from this precinct for that war. It would be impossible to give, with data at hand, a complete list of those who did go. A company of men was raised round about Jeffersontown. Captain Quiry, who raised this company, paid his men for enlisting, a bounty of fifty cents. A number of the citizens also participated in the Mexican war.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

J. A. Winand, son of Jacob Winand, was born in Jefferson county January 20, 1836. Jacob was the son of Phillip, who was a Pennsylvanian and was born in 1798 in Jefferson county. He married in 1824 Christiana Hoke, daughter of Adam Hoke. John A. Winand was educated in the common schools and has always been a farmer. January 20, 1857, he married Sarah Briscoe, daughter of 'Squire Jacob Briscoe, of Jeffersontown precinct, in which precinct they live. They have six children—William A., J. Edward, Blanche, Mollie, Anna, and Lillie P.

William L. Hawes is of German descent and was born October 25, 1815. His father, Jacob Hawes, went to Jefferson county from Bourbon county, Kentucky, when William was six years old. Jacob Hawes, in 1812, married Fannie, daughter of David Omer. William was educated in the common schools, and his occupation from boyhood to the present time has been that of a farmer. In 1851 he married Matilda, daughter of John Nett, long a resident of the county. She was born in Jefferson county in 1825. They have five children, two boys and three girls. He is a member in good standing of the Baptist church.

Franklin Garr was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, November 21, 1836. He is the seventh son and eleventh child of twelve children of Benjamin Garr, who was born in Virginia in 1789. He married Nancy Smith, a native of that State, January 8, 1815. In 1828 they came to Jefferson county. Franklin Garr was educated in the common schools. His occupation is that of farming. In 1859 he married Mary Chenowith, daughter of Steven O. Chenowith. She was born in 1838. They had but one child, Charley, born July 29, 1863. Mrs. Garr departed this life in 1867. Mr. Garr resides upon and manages his farm in Jeffersontown precinct.

Jacob Wells was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, March 23, 1817. His father was John H. Wells, a native of Virginia, and a soldier of the War of 1812. He married, in 1813, Amelia Fox, who was born in South Carolina July 8, 1793. They had eleven children, of whom eight grew to maturity. When Jacob was eleven years old his father moved near Mount Washington, Bullitt county, at which place he received his education. He learned the stonemason's trade of his father, and worked at this for many years. For ten years prior to the war he and his brother, N. P. Wells, carried on a tombstone establishment in Jeffersontown. At this time Jacob Wells retired from business. N. P. Wells was born at Mount Washington December 17, 1829. He learned the stonecutter's trade, and has been in that business since 1850, and now has a shop at Jeffersontown. He married Elizabeth Leatherman, daughter of Joseph Leatherman, of Jefferson county. She was born April 15, 1842.

A. E. Tucker was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, July 10, 1848. He is the third child of Hazel Tucker, an old-timer of the county and precinct. Hazel Tucker was born in Spencer county in May, 1796. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Nancy Cooper, by whom he had six children. He was a member of the Baptist church. He died May 23, 1875. Albert was educated in the Jeffersontown college, and like his father is a farmer. On March 12, 1874, he married Mary Jones, who was born in



DIAMOND FRUIT FARM. RESIDENCE OF FRANK DRAVO, LOUISVILLE, KY.

November, 1848. They have three children—William, Thomas, and Mabel.

John Nelson Tyler was born in Jefferson precinct, Jefferson county, on September 28, 1825. He is the fifth of eight children of Allen Tyler, a native of the same county. The father of Allen was Moses Tyler, who, with his brothers, William and Edward, immigrated into the same county during Indian times from Virginia. William was for a time a captive of the natives. Allen married Phœbe Blankenbaker, daughter of Henry Blankenbaker, of Virginia. Allen Tyler was born February 28, 1794, and died November 30, 1874. Phœbe was born November 13, 1792, and died December 8, 1857. John Nelson Tyler was educated in the common schools, and is a farmer by occupation. He married Rhoda Ann Quisenberry, a native of Jefferson county, by whom he has five children—Lucy Ann Beard, Malissie Alice, William Thomas, Jane, and Minnie Belle.

William Goose is of German descent, and was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, December 8, 1804. He is the third son and sixth child of William Goose, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and who came to Kentucky about 1796. Before leaving Pennsylvania he married Catharine Yenawine. He was a wagon-maker by trade, and built many of the farmers' wagons formerly used in Jeffersontown precinct, but was also a farmer. He was the father of eight children. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, and when fifteen was apprenticed to learn the wheelwright's (spinning wheel) and chair bottoming trades. He served four years at Jeffersontown, and then engaged in these businesses in the same place for about six years. He then began farming on the place where he now resides in Jeffersontown precinct, and was a farmer during the days of flax growing and hand-spinning. In 1827, he married Fanny Willard, who was born in Jefferson county, December 22, 1801, and by whom he has nine living children—Preston, Harrison, Anderson, Luther, Rufus, James, Adaline, Amanda, and Mary Ann. William Goose has been a member of the Lutheran church for over sixty years. James M. Goose was born March 28, 1838; was educated in the common schools, and is a farmer by occupation. In 1861 he married Mary, daughter of Henry Willard, of Jefferson county

'Squire A. G. Watts, son of Peter Watts, a Revolutionary hero who came into Kentucky in 1779, was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, December 16, 1802. The 'squire's education was received in the common schools and at the Transylvania college. He has lived in various parts of Woodford and Shelby counties engaged at farming, and at Louisville managing hotels, and at one time was engaged in trade at Cincinnati. He was proprietor of the Beers house, Fifth street, Louisville, and then of the Oakland house, at Oakland. He was deputy United States marshal under Blackburn, and continued for six years under him and Lane. In 1849 he moved to Middletown, where he was postmaster and proprietor of the Brigman house, and where he remained for six years. He then came to Jeffersontown, where he has acted as magistrate and police judge. In Shelby and Jefferson counties he has served as magistrate for thirty-four years. On May 15, 1822, he married Judith Ann Ayers, of Woodford county, and in November of the same year his wife died. In June, 1825, he married a Virginia lady, Lucy Robinson by name, by whom he had seven children, one living to maturity. He and his wife are honored members of the Methodist church.

George W. McCroeklin was born in Spencer county, April 23, 1845. He is a son of Alfred McCroeklin, a native of Nelson county, and his mother was of the same county. Her name was Maria Smith, daughter of John Smith. George was reared upon a farm and received his education in the district schools. His occupation has been that of a farmer and stock dealer. March, 1875, he began farming in Jeffersontown precinct of Jefferson county, and two years afterward became the superintendent of the alms house. In February, 1870, he married Susan Maretta, a native of Spencer county, by whom he has four children: Maria, Agnes, Alfred, and John. In religion he is a Catholic.

William Cleary was born near Londonderry, county Donegal, Ireland, November 18, 1818. He received a classical and mathematical education, and was a graduate of the Royal high school of Raphoe, his native town. When twenty-two he came to Philadelphia. He spent the winter of 1840–41 in teaching at Hydestown, New York, and in the spring of 1841 came to Louisville. During the next few years he was

professor of mathematics in St. Mary's college, in Marion county, and taught private school in Cape Girardeau, and afterwards was an instructor in St. Vincent's college and preparatory theological seminary, of Missouri, then under Bishop Kendrick's charge. In 1848, while sojourning in Shelby county, Kentucky, he was licensed to practice law, but was engaged in this profession for only a short time—some four years. In 1849 he married Mrs. John Kennedy, *nee* Fannie Thomas, a native of Spencer county, by whom he had two sons—William Grerry and James. She was born May 12, 1812. In 1849 he bought the farm where he now lives, in Jeffersontown precinct, where he has since resided. He conducts his farm as a grain farm, and makes a specialty of blooded horses. He has, among other fine horses, a Hamiltonian stallion, half brother of Maud S., called Lee Boo, and Desmond, a running horse.

Frederick Stucky was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, November 13, 1801. He is the sixth of nine children of John Stucky, a native of Germany, a resident of Maryland, and one of the pioneers of Kentucky. His mother was Mary Meridith, a native of Kentucky. When quite small his parents moved to Gibson county, Indiana, where they remained until their death. This was when Mr. Stucky was about nine years of age. When twelve he was apprenticed to learn the tailor's trade in Vincennes, Indiana, serving seven years. He then returned to Kentucky, his sole wealth being contained within a bundle carried in a handkerchief. He for the next eighteen years worked at his trade in Jeffersontown. His health failing, he moved upon the farm where he now lives, and where he has resided for over forty years. This farm is the same that his father and grandfather lived on, to which he has added other farms, and he is now even beyond "well-to-do." He married Louisa H. Myers, a daughter of Jacob Myers. She was born in Jefferson county, April 26, 1808, and died April 30, 1880. They had twelve children, of whom there are three daughters and four sons living. He is a member of the Methodist church.

Captain C. L. Easum was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, December 30, 1832. He is the second son of Harman Easum, who was born in the same county October 11, 1805. Harman Easum was a carpenter by trade and worked at this in connection with farming. On July 14, 1828, he married Sarah B. Shain, a native of Bullitt county, but reared in Pleasant Hill, Mercer county, Kentucky. They had four children: John W., Charles L., Sarah J., and Elizabeth Ellen. The father was killed October 12, 1875, by a railroad accident in Rockland county, New York. C. L. Easum was educated in the common schools and graduated from the law department of the Louisville university. He practiced law in Louisville until 1861. In September of this year he enlisted in company E, Fifteenth regiment Kentucky volunteers, and at the organization of the company was elected second lieutenant. He served in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, and was mustered out in January of 1865. During this time he was promoted to the captaincy of the regiment (1863). Since the close of the war he has been upon the old homestead farm, which he manages as a fruit farm. On June 21, 1871, he married Isabella F. Collins, of Orange county, Indiana. Her father was Thomas H. Collins, a captain in the commissary department of the Army of the Potomac. This marriage was blessed with six children: Mary L., John W., Harman, Julia C., Roberta T., and Ida P. He, though a Republican, was elected magistrate in 1875, and again in August of 1878—serves till 1883. In 1870 he was theRepublican candidate for county attorney against Albert I. Willis.

A. R. Kennedy was born in Jefferson county, September 15, 1841. He is the third of five children of John Kennedy, a pioneer of Kentucky from Maryland. He was a farmer by occupation and after coming to the State married Fanny Thomas, of Spencer county. He died in 1847. His widow afterwards married William Cleary, of Jeffersontown precinct. A. R. Kennedy was educated in the common schools and at Oldham academy. He is a farmer; one also interested in fine cattle, having a small but choice herd of Jersey cattle. On May 4, 1862, he married Josephine Seabold, a native of the county. She was born July 1, 1844. L. E. Kennedy is next younger than A. R., and was born November 8, 1844. He was educated in the common schools and at the Notre Dame university, South Bend, Indiana, and is a farmer.

Dr. S. N. Marshall was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, October 14, 1830. His father was a pioneer of Spencer county, and a farmer. Before emigrating from Maryland he married Drusilla Jenkins. The doctor was the youngest of six children, three sons and three daughters. S. N. Marshall was educated in the Shelby county academy and the St. Mary's college, Spencer county, finishing his course in 1847. He then read medicine with Dr. A. C. Wood, then of Shelby, but now of Davis county, Kentucky. He finished his medical education at the old Louisville university, receiving his diploma in 1851. He located at Wilsonville, on Plum creek, Shelby county, where he remained for fifteen years. He then removed to Jeffersontown, where he has since resided, and practiced his profession. On May 17, 1855, he married Drusilla Carpenter, a native of Shelby county, and a daughter of Calvin Carpenter, a farmer. This union resulted in five children, of whom four are living—Mollie D., Willie, Thomas T., and Calvin. The doctor is a member of the Presbyterian church, and his wife of the Christian.

Samuel Hart was born in Louisville, Kentucky, October 26, 1808. He is the seventh of nine children of William Hart, who came to Louisville from Maryland prior to 1800. His father was both a tanner and a marble-cutter. He resided at Louisville till his death, which occurred when Samuel was a small child. William Hart was married in Pennsylvania to Elizabeth Hinkle, of that State. Her father John Hinkle, Peter Yenawine, and others, came down the Ohio in a flat boat at the same time. He crossed the mountains with a one-horse cart. After arriving at Louisville, he was offered the Gault house property for his one old horse, when he declared to the would-be trader that he "wouldn't give 'old Bob' for the whole d——n town!" Elizabeth Hinkle Hart married John Miller, and died at Jeffersontown. Samuel Hart was apprenticed to learn the tinner's trade, and after finishing his trade, carried on a shop at Jeffersontown for a number of years. He built the Jefferson house at that place, and conducted this house and a grocery until 1855, when he sold out and moved upon the farm where he now resides. In 1834 he married Rebecca Frederic, born November 1, 1817, a native of the county, and daughter of Joseph Frederic, who was killed by A. Churchill. By this marriage he had two children, of whom George is living. In 1837 he married Sarah Finley, by whom he had four children. On November 27, 1850, he married Carthage Swope, by whom he had fifteen children, of whom eight are living. He went to school in the first court-house erected in Louisville. He was an old-line Whig, but never a Democrat.

J. C. Walker was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, October 29, 1830. He is the second of nine children of Thomas Walker, who was born in the same county in 1796. He married Lucy Garr, whose father's name was Nicholas, and who came from Virginia in 1810. J. C. Walker was educated in the common schools and is a farmer. On May 18, 1865, he married Elizabeth Blankenbaker, daughter of Levi Blankenbaker. They have four children, three of whom are now living—William L., Charley M., and Thomas W.

Mrs. C. Snyder was born July 8, 1834, on the ocean when her parents were coming to this country. John Rechtold, her father, was born in Kurhessen, Germany. After emigrating to America he settled in Maryland, and in 1838 came to Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained but a year, when he removed upon the farm in Jeffersontown precinct, where his daughter now resides. He was a shoemaker by trade, but worked at farming after coming to Kentucky. Catharine was the second of seven children. In 1851 she married Fred Snyder, a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. He was born in 1818, and came to America in 1844. He first settled in Indiana, where he remained until his marriage. Here he worked at farming. The union of Fred and Catharine Snyder was blessed with six children—Mary E., John W., Emma, Charles, Martha, and Gussie. Mr. Snyder died in 1873. Both himself and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William Gray was born in Shelby county, March 4, 1799. His father, Robert Gray, was born near Dublin, Ireland, and came to this country when about eighteen years old, remaining in Pennsylvania for a time. In that State he married Miss Furney, and then came to Jefferson county and settled on the Bear Grass, near the workhouse; but on account of the unhealthiness of

the place he remained there but two years, when he removed to Shelby county, where he died some forty-five years ago at the age of ninety-five. While residing near Pittsburgh he married Mary Yabo, by whom he had eleven children. William Gray was reared and educated in Shelby county, where, also, he spent the greater part of his life as a farmer. About thirty years ago he sold out and removed to Jefferson county. When a few days less than nineteen he married Sarah Allen, by whom he had thirteen children, of whom A. J., Amanda, and Matilda are now living. The wife died September 8, 1879. He has been a member of the Baptist church for fifty-eight years.

In 1865 E. Walter Raleigh was married to Amanda Gray. She was born April 23, 1841, and he March 30, 1833. Mr. Raleigh was educated in the Asbury university, Greencastle, Indiana. He is a carpenter by trade, and served a three years' apprenticeship. He has engaged in the mercantile business considerably, at one time in Louisville. He served two years in company F, Thirty-first Indiana. After the war he was for four years superintendent of the alms-house in Jefferson county. During late years he has been engaged in farming.

Mrs. J. Landram, daughter of John Barr, was born in Jefferson county January 4, 1822. Her father was also a native of the county. He married Ellen Tyler, daughter of William Tyler and sister of Sarah Tyler. They had but one child, and dying in 1822, their child was reared by its grandparents. She was married to J. Landram in 1842. He was a native of Spottsylvania, Virginia, and came to Kentucky about 1839, when about twenty-one years of age. He was a graduate of Louisville Medical college, and practiced in Harrison county, Indiana, until the time of his death, December 31, 1853. They had three children—Joseph, Mary Francis, and Letitia Alice.

C. K. Sprowl was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, October 5, 1850. He is the third child of Dr. R. C. Sprowl, who was born at Charlestown, Clarke county, Indiana, on January 8, 1820. His father was a prominent farmer of that county. Dr. Sprowl received a liberal education and was a graduate of the Louisville Medical university. When quite young he settled in Utica, Indiana, remaining but a short time. He then located at Middletown, where he practiced medicine till 1869, when he removed to the farm where his son now resides, in Jeffersontown precinct. On March 30, 1845, he married Mary R. Vance, who was born in Jefferson county, Januury 31, 1835. She was the daughter of Dr. Robert G. Vance, an old-time practitioner of Middletown, also largely engaged in farming. They had four children: Robert Vance, William Henry, C. K., and Edwin R. C. K. was educated in B. H. McGown's academy, at Anchorage, and at Forest Home. His occupation is that of a farmer and fruit grower. On November 29, 1876, he married Lula E. Finley, daughter of George Finley, a well known teacher of the county. They have two children: Edgar Vance, and Clarence Irwin. Dr. Sprowl was justice of the peace for ten years, and a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder. He died July 23, 1876, and his wife in 1859.

A. J. Vogt was born in Germany, in the year 1849. At the age of thirteen he came to America with his father, John Vogt, with whom he resided till his death, which occurred in 1864. They settled in Louisville, where A. J. Vogt was engaged in tanning. In 1881 he purchased a stock of groceries and began merchandising on the Taylorville pike, six miles from the city. In 1874 he married Kate Schuler, by whom he has three children.

Morris Stephens was born in Baden, Europe, May 10, 1822. His father immigrated to this country when Morris was about six years old, and settled in Jackson county, Pennsylvania, and then went to Indiana. His name was John Stephens. Morris Stephens served an apprenticeship at the bakery and confectionery business at Philadelphia, commencing when seven years old and serving seven years. He ran away on account of difficulty about wages. When sixteen he came to Kentucky and worked at his trade for two years; then for twelve years followed the river, and was employed in the Louisville house for three years. In 1848 he began business for himself and built the Bakers' hall at Louisville, which he managed himself for two years. He then sold out and moved upon the farm where he now lives, in Jeffersontown precinct. In 1841 he married Sarah Seabolt, daughter of George S. Seabolt, of Jefferson county. Morris Stephens is a member of the Baptist church.



Colonel Stephen Ormsby

Byron Williams was born in Jefferson county, April 20, 1839. Moses Williams, his father, was born in Georgia, and knew not his age, his early life having been spent with the Cherokee Indians. When probably twelve he came to this county, and when quite a young man enlisted in the War of 1812 under Captain Kelly. In 1815 he was married to Elizabeth Bishop, who was born in Bullitt county, August 26, 1798. They had nine children, four boys and five girls. After obtaining his education Byron Williams erected a saw-mill, which he run for about twelve years. About eight years ago he sold out this business and bought a store near his home in Jeffersontown precinct, since which time he has been engaged in merchandising, and managing his farm. On June 25, 1863, he married Mary A. Coe, of Bullitt county, by whom he has had five children, of whom one boy and two girls are living. This wife died September 28, 1878. On February 5, 1880, he married Nora Johnson, who was born in this county November 9, 1850. He has been postmaster since entering trade.

Noah Cartwright was born in Pike county, Ohio, March 14, 1833. He was the eighth of nine children of Rev. William H. Cartwright, who was born in Maryland, but who was brought to Shelby county, Kentucky, when an infant. William H. Cartwright was married in 1814 to Sarah Stillwell, a native of Shelby county. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Noah Cartwright graduated in 1858 from the Miami university. He then began teaching in Jefferson county, Kentucky. In 1860 he took charge of the Columbus Masonic seminary, remaining in charge one year, when he left and raised and armed company E, Fifteenth regiment, of which he was appointed captain. Afterwards he was promoted to the office of major. He resigned on account of ill-health, since which time he has been an active and efficient worker in the common schools. Since 1865, save a brief interim, he has been county examiner. Since 1880 he has not taught on account of heart disease. In 1869 he married July T. Rush, who was born in Jefferson county, February 25, 1839. She is a daughter of Joseph Rush. They have five boys and two girls living. Mr. Cartwright is the largest fruit grower of the vicinity. For twenty-six years he has been a member of the Presbyterian church.

MIDDLETOWN PRECINCT.

The most remarkable feature in regard to the history of this precinct is that it is the oldest one in the county—at one time the largest—it being originally very large, and also the center of commercial activity for this part of the State, and having the oldest post-office in the State.

Indeed, the citizens of this locality will readily remind you that in the days of 1800 and during the War of 1812 the people of Louisville came here to buy goods and do business; that commercial products for trade were shipped to the mouth of Harrod's creek, there reloaded and transported to Middletown, where dealers in wares, goods, or produce from Louisville and other little towns could come and buy at retail or wholesale rates as they chose.

All was activity then. A number of wholesale and retail establishments were doing a large business. There were manufactures of various kinds in leather, wood, and cloth; merchants, wholesale and retail; grocers, blacksmiths, hatters, milliners, shoemakers, carpenters, etc., and the country was thickly settled, which, with the coming in of the farmers to the town, would lend a smile to the venders of merchandise that must have seemed, financially, quite significant.

The town is not in an unhealthy locality, although in the low valley of the headwaters of Bear Grass. It was laid out originally by old Billy White, a prominent pioneer of that locality, and who sold out the lots for the erection of business houses. This little place—once twice the population it is to-day—increased in size and importance until the natural advantages of Louisville attracted some attention, and the business men began to center there. Then it was that Middletown, in spite of the fact that it was the most healthy locality of the two places, began to decline. This new era of the rise of Louisville and fall of Middletown began about the year 1820, and by 1840 the full destruction of this commercial emporium, as such, was completed. This was forty years ago, and the place still wears the grim visage it did then.

The little village with its two hundred and fifty population still has pleasing reminiscences, it being on the oldest pike in the State, and near the scene of Floyd's massacre (see general history), and in a locality where stirring events of an

early day occurred. Since the building of this pike (1820) the stage coach, the herald of progress, always brought its full share of news. The stranger found in his host the person of Martin Brengman, a native of the town, who kept the tavern many years. Brengman and his son John Brengman supplied the traveler with bed and board, and a good drink, pure and invigorating, for a period of nearly fifty years, beginning about 1800. There was an excuse then for drinking whiskey, as the making of corn into whiskey was a necessity to get rid of the corn, and there was no other way of getting rid of the whiskey but to drink it. Then it was pure. People then were not so much civilized as now, and did not know how to adulterate the beverage. The regular stage route lay from Louisville through Middletown to Frankfort and other points east, and one line of coaches not being adequate for the business, competitive lines were run, but after the advent of the railroad this mode of travel lost its usefulness and was discontinued, since which time there has been no attempt to renew the industries of the place, save in the building of a turnpike a few years ago, connecting this point with the town of Anchorage, in which work the placing of the cobble and gravel was successful, but in face of all travel the weeds and grass peep up here and there between the pebbles that seem to contest their right, by usage and common custom, to the place.

The Chenoweth family were residents of this precinct, likewise the Williamsons. One son, John Williamson, now living at the advanced age of ninety years, run the gauntlet at one time. This occurred near the present residence of Dr. Fry. The two walnut trees near the house mark the starting and terminating points of the race in this contest, distant fifty paces.

The first physicians of the place were Drs. Wood and Collins, who practiced here previous to the year 1805, and were followed by Drs. Chew and Glass, who staid until 1830 and 1832, when Dr. Glass died and Dr. Chew moved to Connecticut. Drs. Young and Vance practiced from that time until about 1840, then Dr. Bemis and Dr. Fry until 1852, when they gave place to Drs. Witherbee and Goldsmith, who were again followed by Drs. S. O. Witherbee and Fry.

The Methodist Episcopal church was built here about 1800, and was, for a pioneer society, in a flourishing condition. The oldest resident pastor of this congregation was Rev. James Ward, who had served the church for full fifty years when he died in 1854, eighty years of age. The society is still in existence, Rev. Alexander Gross being the minister in charge, but since the building up of the Methodist societies at Anchorage and other places the church is not so strong as formerly.

The Old Presbyterian church was established here also in an early day, and flourished until the society was organized in Anchorage, when their interests were transferred to that place.

The Christian society have had a representation here for many years, and have a church building and an organized society.

Among the prominent citizens of the place may be mentioned Drs. Fry and Witherbee.

Abraham Fry came from Maryland and settled here as early as 1795, purchasing at that time two hundred acres. He came with his wife's people. Her name was Miss Mary Smizer. He married again in 1814, his second wife being Miss Susan Whips.

Dr. William Fry, A. M., M. D., was born in 1819; was educated at the Transylvania university, graduating from the literary course and in medicine in 1834; was two years in the city hospital of Louisville as its resident physician. He came here in 1840, practiced medicine sixteen years, then went to Louisiana where he practiced medicine eleven years, then returned and has since resided in Middletown. He was married in 1842 to Miss Margaret Brengman, who died in June, 1872, and has a family of four daughters now living.

Dr. Silas Witherbee, M. D., born November 23, 1846, in Northern New York State, was educated at the St. Lawrence university and came to Kentucky in 1865, and has since controlled the practice of medicine in the Middletown precinct, and is well fitted in point of ability and experience to successfully carry out the calling of this profession. He was married in 1874 to Miss Mary Beywroth, daughter of Judge Beywroth of Mississippi. Dr. Witherbee has been for the past four years a magistrate of Middletown precinct. He purchased his property in Middletown in 1876, and has since made extensive repairs upon it.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Hamilton Ormsby was born in Jefferson county September 17, 1832. His grandfather, Stephen Ormsby, a native of Ireland, was among the first settlers in the county; was the first circuit judge in this district, also represented the district in Congress in the time of Clay. His son Stephen, the father of Hamilton Ormsby, was a prominent citizen. He was in the Mexican war, serving as colonel. He died in April, 1869, aged about sixty-five years. Hamilton Ormsby owns four hundred and fifty acres, and does a large farming business. He married, in 1852, Miss Edmonia Taylor, of this county. They have six children—Edward, William T., Nannie, wife of Robert W. Herr; Stephen S., J. Lewis, and Edmonia. The family belong to the Christian church.

Abraham Fry came to this county from Maryland about the year 1795, and settled at Fry's Hill, on Goose creek. His wife, Susan (Whipps) Fry, bore him a large family of children, only three of whom are now living, viz: John, Nancy, and William. The names of those living at the time of Abraham Fry's death in 1821 were: John, Sally, Nancy, Abraham, Elizabeth, Mary, and William. Dr. William Fry was born in 1819. He was educated at Lexington, Kentucky. He was physician to the Louisville hospital two years, commencing in 1838. He practiced in Louisiana eleven years; the remainder of the time he has been practicing in Jefferson county, where he is widely known and respected.

L. L. Dorsey, Jr., an old and highly respected citizen, was born in Middletown precinct February 17, 1818. He married Miss Lydia Phillips. They have six children living, viz: Rosa, Nannie, Clark, Mattie, Robert, and Lydia. Mr. Dorsey has a fine farm and a beautiful home. His farm consisted originally of three hundred acres, afterwards of over one thousand acres, a part of which he has disposed of. He has done a large business for many years, raising high-bred trotting horses. He is one of the leading farmers of the county, and socially stands high. His father, Elias Dorsey, came from Maryland when a boy. The farm of Mr. Dorsey has been in possession of the family about one hundred years.

Dr. Silas O. Witherbee was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1846. He was educated at the St. Lawrence university, Canton, New York, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city. He came to Middletown in 1867, and has since practiced here with good success. He practices in quite an extensive territory, and is highly esteemed as a man and a physician. Dr. Witherbee is a member of the Episcopal church. He holds at present the office of magistrate.

Joseph Abel came to this county very early. He married Catherine Hartley, a native of Maryland. They had fourteen children, ten of whom grew up, and but two of whom are now living—Mrs. Ann Bull, widow of William Bull; and Mrs. Margaret Kane, widow of Charles Kane. Mr. Abel was a prominent farmer and a worthy man. He died in 1843, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Mrs. Abel died in 1822, at the age of fifty-one.

B. F. Morse was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1809, and was brought up in Ashtabula county, Ohio. He came to Jefferson county in 1836; kept store several years, and has since been engaged in farming. Mr. Morse has four hundred acres of good land, well improved. He has about two thousand trees in his orchards. He raises stock and grain principally—usually keeps thirty to forty head of cattle, one hundred and twenty-five sheep, and six or more horses. Mr. Morse is one of our most thrifty farmers, as well as a respected and worthy citizen.

Mrs. Ruth W. Tarbell was born in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1810. She was the daughter of Obadiah and Sarah Whittier, her father being an uncle to the poet, John Greenleaf Whittier. Ruth Whittier married for her first husband Dr. S. A. Shute, of New Hampshire. Her second husband was Mr. A. Tarbell, a leading and active citizen of this county—to which he came from New York State about the year 1841. For many years he was extensively engaged in stock-buying here, and was highly honored as a man of business enterprise and social worth. Mr. Tarbell died in 1868, aged sixty-four years. Mrs. Tarbell resides at Middletown, which has now been her home for twenty years. Only two of her children are now living—Maria A. Tarbell, and Mrs. Ruth A. Blankenbaker.

Stephen M. Woodsmall was born in Jefferson county, in 1826. His father, Captain John

Woodsmall, came here from Spencer county, in 1816. He reared seven children, five of whom are living. S. M. Woodsmall is the youngest son. He married Miss Cynthia A. Baird, of Spencer county, in 1848. They have five children—Sally M., James W., Molly A., Sabina, Mattie M. Mr. Woodsmall and family belong to the Christian church. He held the office of magistrate four years; was census enumerator in 1860 and 1880.

John Downey was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, in 1810, and came to Jefferson county, Kentucky, in 1834. He settled on Harrods creek, where he resided until 1853, when he moved to his present residence near Middletown. Mr. Downey has three hundred and fifteen acres in two tracts, and does a good farming business. He was married in 1834 to Miss Ruth Owens, of this county. They had twelve children, four of whom are living—Lizzie, Charles John, Edward Hobbs, and Mary Louisa. Mr. Downey and family belong to the Methodist church. He has been a Mason many years. He held the office of magistrate two terms.

SHARDINE PRECINCT.

This precinct presents the form of a regular triangle, having its apex within the city limits of Louisville, and bounded on the east and west by the two railroads that run southerly. Its early history is more traditional than that of any other political division in the county, the early settlers having all left, and the once marshy, boggy lands being afterwards taken up by the thrifty, well to do German population who now have highly cultivated farms and live in a flourishing condition. They have settled in this portion of the county quite recently, comparatively, and will in course of time have their lands all drained and their farms fertile and rich.

ANCHORAGE

is a small election precinct set apart a few years since, without any magisterial prerogatives, for the convenience of its citizens when voting for county, State, or other officers. The municipal town of this precinct is the village of Anchorage, formerly Hobbs' Station, upon the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Short Line railroad, twelve miles from Louisville. It is a beautiful little village and has a few good dwelling-houses, two churches, the Bellwood seminary, and the Kentucky Normal school.

This station was formerly called Hobbs, but after the advent of Captain Sosle, in honor of his services as a captain of a boat it was named Anchorage. It has the advantages afforded by seven daily passenger trains each way from Louisville, three from Cincinnati, two from Lexington, together with freight and express facilities equally advantageous to all points.

For history of early settlements and prominent citizens of this precinct see biographies.

We give below a history of its schools, churches, and of the Central Kentucky Lunatic asylum.

This last named institution had its origin in a house of refuge, founded in 1870. The authorities of the State appointed a committee consisting of Dr. Vallandingham, R. C. Hudson, and S. L. Garr, who erected the main building—sixty by thirty-four feet, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars.

The few cases for discipline, and the increased demand for suitable accommodations for the unfortunate persons who became bereft of reason, induced the State to transform the house of refuge into an asylum, and the wisdom of that act has been verified in the number of inmates it has since received and treated successfully. This change was made in the year 1872. A board of commissioners appointed a medical superintendent, and erected additional buildings from time to time, until its capacity is sufficient to accommodate the present number of five hundred and fifty inmates.

The main building, 60 x 134 feet, was erected in 1870, at a cost of about fifty thousand dollars. After being used a short time for the Home for the Friendless it was converted into an asylum in 1872, and run as it was at that time, until 1875, when the wings were erected, each one being 120 x 36, and each having a capacity for holding about seventy patients, but owing to the crowded condition the superintendent has been under the necessity of placing in each wing about one hundred patients.

The main building with the two principal



EVERGREEN. RESIDENCE OF THE HON. E. D. HOBBS, ANCHORAGE, JEFFERSON COUNTY, KY.

wings, are in good repair, also the east and west buildings which are separate structures, entirely disconnected from the main building and its wings. The west building has been of late years entirely remodelled, and is a convenient and comfortable building, probably the most so of any about the place, and has a capacity for fifty patients.

Just north of this west building some one hundren and fifty feet, stands a temporary wooden building, where some seventy-five persons are confined, and are as well cared for as possible by competent attendants. This house is not a suitable place for epileptics and idiots, it being a hot tinder-box in the summer time, and extremely cold in winter.

The constant watch and care exercised over these poor, helpless, unfortunate creatures by Dr. Gale and his assistants, obviates this disadvantage to a degree. Probably no man could be easily found who has a warmer heart and would watch over the inmates as constantly with a singleness of purpose in alleviating their wants, than the present superintendent. A visit to the asylum will convince the most skeptical that in point of cleanliness, diet, cheerfulness, and kindness on the part of the officers towards the inmates, and the zealous care exercised over them to contribute to their happiness and comfort, that there is no better institution in the land.

It is worthy of remark that Dr. Gale is not only eminently fitted in point of ability to fill the responsible position he holds, but that his warm heart toward these unfortunate beings commends his unceasing labors in their behalf to every friend of the institution in the State.

There is also another temporary building of a similar character, built of the same kind of material, and heated in the same manner, wherein are confined all the colored patients of every class. This is situated some two hundred and fifty yards further north. These buildings are of wood, and heated by steam, which makes of them perfect tinder-boxes; and if by accident a fire should get started therein no power on earth could prevent the loss of human life among these imbeciles.

The slaughter-house is west of the main building, covered with a tin roof, well painted, and with a smoke-stack forty feet high. It has three rooms—the slaughter-room proper and all necessary appliances for handling any kind of animal; a hide-room, where all the hides are preserved, and a soap-room, with a well constructed furnace and kettles, in which all the tallow is rendered and soft-soap made. Thorough ventilation is secured through properly constructed flues connected with the stack. Chutes and garbage platforms, from which all the offal from butchering and the kitchen garage are consumed, which entirely frees the building and surroundings from all bad odors. The capacity of this building is ample for all the wants of the institution.

The spring house was made out of a cave, just north of the main building. This cave was still further excavated and a brick and cement sewer made, some one hundred and seventy feet long, through which the water supply for the reservoir comes, and in which an excellent milk-houses fourteen by twenty feet, was constructed, having a natural stone ceiling. The floor was divided with walks and troughs of brick and cement, filled with water, ten inches deep, at a uniform temperature of sixty-five Fahrenheit, in which one hundred and twenty gallon-jars or cans can be placed daily, and the milk kept sweet and fresh throughout the year. The entire floor outside the milk-house is paved with brick, and a brick wall, with a cut-stone coping, mounted with a neat iron, extends across the mouth of the cave. This, with the natural stone walls, covered with overhanging vines and moss, make this one of the most attractive places about the premises. The institution has also other buildings which we need barely mention. An excellent wooden ice-house, built upon the most approved plan, with a capacity of four hundred tons; a wood-house, 20 x 40 feet; a carpenter-shop that was formerly used for storing straw, with a shed of ample dimensions for storing lumber; a cow-house, with a capacity for forty cows; this house has been rendered perfectly dry and comfortable by placing a sixteen-inch concrete floor, covered with two-inch cypress boards and a brick pavement, laid in cement mortar, around on the outside, three feet wide, which carries off all surface water. There are other buildings, such as stables, corn-cribs, ice-houses, shops, etc.

The reservoir has been lately added, and in

addition the fire service added, as a precautionary measure for the protection of property and patients.

The cost of these buildings up to the present time aggregates the sum of $300,000.

The farm upon which these buildings are located consists of three hundred and seventy-nine acres. The original farm of two hundred and thirty acres cost $20,000. The grounds in front are very well improved and in good repair. Those in the rear are rough, owing to their natural conformation, as well as to the rubbish strewn over them. The convalescents are doing some work leveling down these rough places, making macadamized roads, etc., and in time, with the two hundred evergreens and forest trees which are growing vigorously, will look beautiful. These trees came from the nurseries of President S. L. Garr, and Commissioner James W. Walker—a handsome donation, from these liberal gentlemen.

Good picket and tight plank fences enclose and partition off the grounds.

The comfort and good general condition of the inmates and institution are due largely to the efficiency and ever watchful care and attention of the medical superintendent, Dr. R. H. Gale, whose management the board highly endorses. Many improvements have been added by him that are worthy of a visit to the asylum to see. His new and improved coffee apparatus, in which can be made, in thirty minutes, one hundred and twenty gallons of the very best quality of coffee at a cost of less than ten cents per gallon; his system of heating halls, protection against epileptics and idiots getting burned; his wire cribs, etc., etc.; all of which give entire satisfaction, and provide much comfort and usefulness to the institution.

The officers of Central Kentucky Lunatic asylum for 1881 are: Board of commissioners —S. L. Garr, president; James Bridgford, K. K. White, A. Barnett, C. B. Blackburn, G. A. Owen, Wesley Whipps, A. G. Herr, C. Bremaker. Medical superintendent—R. H. Gale, M. D.; assistant physician, G. T. Erwin, M. D.; second assistant physician and druggist, F. T. Riley; steward, R. C. Hudson; matron, Miss Mary B. Gale; secretary, William Terry; treasurer, R. S. Veech.

The following table shows the proportion of white and colored persons who have been inmates of the asylum:

	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total.
November 1st, 1880—					
Paying patients	2	4	....	....	6
Non-paying patients	225	157	29	49	456
Total	227	161	29	49	462
Received up to November 1st, 1881.					
Paying patients	8	1	....	....	9
Non-paying patients	76	49	8	8	141
Total	84	50	8	8	150
Discharged recovered—					
Paying patients	1	....	....	....	1
Non-paying patients	23	10	2	2	37
Total	24	10	2	2	38
Died—					
Paying patients	2	1	....	....	3
Non-paying patients	21	12	....	2	35
Total	23	13	....	2	38
Remaining November 1st, 1881—					
Paying patients	7	4	....	....	11
Non-paying patients	257	184	35	49	525
Total	264	188	35	49	536

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist people of Anchorage precinct worshiped at Middletown until in 1876, when Mr. Hobbs started an enterprise which gave the members of this society in Anchorage one of the most beautiful church buildings in the State, there being nothing like it in the country. It is a gothic structure covered with slate, having stained glass windows, and furnished with the highest wrought black walnut furniture. The frescoing was done by Z. M. Shirley, deceased, a donation made by him just before he died, and a work worthy of a lasting remembrance of this man. He never lived to enjoy the first services in a building in which he took so much interest.

This building, the Memorial Chapel, should be seen to be appreciated. It furnishes an everlasting monument to the persons who erected it. The grounds and the principal donation in money was made by Mr. E. D. Hobbs. Mr. Hughes and Mr. S. L. Garr also contributed largely.

Rev. Gross Alexander is the pastor at this time. Rev. Mr. Overton was the first minister who officiated in the new building, and was succeeded by Rev. G. W. Lyon. The trustees are: Mr. W. T. Lewis, S. J. Hobbs, Ed. D. Hobbs, S.

L. Garr, and William Hughes; Stewards: E. D. Hobbs, S. L. Garr.

THE BELLWOOD SEMINARY

was originally a school established by Dr. W. W. Hill about the year 1860. Dr. Hill run this institution about ten years under the chartered name of the Louisville Presbyterian Orphanage Asylum, erected the main building and schoolhouse at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars, but transferred his interest to another party in 1870, who sold it in turn to the Presbyterians, who changed the name, added some improvements, employed an able corps of teachers, with Professor R. C. Morrison as principal and president of the faculty, and have been successful in building up an institution worthy of the name it bears. They have at the present time ninety-six boarding pupils, and in all an attendance of one hundred and twenty-five this term. There are also one or two other private schools in this precinct.

The following comprise the faculty and officers of the Bellwood Seminary: Professor R. C. Morrison, principal and president of faculty, Latin and mathematics; Mrs. Daniel P. Young, lady principal and business manager; Rev. E. W. Bedinger, chaplain and teacher of moral science and evidences of Christianity; Miss Emily C. Kibbe, history and astronomy; Professor T. W. Tobin, natural science; Miss Lottie Cox, normal teacher; Miss Lavinia Stone, literature, composition and elocution; Miss Annie Frierson, instrumental music; Miss L. J. P. Smith, instructor in vocal music; Miss Julia Stone, German, French, painting, and drawing; Mrs. Mary Kibbe, primary department; Mrs. Eliza Scott, matron; Miss Sue Metcalfe, assistant matron; W. M. Holt, M. D., attendant physician; Bennett H. Young, Louisville, Kentucky, regent. Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., R. S. Veech, Esq., Hon. H. W. Bruce, W. N. Haldeman, Esq., George C. Norton, Esq., and Bennett H. Young constitute the board of trustees.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

of Anchorage is a fine brick structure erected about the year 1860, under an enterprise carried out by Dr. W. W. Hill, at a cost of about nine thousand dollars. The society have from time to time made additions to the building that has increased the cost to about fifteen thousand dollars, and has a membership of about one hundred and thirty. Rev. E. W. Bedinger is the present pastor. R. C. Morrison and James Robinson are the elders; W. Boyd Wilson and George Hall, the deacons. The trustees are: Mr. W. B. Wilson, James Robinson, Lewis McCorkle. This society is an outgrowth of the Middletown church.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Jefferson Marders was born in this county June 12, 1803, and lived here all of his life. He was a farmer when young; afterwards was in the mercantile business at Middletown several years. His father, Nathan Marders (born 1772, died 1862), was an early comer from Virginia. Mr. Jefferson Marders married Miss Ruth A. Glass, who was born in Middletown, July 30, 1814. She was the daughter of Joseph Glass, who was born in 1779 and died in 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Marders had only one child, Eliza Jane, born September 23, 1837. Mrs. Marders died June 29, 1859. Mr. Marders died October 11, 1876. Eliza J. married Dr. E. A. France in 1853. Dr. France was born in Roanoke county, Virginia, in 1825, and died in 1855. They had one child, Mary A., the wife of E. C. Jones, of Louisville. Mrs. France married James R. Hite in 1857. They have three children, William M., Albert, and Hallie.

C. W. Harvey, M. D., was born in Scottsville, Kentucky, June 6, 1844. He was brought up in Louisville, attended the Louisville university, and graduated from the Medical Department course of 1865–66. Previous to graduation he practiced two years in the Louisville dispensary. He commenced practice in Maury county, Tennessee, where he remained four years. He then practiced ten years at Middletown, and in 1879 removed to Anchorage, where he is now the leading physician. Dr. Harvey is a member of the Methodist church. He is Master of Masonic lodge No. 193, and is the chief officer of the Foresters.

Captain James Winder Goslee, in his lifetime one of the most honored and respected citizens of this county, was born in Henry county, Kentucky, in 1815. He came to this county in 1853, and resided here until his death, which occurred April 2, 1875. He was on the river from the time he was eighteen years of age until 1860,

serving as pilot and commander of different vessels. When only nineteen years of age he was commander of the Matamora. He married, December 31, 1839, Miss Catherine R. White. She was born in this county February 10, 1821. They had but one child, Emma, who died in her twenty-first year. Captain Goslee met his death in a frightful manner, being killed by a railroad train. The old mansion where Mrs. Goslee resides has been in possession of her family for three generations. The place was settled by her maternal grandfather, Martin Brengman, about the year 1794. Her father, Minor White, was born in this county in 1795.

John N. McMichael was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, December 25, 1800. His parents, James and Eleanor (Dunbar) McMichael, moved to Louisville in 1802. John N. is the oldest of three children, and the only survivor. The others were named Mary Ann and Adeline. His father died in 1805, and his mother in the sixty-third year of her age. J. N. McMichael was appointed a constable in 1827, served four years, and then was sheriff for six years. He was next city marshal for two years. With C. Miller he started the first coal office in Louisville. He was quite extensively engaged in this business for five years. At the end of this time he moved to the country and has since devoted himself to agriculture. Mr. McMichael has served as magistrate six years, also as police judge at Anchorage two or three years. He and his wife belong to the Baptist church. He married Miss Nancy C. Hargin, of this county, in 1832. They have eight children living, viz: John W., Thomas H., George C., Charles C., James G., Nellie (married William B. Rogers, New Orleans), Nancy C., and Mollie.

A. Hausman, proprietor of the Star grocery at Anchorage, was born in Germany in 1842, and came to this country at the age of seventeen. He was brought up a mechanic; afterwards worked at stone masonry and boot and shoe making. In 1859 he came to Kentucky, and in 1862 to Louisville, where he made boots and shoes until 1866, when he moved to Anchorage, continuing in the same business, to which he added the duties of a country store keeper. Mr. Hausman was the first merchant in Anchorage, and still continues the only one. He is a self-made man. Starting in business with only $25 capital he has prospered well, and is now doing a good business. The loss of his wife, Annie (Linnig) Hausman, in March, 1881, was a severe blow to him. They had lived together happily for seventeen years and brought up a large family of children.

SPRINGDALE PRECINCT.

This precinct received its name in honor of one of the finest springs in the county, having an even temperature the year round of fifty-four degrees Fahrenheit. There is one spring at Dorsey's camp ground which has an even temperature of fifty degrees. The spring above mentioned is under the dwelling house of the old homestead of James Young, who settled here very early on a large tract of land, comprising in all some eight hundred acres; but up to the year 1860 this precinct was a part of Harrod's Creek.

Mr. Young, upon coming to this part of the county, decided to build him a dwelling house. His son, also financially interested, concurred in the same, but each party decided on grounds or knolls on the either side of the spot finally chosen, and not agreeing one with the other, they compromised by each meeting the other half way, where they found rather marshy ground. After excavating sufficiently for a cellar, they discovered this spring, which has given them since that time a pure, cold and limpid stream of water. The house was built in 1828, and is still standing. The land was purchased by Young from John Dorothy, who secured it by patent from the Government.

Among the distinguished settlers of this precinct was the well known William White, who was born in Virginia in 1763. He came to Middletown, which place was surveyed and laid out under his direction, and was a member of the State Legislature. His son, Miner White, was born in the year 1795. He cleared the lands and also settled upon a tract in Springdale; built mills on Goose creek, near this little place, being the first of the kind in the county. One was a saw-mill, to which was afterward added a grist-mill. Still later the lower mill, farther down the creek was built, to which was added a distillery. These mills have long

since gone down, but served the day for which they were built right well, doing custom work wholly.

Goose creek is a short, lively stream, having its headwaters in springs and small streams but a few miles from its mouth, and furnishes an abundance of water ten months in the year. A number of good mill sites are found on this stream, but, strange to say, no mills are operated at this time. A man by the name of Allison built a mill quite early, and run it for many years, but a score of years and more ago it was used as a school-house.

Edmund Taylor owned a large tract of land between the branches of this stream. Dabney Taylor, a grandson of Hancock Taylor, who was a brother of Zachary Taylor, is a wealthy, well-to-do farmer at Worthington, this precinct.

Patrick Bell also settled in Springdale on a large tract of land, afterwards owned by Dr. Barbour. A Mr. Mayo afterwards owned it.

Lawrence Young, of Caroline county, Virginia, born in 1793, was a prominent man of this precinct. He came with his father, James Young, settled here on a large tract of land, and became a noted horticulturist, and edited the Southern Agriculturist many years before he died. He also had a green-house, and cultivated flowers, as well as the various kinds of trees and fruits. He was a noted teacher, and taught at Middletown such men as Mr. E. D. Hobbs and L. L. Dorsey, being his pupils. He studied law in Transylvania college, where he took the full collegiate course, but was not successful in the profession, and abandoned it for the school-room. He was known by pomologists as an authority in that science also. He was married in 1823, and died in 1872. His son, 'Squire William Young, a well-to-do young farmer now residing at Springdale, became the first magistrate in the precinct when it was organized in 1868. It was simply a voting precinct in 1860, but was not, by an act of the Legislature, made a magisterial peecinct until the year 1868.

There are at present no mills, and but one church, and but school in the precinct. The church is a missionary one, lately established, and is Presbyterian. The school-houseis in one corner of the precinct.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

William W. Young, an old resident of Jefferson county, was born June 24, 1828, near Middletown. When very young he came to Springdale in company with his parents, and settled upon the fine farm where we now find him. His father and mother came from Virginia in an early day. Mr. Young was married November 23, 1853, to Miss Ann A. Chamberlain, of Jefferson county. They have had six children, five of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the Presbyterian church.

Benjamin L. Young, brother of W. W. Young, was born July 27, 1840, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. He has always been engaged in farming, and has a farm of one hundred acres. Mr. Young was married in 1869 to Miss Clara Stone, of Louisville, daughter of E. M. Stone. They have four children. Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the Methodist church.

Philip D. Barbour, one of the oldest and well-known residents of Jefferson county, was born January 18, 1818, in Orange county, Virginia, and when an infant came to Kentucky with his parents, who settled in Fayette county. They lived here but a short time, when they went to Oldham county. Mr. Barbour, the subject of this sketch, resided here twenty-five or thirty years, and then came to Jefferson county, Springdale precinct, where he is now living on a fine farm of six or seven hundred acres. Mr. Barbour was married in 1841 to Miss Comfort Ann Dorsey, of Jefferson county. This marriage was blessed with three children. Mrs. Barbour died in 1847. Mr. Barbour was married a second time, in 1851, to Miss Fannie Butler, of Orange county, Virginia. They have had eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Barbour are members of the Christian church.

William L. Harbold, M. D., was born August 13, 1819, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. Mr. Harbold studied medicine in the Kentucky School of Medicine, and graduated in 1852. He has practiced ever since, though he has given some attention to farming. He was married in 1846 to Miss Fannie Close, of Oldham county. They have had nine children, five of whom are living. Mrs. Harbold died in November, 1878. Mr. Harbold is a member of the Baptist church, as was Mrs. Harbold before her death. Mrs. Judith S. Harbold, his aged mother, is now liv-

ing with her son William. She was born in Madison county, Virginia, in 1799, and came to Kentucky in 1805.

James S. Kalfus was born July 14, 1843, in Louisville, where he lived till 1870, with the exception of a short time in Texas. Since 1870 he has resided in Springdale precinct, Jefferson county. He was married in October, 1869, to Miss Cornelia Warren, of Boyle county. J. W. Kalfus, his father, was in business a long time in Louisville, and was well known in the business circles of the city.

Elijah T. Yager was born May 6, 1841, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, and has ever resided in the State. His father, Joel, was a native of Virginia; also his mother. Mr. Yager married Miss Lydia Mount, January 21, 1864. She was born in Oldham county, September 8, 1844. They have four children. Mr. and Mrs. Yager are members of the Christian church.

Hugh McLaughry was born October 17, 1815, in Delaware county, New York, and lived here during his boyhood. When about twenty years of age he went to Chicago and Milwaukee, and lived in these places three years. He then came to Kentucky, and located in Louisville, where he was engaged in mechanical business for eight years. He then went to Oldham county, where he resided about eighteen years upon a farm. He then came to Jefferson county where we now find him. He married Miss Nancy Cameron, of Clark county, Indiana. They have had four children—only one living.

John Simcoe was born February 13, 1841, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. His father, Jerry M. Simcoe, came from Virginia in about 1810, and settled upon what is now known as the Clark farm. Mr. Simcoe has always followed farming as an occupation. He was married in 1877 to Miss Annie White, of Jefferson county. They have one child. Mr. and Mrs. Simcoe are members of the Reformed church.

W. D. S. Taylor, a prominent and well known citizen of Jefferson county, was born July 8, 1806, in what is now called Oldham county. His parents came from Virginia in a very early day. His father was a brother of President Taylor, also of General Joe Taylor. He was married August 18, 1827, to Miss Jane Pollock Barbour, daughter of Philip C. S. Barbour, of Oldham county. Mrs. Taylor was born November 14, 1812, in Virginia. They have had eight children, five of whom are living: Elizabeth S., born September 21, 1830; William P., born January 6, 1833; Margaret A., born March 14, 1835; Hancock, born March 2, 1838; Manlius, born October 14, 1840; Alice H., born July 28, 1844; Dabney Strother, born August 20, 1851; Willis H., born in 1846. William, Margaret and Willis are deceased.

Hancock Taylor was born March 2, 1838, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. In 1860 he went to Phillips county, Arkansas, and remained there till April, 1861, when he enlisted in the Fifteenth Arkansas regiment. After the war he returned to Crittenden county, Kentucky, where he lived three years and a half. He then came back to Jefferson, where he has since resided. He was married October 12, 1865, to Miss Mary H. Wallace, of Louisville. They have had seven children—six living at the present time. Mr. Taylor is a Master Mason. He represented Jefferson county in the Legislature in the years 1877 and 1878.

CANE RUN PRECINCT.

The history of this precinct is that of a few individuals who were prominently identified in the history of Louisville and the county. Of these prominent persons may be mentioned William Merriwether, his son Jacob, and his grandson William Merriwether, Major John Hughes, Judge John Miller, Benjamin Pollard, and Samuel Garr. Mr. William Merriwether emigrated from Virginia as early as 1805, and settled upon a large tract of land consisting of about eight hundred acres. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and was wounded at the battle of Monmouth, and after coming here assisted in building the fort at Louisville. He settled in the south part of Cane Run, and raised a family of four sons and one daughter. He died in 1843.

His son, Jacob Merriwether, now member of the lower house in the State Legislature of Kentucky, was born in 1800, in Virginia; came with his parents to Kentucky, in 1805, remained upon his father's farm until eighteen years of age, when he went to St. Louis and performed clerical duties in the county clerk's office under General

O'Fallen. At this time St. Louis was far in the interior, and a good trading place with the Indians. There he remained, visiting the various Indian posts throughout the Northwest, going up the Missouri river on the first steamboat that ran on those waters. He remained in the fur trade with the Indians until 1823, when he returned to Kentucky and married, that year, Miss Sarah A. Leonard, and settled where he now lives. He was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature of Kentucky in 1835; was re-elected and held the position until 1840, when he was defeated for Congress in the hard cider campaign, and was again defeated for the same office in 1848. In 1844 he was one of the Presidential electors. In 1849 he was elected to draft the new constitution for the State of Kentucky, which position he held until the death of Henry Clay, in 1853, and was then elected to the United States Senate. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce as Governor of New Mexico. In 1857 he resigned, and in 1859 was elected to the State Legislature, and became speaker of the House of Representatives in 1861. He was again defeated for Congress by John Harney, after which he retired to private life until 1879 when he was again taken up by the citizens of his county and elected to the Legislature.

His life has been an eventful one. He is now an active man eighty two years of age; has ever been regarded by his constituents as an able, efficient, and trusty representative of their interests. He has raised a family of four children, now living.

His son, William H. Merriwether, born in 1825, was reared on the farm, and married in 1857 to Miss Lydia Morselle, and lives on part of the farm purchased by his grandfather in 1805. He was appointed deputy marshal in 1861, and re-appointed in 1862 and 1863. In 1864 he was appointed marshal by President Lincoln, which position he held in 1868. In 1870 he was appointed clerk of the United States court, and held that position until 1876, when he became interested in a real estate agency, which business he still pursues. He was originally a Democrat, but since 1860 has been a Republican.

Major John Hughes, a prominent man of this precinct, served in the Revolutionary war, and was a settler on the Ohio river six miles below Louisville, where he had purchased a tract of a thousand acres of land.

Judge Miller had settled on the upper end, about four miles from the county court-house, on a large tract of land.

Benjamin Pollard settled in the southern part.

The citizens of this precinct never had a church until the year 1863, when St. James' was built, about four miles below Louisville, by the Episcopalians. The society is and has been small, the membership now being about forty. Mr. William Cornwall has been the leading and most active man, probably, in this organization.

FISHERVILLE PRECINCT.

The land in this precinct is generally good. Along the valley of Floyd's fork it is rich and well adapted to grain raising. The high lands are better adapted to the raising of stock.

The capital town of this country is Fisherville, a neat, white-washed little place on Floyd's fork, which sometimes in its forgetful and excited condition overflows the whole place. The town was named in honor of Robert Fisher some forty years ago, and is in point of appearance above the average modern village. There are not only good houses here, but a thrifty looking class of dwelling habitations are dotted over the entire precinct, and especially in the valley of Floyd's fork. The Raglins, Gillands, Beards, Driskils, and many others might be mentioned. In short, many of the houses are elegant.

The Louisville, Fisherville and Taylorsville turnpike winds its length through the precinct and the town; also pikes of shorter length made for the convenience of neighbors are found here and there.

The Gillands were early settlers of this place, and became wealthy. John Henry Gilland, one of the first magistrates, came early and settled near Boston when Fisherville and Boston were together. Dr. Reid's father, Matthew, was an old settler. His wife was a Gilland; also Mike and Billie Throat, Billie Parns, Allen Rose, who became quite wealthy, Adam Shake, father, and the Carrithers and Seatons were among the early settlers of this place.

The Shroats were German Baptists from Pennsylvania, and preached long before the church was brought to Fisherville from Floyd's fork. This church was moved about 1852, and is a frame, two stories in height, the Masons occupying the second floor. Rev. William Barnett was one of the early preachers in the old brick church before it was removed. Following him were Rev. William Hobbs, Worl, Hunter, Coleman, and Fountain. Rev. W. E. Powers is the present pastor. The church is numerically weak. The officers are Edwin Shouse, moderator; John Davis clerk; John Scearce and A. J. Conn, deacons.

The Reformed Church is one-half mile east of Fisherville, and is a good, respectable building, erected at a probable cost of twenty-five hundred dollars, in 1881. This organization is an outgrowth of the old Baptist organization, and like other churches of its kind had its origin some time after Campbell made his visit to this part of the State. The principal actors identified in the pros and cons of that day on this question were Calvert, a "hard-shell" Baptist, James Rose, Joseph Sweeney, and some others. Rev. Mr. Taylor preaches for this people at this time twice a month. Robert Taylor, Higley, and La Master are the elders. William Driskill and R. Sando Carpenter and Tyler Carpenter are the deacons, and Stephen Taylor clerk.

MILLS.

Robert Fisher is the owner of the present mills in Fisherville. His father owned the original mill in this place.

The abundance of water in the creek during all the months of the year, and the reputation of the mills throughout the county, brings much custom to this little place.

EAST CEDAR HILL INSTITUTE

is located twenty miles east of Louisville, and two miles east of Fisherville, on the Fisherville and Buck Creek turnpike, in a community whose people are remarkable for their intelligence and morality. It is in a healthy section of country, and where there is fine natural scenery.

The institution was founded in 1869 by Mrs. Cleo F. C. Coon, a highly educated lady, and of marked refinement and culture. She is the daughter of R. R. Clarke, a relative of George Rogers Clarke. Her grandfather came to the county as early as 1782, and her father was born in 1811, in Nelson county, came here in 1835, and settled on four hundred and fifty acres of land. Mrs. Cleo F. C. Coon received her education in Shelbyville, Kentucky, in the select school of Miss Julia Tevis, graduating from that institution in 1851. She taught at different places, until, in the year 1869, in her father's house, a large commodious farm dwelling, she opened a school with about fifty pupils, and her success in the work has been increasing from year to year since that time. The government exercised in the management of the school; her course of study, scientific and classical; the societies and social circles under the guidance of a marked intellectuality; the low rates of tuition; the large list of pupils graduated from the institution, together with the religious features of the school, compare favorably with similar enterprises. Mrs. Coon has, from time to time, been erectings such building and making such additions as were found necessary. Her corps of teachers is competent and experienced. The names are:

Literary Department—Mrs. Cleo F. C. Coon, principal, and teacher of higher mathematics and English branches; Professor H. N. Reubelt, teacher of languages, mental and moral science; Miss Mollie E. Grubbs, teacher of algebra, reading, English grammer, and writing; Miss Emma A. Rose, M. E. L., teacher of higher arithmetic, and intermediate classes.

Musical Department—Miss Alice M. Bailey, principal teacher; Miss Katie M. Reubelt, M. E. L., assistant teacher.

Ornamental Department—Miss Lulie M. Myers, teacher of drawing, painting, wax, and worsted work, and lace.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

John B. Sceares was born May 24, 1812, in Woodford county, Kentucky. His father, Robert Sceares, was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Kentucky in an early day, being one of the pioneers of the State. Mr. Sceares has followed farming for several years, though he was formerly engaged in milling. He was married in 1834 to Miss Permelia Sale, of Woodford county. They had one child. His second marriage occurred in 1839, to Miss Permelia

Shouse, of Henry county. He had five children by this marriage. His third marriage took place in 1857, to Miss Juliette Jones, of Scott county. This union was blessed with eleven children, four of whom are living. Mr. Sceares is a member of the Baptist church, also a Free Mason.

John H. Gilliland was born December 24, 1838, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, where he has ever resided. He is at the present time engaged in farming, has about three hundred and fifty acres of excellent land, and a beautiful home. He married Miss Sally F. Crutcher of Spencer county, October 12, 1865. They have had three children, two now living—Thomas B., Alice C., Mattie K. Mattie is deceased. Mr. Gilliland is a Free Mason.

Thomas Gilliland was born June 24, 1813, in Shelby county, Kentucky, and came when very young to Jefferson county with his parents. His father, Thomas Gilliland, was a native of Ireland and came to America about the year 1800. Thomas Gilliland, Jr., was married in 1840 to Miss Margaret Blankenbaker of Shelby county, daughter of Lewis Blankenbaker. He was married in 1876 to Miss Lizzie Townsend of Fisherville precinct. They have one child, Thomas Hampton, who was born September 12, 1877. Mr. Gilliland is a Free Mason.

James Robison was born May 11, 1835, in Jefferson county, and has ever resided upon the old homestead in Fisherville precinct. His father, William Robison, was born in Pennsylvania in 1791, and moved to Kentucky when eight years of age, with his parents, and settled in Spencer county. In 1833 William Robison moved into Jefferson county, where he died June 11, 1876. Mr. James Robison has followed farming the greater part of his life, and has a good farm of two hundred and fifty acres. He was married January 12, 1860, to Miss Ruth C. Moore, daughter of Simeon Moore, of Jefferson county. Mr. Robison is a member of the Presbyterian church; Mrs. Robison a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Robison is master of the lodge of Free Masons at Fisherville.

William Carrithers was born October 22, 1807, in Spencer county, Kentucky. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Kentucky in an early day. His grandfather, as also his grandmother on his father's side, came from Ireland. Mr. Carrithers is engaged in general farming, and has about one hundred and eighty acres of land. He was married January 12, 1830, to Miss Hannah Y. Davis, of Spencer county. Of this union one child was born. His second marriage was to Miss Elvira Fredrick, April 12, 1832. They had eleven children, six living at the present time. His third marriage was November 13, 1878, to Mrs. S. E. Burton, of Boyle county, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Carrithers are members of the Presbyterian church.

Elisha Walters, an old and substantial citizen, was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, December 1, 1814, where he resided till 1836, when he went to Spencer county, living there till 1841, then came to Jefferson county. His father, Thomas Walters, came from Virginia, as did his grand-parents, in early times. Mr. Walters was married January 6, 1842, to Miss Rebecca Rhea, of Jefferson county. They have had twelve children, ten of whom are living. Mrs. Walters died February 19, 1881. She was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Walters is a church member, also a Free Mason.

Daniel McKinley, an old and respected citizen, was born October 5, 1805, in Shelby county, or what is now known as Spencer county. He came to Jefferson county in 1833, and lived in the county till his death, which occurred April 25, 1881. He was married December 13, 1827, to Miss Kezia Russell, of Nelson county, Kentucky. They have had thirteen children, seven of whom are living. Mrs. McKinley was born November 1, 1808. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. McKinley was also a member.

Daniel B. McKinley was born January 24, 1844, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. He is a son of Daniel McKinley. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mildred Day, of Spencer county, daughter of Richard Day. They have had four children—Carrie, Hallie, John, Lizzie. Lizzie is deceased. Mrs. McKinley died March 7, 1877. Mr. McKinley is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Colman E. Drake was born February 19, 1832, in Spencer county, Kentucky. His father, Benjamin Drake, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Kentucky when the country was wild. Mr. Colman Drake came to Jefferson county in 1869. His farm lies in Spencer and

Jefferson counties. It contains one hundred and sixty acres. He was married in 1871 to Miss Marietta Stevens, of Garrard county, Kentucky. They had one child, but she died when very young. Mrs. Drake died September 17, 1872. She was a member of the Christian church.

Robert Carrithers was born November 19, 1812, in Shelby county, though what is now Spencer county. He lived there till 1834, when he came to Jefferson, where he has ever since resided. His father came from Pennsylvania. Mr. Carrithers was married in 1833 to Miss Edna Stalland, of Spencer county. They had nine children by this marriage. He was again married, in 1856, to Miss Elizabeth J. Russell, of Spencer county. They had three children by this marriage. Mr. Carrithers is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church; Mrs. Carrithers of the Methodist church.

Squire McKinley was born November 28, 1820, in Shelby county. His father, James McKinley, was a native of Kentucky. He died in 1863. Mr. S. McKinley learned the carpenter's trade when young and followed this occupation for a short time. He was married in 1844 to Miss Mary McKinley, of Spencer county. They had two children by this marriage—James S. and John W. He was again married, in 1854, to Mrs. Sophia Drake. They had nine children by this marriage—Sarah B., George C., Ivanhoe, Charles E., Cynthia K., Marietta, Benjamin F., William F., also a girl not named. Mrs. McKinley is a member of the Methodist church.

HARRODS CREEK

is a fertile, rolling tract of land along the river's edge, north of Louisville, extending from the suburbs of that city to the northern limit of the county. Like most precincts, its contour or form is irregular, being much greater in length than in width.

It has good advantages in the way of a turnpike that runs through it, going from Louisville to Oldenburg. Also in the Narrow Guage railroad, formerly built by the citizens of the precinct, and which afterwards passed into the hands of a company. This latter road, with its reasonable rates of travel, affords the citizens fine opportunities for carrying on mercantile pursuits in the city.

Among the early settlers may be mentioned the Wilhites, who were probably among the first, James Taylor, relative of Colonel Richard Taylor, who came in 1799, and settled near the present town of Worthington upon a tract of a thousand acres or more of land. He was early identified with the political history of the county, and was clerk of the county court. He had a brother who served in the Revolutionary war. He was the grandfather of Dr. N. Barbour, of Louisville, and was a native of Virginia.

Thomas and Richard Barbour were early settlers here, locating on large tracts of land just above Harrod's creek. Richard Barbour was among the first magistrates of the precinct, and held the office for a long time. Thomas Barbour, his brother, and father to Dr. Barbour, was an early representative of this county in the Legislature. He married Mary Taylor, a cousin of Zachary Taylor, and raised a large family, Dr. Barbour being the only living representative of the family at this time. He built a large flouring mill (to which was attached a saw-mill) about the year 1808–09, and later on one was built lower down by Glover. These mills were greatly advantageous to the county, furnishing a ready market for the grain, which would be ground and then shipped to New Orleans. Mr. Barbour died in 1820. He had two sons, Thomas and James, who were in the War of 1812. The Barbour mill was run until about the year 1835, when it went down.

Andrew Mars and his cousin Andrew Steel were early settlers also, locating on lands opposite Twelve-mile island.

Dr. William Adams was the first resident physician of the precinct. He, as was the custom in those times, obtained a general experience, mostly by the practice of medicine. He, however, attended lectures in the Transylvania college, but never graduated. His advent to the place was about the year 1825. Ten years afterwards Dr. N. Barbour practiced the medical profession there, and continued the practice until in 1872, when he removed to Louisville, where he has an extensive practice. Dr. Barbour is a graduate of the Ohio Medical college, Cincinnati, receiving his degree of M. D. from that institution in 1835. He afterwards took a

course of lectures in medicine in Philadelphia.

CHURCHES.

The subject of religion early engrossed the attention of the people of this part of the county, but no building or regular society was organized until about the year 1820.

The Taylors and Barbours were Episcopalians but the Presbyterians erected a brick church this year, and they connected themselves with that organization.

Dr. Blackburn, of Tennessee, a scholarly gentleman, was one of the first pastors of this society. Some of the names of the corporate members are here appended—Andrew Mars, Thomas Barbour, Robert and Edwin Woodfolk, John D. Lock, and some of the Wilhites. The building as erected remained until about the year 1850, when owing to its crumbled condition it was replaced by another. The Rev. Dr. McCowan, a learned and an excellent gentleman, preached here some eight years.

The church is not as strong in its membership as it was at one time, but is still in existence, the Revs. Thomas Christler and Alexander Dorson being the pastors at the present time.

The colored people organized a society known as the Greencastle church in 1875; J. Wilhite officiating at that time. The building was erected at a cost of one thousand dollars, and the society has a membership at this time of one hundred and nine. They are known as the Mission Baptists. Rev. E. J. Anderson is the present pastor.

The town of Harrods Creek was laid off quite early, and divided up into small lots. It was formerly known as the Seminary land. It, however, was never built up and remains to-day only a few straggling houses.

Harrods Creek Ferry was formerly an important wharf; this was in the palmy days of Middletown and when Louisville was deemed an unhealthy village. Goods were shipped and landed at this harbor until, probably, about the year 1810, when the metropolis of the county was moved to the Falls of the Ohio river, and the principal trade went there.

Harrods creek and Big Goose creek are the principal streams of this precinct. They each furnish an abundance of water the year round, and near their mouths run close together and parallel for a mile or so. Harrods creek stream empties into the Ohio river ten miles above Louisville, and where it is about forty rods wide. About a fourth of a mile from its mouth it dips at an angle of about seven degrees, giving it an appearance of falls. It has been stated that this creek, like many others in the State, has subterranean passages, through which a part of its waters flow without crossing the falls.

Goose Creek waters formerly turned a grist-mill for Mr. Allison, and still farther down a saw-mill that was run for many years, but there has been no mill on this stream for full thirty years. The old grist-mill, after it was abandoned, was used for a time as a school-house.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Abraham Blankenbaker was born July 13, 1796, in Mercer county, Kentucky, where he lived till he was five years of age, when he went to Shelby county in company with his parents and resided there till 1822. He went to Louisville and lived there till 1853. He then moved to Harrods Creek, where his family now reside. Mr. Blankenbaker died March 22, 1871. He was married to Miss Anna Close, of Oldham county, Kentucky, June 16, 1833. This union was blessed with five children, though only one survives. Mr. Blankenbaker was an exemplary man and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Jesse Chrisler, one of the well known residents of Jefferson county, was born April 9, 1799, in Madison county, Virginia, and lived there till he was five or six years of age, when he came to Kentucky with his parents. He lived in Louisville about twenty-five years and was engaged in the grocery and banking business in the meantime; he then went to Harrods Creek, where we now find him most pleasantly situated. He was married December 12, 1838, to Miss Mary L. Cleland, of Mercer county, Kentucky. They have had seven children, five of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Chrisler are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Chrisler is a well known and respected citizen.

John T. Bate was born December 30, 1809, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, and has ever resided near his old home. He has followed farming as an occupation the greater part of his life, though he was engaged in manufacturing several years. His farm contains five hundred acres of excellent land. Mr. Bate was married

December 25, 1834, to Miss Ellenor A. Lorke, of Oldham county, Kentucky. They have had two children, Octavius L. and Clarence. Octavius is deceased. Mrs. Bate died about forty-one years ago. Mr. Bate has been magistrate twenty years and is highly esteemed by all of his fellow citizens.

James Trigg was born November 17, 1816, in Oldham county, Kentucky, and resided there till 1849, when he went to southern Kentucky, where he was engaged in farming till 1863, when he came to Jefferson county, where we now find him most beautifully situated on a farm of ninety-five acres. Mr. Trigg was married April 17, 1849, to Miss Mary W. Harshaw, of Oldham county. They have had three children, two of whom are living. Mrs. Trigg died in 1873. Mr. Trigg is a member of the Christian church.

Alexander B. Duerson was born August 9, 1825, in Oldham county, Kentucky, and remained there until 1856, when he moved to Jefferson county, where he now resides upon a farm of two hundred and eighty-five acres. Mr. Duerson was married in 1855 to Miss Mary A. Lyle, of Natchez, Mississippi. They have had four children. Mr. and Mrs. Duerson are members of the Presbyterian church, as is, also, their daughter. Mr. Duerson is deacon of the church at Harrods Creek, and is a most worthy man.

F. S. Barbour was born August 27, 1843, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. He has always resided upon the homestead farm, which contains two hundred and sixty-five acres of excellent land, part of which is on Diamond island, in the Ohio river. Mr. Barbour was married December 31, 1867, to Miss Annie S. Cleland, of Boyle county, Kentucky. They have had four children, three of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Barbour are members of the Presbyterian church.

T. J. Barbour, a brother of F. S. Barbour, was born March 25, 1842, in Jefferson county, and still resides at the old homestead. He has long been an invalid, being troubled with the spinal disease. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

William Barrickman was born February 24, 1824, in Oldham county, Kentucky, where he resided until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Jefferson county and lived there three years. He afterwards resided in different counties of the State until 1877, when he moved to Harrods Creek. Mr. Barrickman was married in 1870 to Miss Bettie Carpenter, of Bullock county, a daughter of Judge Carpenter. They have had five children, four of whom are living. Mr. Barrickman has a farm in company with Judge DeHaven, which contains four hundred acres of excellent land. He is engaged in stock-raising, chiefly, and is considered a successful farmer.

Glenview stock farm, one of the largest in the county, is situated six miles from Louisville, and is a large and beautiful place. Mr. J. C. McFerren, the present owner, bought the place about thirteen years ago. He does an extensive business, and is widely known. His farm contains eight hundred and eighty-five acres. He keeps from one hundred and fifty to two hundred head of trotting horses. His stock is among the most celebrated in the country. Mr. McFerren has one of the most beautiful residences in this county. His farm, with the stock now upon it, is worth at least three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. McFerran is a native of Barren county, Kentucky.

SPRING GARDEN PRECINCT.

This precinct was formerly called Spring Grove. It lies adjacent to Louisville and in consequence its history is mostly blended with the history of that city.

The noted, well known George Rogers Clarke was a large land holder near the once beautiful springs of this place. So were the Churchills, Phillipses, Ballards, Stamfords, and others so prominently connected with the history of the county and State. General George Rogers Clarke, of Albemarle county, Virginia, came to the county in 1775; was a captain in Dunmore's army, and was offered a commission afterwards by the British authorities, but had the interest of the struggling colonies too much at heart to betray his country. He came to Kentucky to bring about a satisfactory connection between the two States. His history will be found in another portion of the work. He was never married.

Hon. Elisha D. Staniford, M. D., was a native of this portion of the county. His father also was a native of Kentucky, and his mother was of Irish descent. Dr. Staniford was born

December 31, 1831. He studied medicine under Dr. J. B. Flint, and graduated in the Kentucky School of Medicine; was for years president of the Red River Iron works, of the Louisville Car Wheel company, of the Farmers and Drovers' bank, president of the Saving and Trust company, and held other very important positions. He was also at one time member of the Senate, and was also a member of the House of Representatives.

The Churchills, of Louisville, were also residents of this precinct. The family is a large one and formerly constituted one of the most prominent ones in Virginia, extending back some two hundred years. William Churchill, being a church warden, by his last will, made in 1711, left a sum of money, the interest of which was to be used for the encouragement of the ministry, to preach against the raging vices of the times. Samuel C. Churchill came to the precinct when eight years of age, in 1784. His father, Armstead Churchill, married Elizabeth Blackwell and settled in Spring Garden, on a large tract of land. His son, Samuel C., father of S. B., married Abby Oldham, only daughter of Colonel William Oldham. Colonel Oldham was a Revolutionary soldier, and was in command of a Kentucky regiment when St. Clair was defeated in 1791. Samuel C. Churchill was a large and extensive farmer, and devoted himself solely to his farm. S. B. Churchill was born in this precinct in 1812; was educated at the St. Joseph's college, Borgetown, Kentucky; went to St. Louis and edited the St. Louis Bulletin for many years; was Representative to the Missouri Legislature in 1840; delegate to the Charleston convention in 1860. He returned to Kentucky in 1863, and was elected to the State Legislature from Jefferson county. In 1867 he became Secretary of State under Governor Helm, and continued in office under Governor Stevenson. His brother, Thomas J. Churchill, was a captain in the Mexican war, a major-general in the Confederate army, and after the war Governor of Arkansas.

Spring Garden precinct, being contiguous to the city, gives the citizens the advantages of school and church—there being no church buildings in this portion of the county. The land is of good quality and the agricultural interests well eveloped. p

SHIVELY PRECINCT.

Among the early settlers of this precinct should be mentioned the name of Colonel William Pope, who was one of the early settlers of the State. He arrived at the falls of the Ohio river in 1779, and, like other adventurers, with his young family occupied the fort at the entrance to the canal. He was a native of Farquier county, Virginia, the son of William Pope, of Virginia ancestry, whose wife was Miss Netherton, and by whom he had three sons, of whom William was also one of the pioneers of the new State, and lived to a great age, dying in 1825. Colonel William Pope married Penelope Edwards, and his four sons became distinguished men. John was at one time Governor of the Territory of Arkansas and also a member of Congress. William Pope, the second son of the pioneer, was a wealthy farmer in this vicinity, a man of splendid business talents and great industry, and amassed considerable fortune. He married Cynthia Sturgus, who was the mother of Mrs. Ann Anderson, the wife of Larz, son of Colonel Richard C. Anderson, of Revolutionary fame. Her only son was Richard C. Anderson, named in honor of her grandfather. The descendants of the Pope families are numerous, and were many of them quite prominent men.

Major Abner Field was a very early settler in this portion of the State, and was one of the first representatives in the Virginia House of Burgesses. He married a daughter of Colonel William Pope. His first son, Dr. Nathaniel Field, is a prominent physician of Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Christian William Shiveley, was also a very prominent and early settler of this precinct, and in honor of whom the precinct was named. He built his mill about the year 1810. He settled on a large tract of land, then a wilderness.

There were many other prominent citizens in this precinct of whom may be mentioned the Kissiger family, Fulton Gatewood, Squire Thornburry, a magistrate; Matthew Love, John Jones, who kept the tan-yard for many years; Amos Goodwin, Leonard Gatewood, school teacher; the Townsly's, and others.

The salt works in this precinct were quite important in an early day. People come for salt at that time from a hundred miles distant. Joe

Brooks, John Speed, and D. Staniford operated here a long time. Jones' tan-yard, built about the year 1807, was near the salt works, and the old Shiveley tavern, on Salt River run, was the stopping place for the traveler—the stone meeting-house, built about the year 1820, stands on the Salt River road, and was used by all denominations.

In an early day religion and dancing occupied much attention. The earthquake that occurred in 1811 seems to have jarred the religious feelings of the community considerably. Everybody then imagined the world was surely coming to an end and joined the church, but the next winter the fiddle and not the preacher held sway, and the heel and toe kept time to the music almost constantly. The earthquake was severe and produced considerable commotion.

JOHNSTOWN PRECINCT.

is the same in character and quality of land and surface of the country as the other precincts south of Louisville, being marshy and filled with ponds. This was specially true in an early day before any draining was done.

While these ponds were not tillable, they furnished the opportunity of much amusement to the young men who loved sport, and as they were filled with ducks, these places were of frequent resort. On one occasion, however, they were the cause of furnishing a bit of Indian history.

Among the earliest settlers of this portion of the county was the Lynn family, and on one occasion the young men left home for a season of sport, and visited the ponds as usual for game. Not taking any precaution against the Indians, they were captured by a roving band of savages and carried over into Indiana. The forced visit made in company with the dusky warriors was not altogether to their liking. But, making the best of their imprisonment, they feigned such friendship for their red brothers, and so much liking to a roving life, that in the course of a few months they succeeded in gaining the entire confidence of their captors, and on one occasion, when left with the squaws while the warriors were hunting, took French leave, and came home.

GILMAN'S PRECINCT.

This precinct lies just east of the city of Louisville, and embraces some of the richest and most fertile lands in the county, and it may be truly remarked, some of the finest in the great State of Kentucky.

It has natural boundary lines on its south, east and north sides in the streams of Bear Grass and Big Goose creeks. The former of these streams skirts the whole of its southern and southeastern sides, and the latter its northeastern boundary. The precinct of Harrod's Creek lies just to its north. The Louisville & Cincinnati railroad runs through the entire length of this division, having stations every mile or so apart, giving the citizens an opportunity of living in their beautiful homes in the country and of carrying on business in the city. Trains run so frequently, both in the morning and evening, that a large portion of these people are professional or business men whose business is in the city. A ride over the road through this precinct shows a grandeur and magnificence of country life rarely beheld. Large, elegant and costly edifices may be seen on every side. Here are also large, valuable farms under the highest state of cultivation. The Magnolia stock farm established by A. G. Herr in 1864, is probably as fine a farm as can be found in the State. It was so named by George D. Prentice as early as 1841, from the number of magnolias that grew upon it. It was not established as a fancy stock farm until as above stated, when Mr. Herr began raising the finest thoroughbred stock, for which this farm has made a reputation throughout the States and Canada.

The Eden stock farm, under the proprietorship of Mr. L. L. Dorsey, has likewise attained for itself a reputation not unenviable.

The roads leading to various places in this precinct are in a better condition and more direct than in some of the precincts of the county. The Lyndon and Goose Creek turnpike road, put through in 1873, and the one leading from Louisville give the people good highways, and with the railroad, excellent opportunities for reaching Louisville.

The remoteness of settlement renders it impossible to give dates of the original patents of lands taken in this section of the county, but it

is known the attention of emigrants to the county was attracted to this section as soon as elsewhere.

The Bullitts, Taylors, Bateses, Herrs, Breckenridges, Chamberses, and a host of others, since familiar names to every household, settled here in an early day, opened up the wilderness, raised large families, and have long since departed. The record left by these pioneers is mostly of a traditionary character. We aim to give but the reliable facts.

The Indians were troublesome to a degree, and the whites were under the necessity of building stations and block-houses to defend themselves against their attacks. Abbott's station was one of these points, built in an early day. It was afterwards owned by Mr. Herr, who purchased the property of Abbott's widow. Of the massacres which took place here we have but little that is reliable. The Indians would, however, cross the river from Indiana, steal horses, and sometimes make depredations upon the whites. They, on one of these raids, barbarously massacred a white woman and cut off her breasts. This event took place on A. G. Herr's place. There is also on this farm in a charcoal pit a place where the Indians made their arrow-heads of flint. Where this stone was obtained by them is not known, as there are no flint quarries known in the county, and probably none this side of Canada.

Of the early settlers who came to this section of the county John Herr was among the first. He was a young man of no means, and came with Mr. Jacob Rudy. His possessions were in Continental scrip, $60,000 of which, when sold brought him but the paltry sum of $14. Mr. Herr finally amassed a considerable fortune, owning before he died about one thousand acres of land. He married Miss Susan Rudy and had lived, at the time of his death in 1842, to the advanced age of eighty-two years.

Colonel Richard Taylor, father of Zachary Taylor, was an old settler in this precinct. His distinguished son lies buried near the old place, with a suitable monument to mark his last resting place. Colonel Taylor served through the Revolutionary war. He came from Virginia and settled on a large plantation in 1785, and here it was that Zachary Taylor spent twenty-four years of his life. His brother Hancock, who had a lieutenancy in the United States army, died in 1808, and the vacant commission was assigned him. He was made captain in 1810, and served at Fort Harrison, and for gallantry was promoted to major. He served in the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in 1836 in the Florida war, where he was promoted to general, and in 1840 was made chief in command of all the forces in the Southwest, and soon after took command of all forces in the Mexican war. He was nominated by the Whig National convention, assembled in Philadelphia in 1848, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and took his seat March 5, 1849, and died next year (see biography). One of the descendants of Colonel Richard Taylor, bearing the same name, is a real estate broker in Louisville.

Colonel Stephen Ormsby, one of the first judges of the county court, settled upon a large tract of land.

Major Martin, a farmer, was an old settler. He had a brother who married a sister of W. C. Bullitt.

David L. Ward was an extensive salt trader, making trips to New Orleans. He at one time owned one of the first water mills on Goose creek. This property was erected by Mr. Leaven Lawrence, and run by him for some years, being the first used; and with its coming a new era was marked in the advance made over the old fashioned hand or horse mill. It was situated on Goose creek, north of Lyndon station. After Ward purchased it he failed.

Alex. P. Ralston owned one on Bear Grass at an early day, and sold it in 1804 to Colonel Geiger. These mills received custom for many miles around.

Edward Dorsey was an old settler. He, however, did not come to the precinct before 1812. He purchased a large tract of land near O'Bannon station. He was a native of Maryland.

Colonel Richard Anderson, father of Richard C. Anderson, Jr., was a distinguished citizen who settled here at an early period. He was a member of Congress, serving with honor to his constituency and credit to himself for a number of years, and was afterwards honored by a position as Minister to one of the South American States. He was married to a Miss Groatheny, and his only child, now dead, married John T. Gray. Colonel Anderson settled on the Shelbyville pike.

William Chambers will be remembered, not only as an early settler of this portion of the county, but on account of his wealth. He married a Miss Dorsey, and afterwards, in conjunction with General Christy, purchased a large quantity of land near where the central portion of St. Louis city is now. The increase in value of his land made him immensely wealthy, and upon his death he left property to the value of a million of dollars to his only daughter, Mrs. Mary Tyler.

Norborn B. Bealle, one of the wealthy citizens of the pioneer days, was a large land holder, owning probably a thousand acres of land. He lived in grand style; owned a fine, large, residence. He was the father of three children.

Of the early settlers who left numerous descendants is Mr. James S. Bates, a very worthy man, and a good, influential citizen. He was an exceedingly large man, weighing four hundred pounds. He also owned a large tract of land, a great many slaves, and raised a large family of children, who left many descendants now living. He was a dealer in real estate, and sometimes made very hazardous ventures.

PHYSICIANS.

There have not been many professional men in the precinct, owing to the contiguity of the place to Louisville. People in an early day would, however, sometimes need a doctor, and to supply the demand Dr. Gualt settled among them and plied his calling. He was their first physician, and remained some time.

No record has been kept of the magistracy of Gilman, but we have in tradition the services of one man, John Herr, Jr., who filled this office for a period of forty years. He was born November 20, 1806, and died in 1863. He was a quiet, unobtrusive man in his manner, but influential and a very successful man in several respects. In 1854 he was selected by his district to represent them in the Legislature, and acquitted himself with credit. He held various positions of trust, and owned the fine farm now the property of A. G. Herr, the noted stock dealer. He was the son of John Herr, Sr., before mentioned, and one of four brothers who lived to an honored, useful old age.

Alferd, the youngest brother of this family, is the only one living. He is a man of some considerable influence and of property.

There are others who figured quite extensively in the history of this precinct—the Bullitts, Breckinridges, Browns, Colonel William Croghan, father of Major John Groghan, the hero of the War of 1812, and others.

CHURCH.

One, if not the first, of the original organizations of a religious character in the precinct, was a Baptist society, on Bear Grass. This society had its place of meeting first in Two Mile Town—it being encouraged in that precinct by Mr. George Hikes, who settled there about 1790–94. One of the first pastors was Rev. Mr. Walker. The congregation was made up of the citizens, not only of their own precinct but of Jeffersontown, Gilman, and other places. In the course of time the question of close communion was one which gave the organization some trouble and caused its entire overthrow.

The first building was a stone structure, erected about the year 1798–99, on the north bank of Bear Grass. Rev. Ben Allen was also one of the divines who ministered to the people spiritually in an early day.

The membership, however, became numerous and the questions arising concerning communion made a split, a portion of the church going to Jeffersontown and a portion to Newburg, but the old church still retains the name of the Bear Grass church and remains on the original site.

BEAR GRASS.

This stream of water, so frequently mentioned previously, is a considerable one, named to retain the original idea of wealth represented by the lands and surrounding country through which it flows. It has a number of good mill sites, and furnishes an abundance of water ten months in the year, and supplies water for a number of grist-mills, and one paper-mill. It rises from eight different springs, and like other streams in the State sometimes disappears for a quarter of a mile or so and then emerges. Near the city it runs parallel with the Ohio for a distance of about half a mile, and enters the river at Louisville.

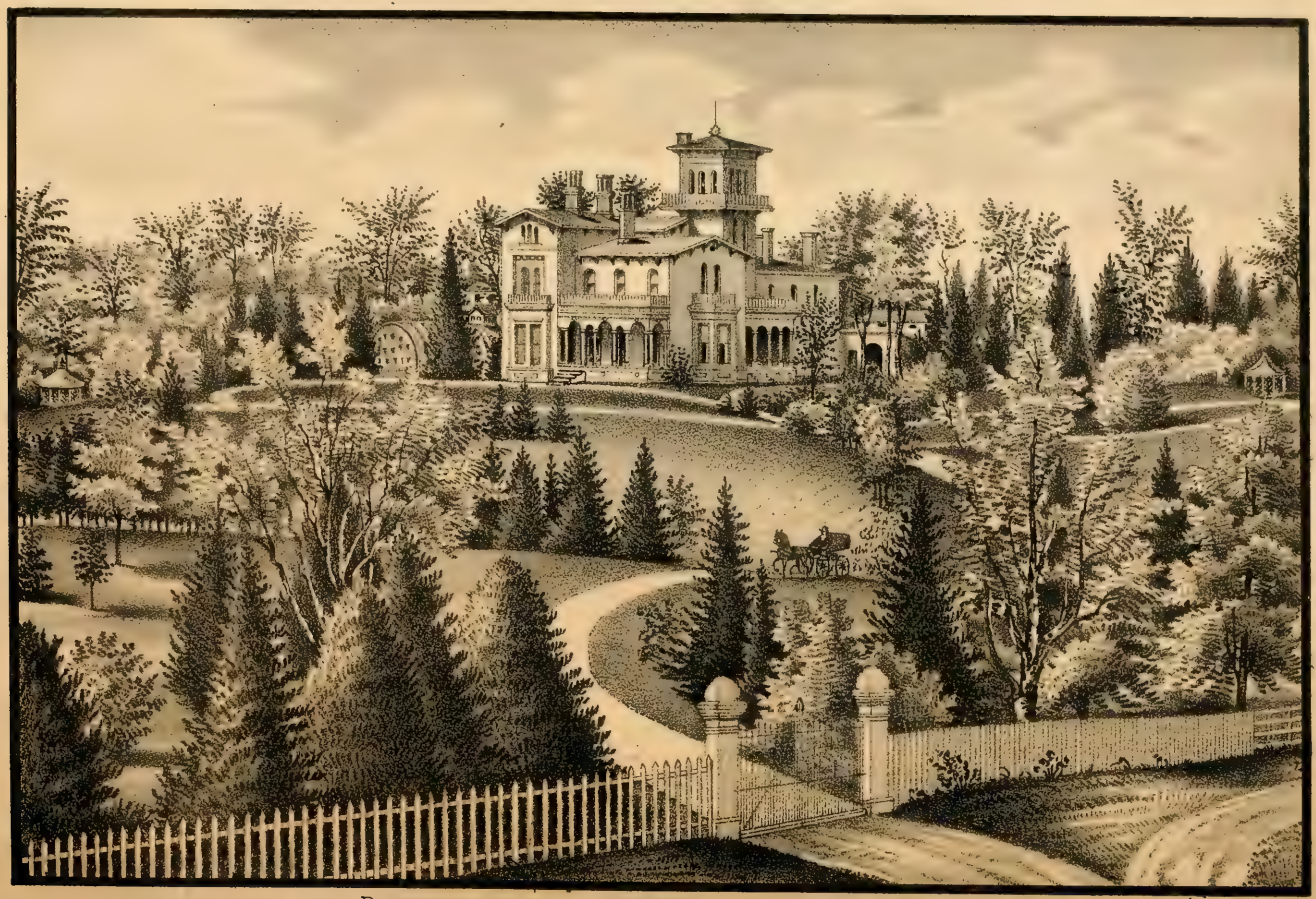
At the mouth of the creek is one of the best harbors on the Ohio, perfectly safe and commodious for vessels of five hundred tons burthen. During seasons of the year when the waters are the most depressed there can be found here water twelve feet deep.



L. L. Dorsey.



Susan V. Dorsey.



RESIDENCE OF L. L. DORSEY. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Albert G. Herr was born in this county and has always lived here. His father, John Herr, was born here, and his grandfather, also named John, was one of the first settlers. Mr. Herr is the proprietor of the Magnolia stock farm, so named by the poet Prentice forty years ago. His stock and farm are widely celebrated. The farm contains two hundred and six acres. Mr. Herr's residence is most beautiful, and his garden is filled with a great variety of choice exotics. Mr. Herr does an extensive business breeding Jersey cattle, trotting horses, Berkshire hogs, and Silesian Merino sheep.

Dr. H. N. Lewis was born at St. Matthews in 1856. His father, Dr. John Lewis, practised in this county thirty years and was eminently successful. He died in 1878, and his son succeeds him in his practice. Dr. Lewis was educated at the Louisville high school, and graduated in medicine from the Louisville Medical college, also from the Hospital Medical college. He now does a good business, and is looked upon as a rising young physician. He is a gentleman in every sense of word and richly deserves success.

Benjamin Lawrence came to this county from Maryland, in very early times, and settled on what is now L. L. Dorsey's Eden Stock farm. He was an excellent farmer and a prosperous business man. His sons, Samuel and Leben—the former the grandfather of Theodore Brown, now residing here—were upright and worthy men, highly successful in business. Samuel Lawrence was the father of Benjamin and Elias Lawrence, who were among the prosperous merchants and most esteemed citizens of Louisville. Urath G. Lawrence, their sister, became the wife of James Brown, the father of Theodore and Arthur Brown. She was a lady widely known and beloved for her hospitality, benevolence, and high moral integrity, None but good words were ever spoken of her.

James Brown came from eastern Maryland about the year 1800. He was a clerk in the salt works of David L. Ward, at Mann's Lick, Bullitt county. He afterwards bought land on Bear Grass creek, and became one of the richest men of the county. At one time he owned nineteen hundred acres in the county. He was a man of good judgment, of the strictest integrity and honesty, and was noted for his benevolence and public spirit. His modest demeanor and manliness won for him hosts of devoted friends. He died in 1853, aged seventy-three years. Theodore Brown was born in 1821, and lives on what was once a part of the old farm. He has two hundred and fifty acres of land and a pleasant and beautiful home. He has been for forty years a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Arthur Brown, his brother, and the youngest of the three surviving members of his father's family, was born in 1834. He married Miss Matilda Galt, daughter of Dr. N. A. Galt, who was the son of Dr. William C. Galt, who came from Virginia to Louisville in very early times. Mr. Brown has six children—J. Lawrence, Alexander G., Arthur A., William G., Harry L., and Matilda G. Mr. Brown is now serving his second term as magistrate. He is engaged in farming. Mr. Brown is a member of the Episcopal church.

John C. Rudy was born in this county in 1822. His father, Daniel Rudy, was one of the early settlers here, Louisville being but a small village when he came. Daniel Rudy died in 1850, aged seventy-five, and his wife, Mary (Shibely) Rudy, in 1852, at the age of sixty-five. Mr. J. C. Rudy lived upon the old farm until recently. Rudy chapel was named for his father, and built chiefly by his means. Mr. Rudy is a good farmer, and owns two hundred acres of land. He held the office of magistrate eight or ten years. He is a member of the Methodist church. He married Miss Priscilla Herr in 1852. They have four children living—Ardell, George F., James S., and Taylor.

Mrs. Ann Arterburn, widow of the late Norbon Arterburn, was born in this county. She was the daughter of John Herr, an old resident here. Her husband was also a native of this county. They were married in 1840, and had eight children—Orphelia, Bettie, Emma, William C., Edward, Anna, Clifton, and an infant son. Orphelia, Bettie, Edward, and Clifton are now living. Mr. Arterburn died April 9, 1878, aged sixty-five. Mrs. Arterburn still resides upon the place where she was born. Her sister, Mrs. Emily Oldham, widow of the late John Oldham, lives with her.

Joseph Raymond was born in county Sligo, Ireland, August 5, 1804. In 1831 he came to Quebec, and soon afterward to Kentucky. He settled in Louisville and engaged in gardening,

his present business. Mr. Raymond was married in 1835 to Miss Margaret Drisbach, a native of Philadelphia. They have had four children—Mary Ann, who died when three months old; Jacob B., died in his twenty-third year; George Frederick, resides in this precinct; Thomas P. lives with his father. Mr. Raymond is a member of the Methodist church, and of the order of Odd Fellows.

James Harrison, the oldest man living in this county having Louisville for a birthplace, was the son of Major John Harrison, who came to this county in 1785. Major Harrison was married at Cave Hill in 1787 to Mary Ann Johnston. They had five children—Sophia J. (married Robert A. New), Benjamin I., Colonel Charles L., Dr. John P., and James. James is the only survivor. James Harrison was born May 1, 1799, and has always lived in this county. He has been engaged in the practice of law in Louisville since 1842, and stands high in his profession.

George F. Raymond was born in Jefferson county, December 4, 1840. He received a good common school education, and was brought up a farmer. He was married in 1862 to Miss Eliza McCarrell, of Washington county, Kentucky. They had eight children, five of whom are living—Margaret, Mary (deceased), Carrie, Ruth (deceased), George (deceased), Joseph, James, and William. Mr. Raymond has served as magistrate fourteen years.

Captain William C. Williams was born in Louisville, April 4, 1802. His father was a Welshman, who came to this country in 1788. Captain Williams followed farming the most of his life. He furnished capital for several business enterprises, but took no active part himself. His residence is an elegant mansion a few miles out of town. He was one of the wealthiest citizens of the county. He owned twenty-six houses in Louisville, including some fine business blocks. He was elected a captain of militia in 1823–24. For fifty years he was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Religiously he was connected with the Christian church. He married Miss Hannah Hamilton May 27, 1857. They had sixteen children, four of whom were: David M., John H., Mrs. Fannie W. Fenley, and Mrs. Mary E. Tyler. Captain Williams died in his seventy-ninth year, September 13, 1880, widely known and everywhere respected throughout this section.

I. B. Dorsey, son of L. L. Dorsey, Sr., is a leading farmer and respected citizen. Edward Dorsey, father of L. L., came here from Maryland about the year 1800. L. L. Dorsey, Sr., had three sons, but the subject of this sketch only, lived to grow up. Mr. I. B. Dorsey has a farm of two hundred and twenty acres, and is engaged in raising grain. The land taken up by his great-grandfather has been held by representatives of the Dorsey family since the time of the first comer of that name. Mr. Dorsey was married in 1860 to Miss Sarah Herndon. Their children are: Susan, Mary, Amanda, Levvie, Sally, Rhodes, George, and Eveline. Mr. Dorsey is a member of the Christian church.

O'BANNON PRECINCT.

O'Bannon (originally Williamson) precinct, was established in 1813–14, the first magistrates being E. M. Stone and Miner W. O'Bannon. J. M. Hampton and Miner W. O'Bannon are the magistrates at the present time.

Bushrod O'Bannon, deceased, and Miner O'Bannon, now resident of the place, were the sons of Isham O'Bannon, a native of Virginia, who was born in 1767, and came here in 1816, first settling in Shelby county. In 1830 he settled his estate upon his seven children, three daughters and four sons; one daughter now being eighty-one years old, and the average age of the four children now living being seventy-five years.

J. B. O'Bannon owned here an extensive tract of four hundred acres of land, which he improved. He was the first president of the Farmers' and Drovers' bank, president of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance company, and owned considerable stock in the railroad, was director in the Louisville City bank, and was the founder of the Methodist Episcopal church in this place, which has, however, gone down since his death, owing to the members of the church dying off and moving away. It was first called O'Bannon's chapel, but against his wish, and was an outgrowth of the Salem church. It was a neat

structure, built in 1869, under the Rev. Mr. Henderson's appointment to this place. Mr. J. B. O'Bannon died in 1869.

M. W. O'Bannon was born in Virginia in 1810. He was the son of Isham O'Bannon, who moved to Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1816; thence to Jefferson county in 1831, where he resided until his death in 1845. Mr. M. W. O'Bannon was a merchant of Shelbyville from 1834 to 1838. In 1840 he went to Marshall, Saline county, Missouri, where he resided until 1863, farming and practicing law. During the unpleasantness consequent upon the outbreak of the war, Mr. O'Bannon was obliged to leave Missouri. He returned to this county, where he has since resided, a prominent and respected citizen. He has been thrice married. In 1835 he married Miss Jane Richardson, of Lafayette county, Kentucky. She died in 1838, leaving two daughters, one since deceased—Mary Adelaide, who died in 1847 in the twelfth year of her age; Jane Richardson, born in 1838, is the wife of J. R. Berryman, Marshall, Missouri. His second wife was Miss Julia Barnett, of Lafayette county, Missouri. She died in 1843, having borne one son, who died in infancy. In 1847 he married Mrs. Elizabeth (Harrison) Payne, formerly from Woodford county, Kentucky, but at that time residing in Missouri. Mr. O'Bannon has held the office of justice of the peace six years.

John Williamson was an early settler of this precinct, owning at one time a couple of thousand acres of land, also a distillery on Floyd's fork. He raised his own corn for distillery use. He was an active, large-hearted, and clever man. His daughter by his first wife married Bushrod O'Bannon. His second wife was the widow of Ed Dorsey, and from this union owned all his lands except four hundred acres.

In this precinct is the old Chenoweth spring house, built by Mr. Chenoweth as early as the summer of 1782. It is near Williamson's station, and on the farm now owned by John Williamson, and was built for a fort and as a refuge for the Chenoweth family in case of an attack from the Indians. The house was made of unhewn stone, packed in mortar made simply of lime, water and gravel. The cement thus made one hundred years ago appears as durable to-day as it was when the house was erected, and the stone, so nicely and evenly laid, presents a surface as perpendicular and smooth on both the in- and outsides as most stone houses built in then ineteenth century, and so solidly are the walls built it is not improbable it will stand yet one hundred years longer before the crumbling process begins.

THE CHENOWETH MASSACRE.

Richard Chenoweth first built Fort Nelson, which bankrupted him. He was disappointed in the Government refusing assistance in this matter, and came here in 1782, after the Floyd's Fork massacre, and built for himself this fort, and just above it the cabin where he lived with his family. At that time there were no out settlements except Lynns, Bear Grass, Harrods creek, and Boone's stations. The family consisted of himself, his wife Peggy, who was a brave woman—and who was a McCarthy before marriage—Thomas, James, Alexander, Millie, and Naomi, the last named being at that time about two years old. He had also some few persons constantly about them as guards, and at this time Rose and Bayless were with the family.

About dusk one evening in midsummer, while this little family were talking over the past at their evening meal, they were suddenly surprised by sixteen Indians, belonging to the tribe of the Shawnees, suddenly opening the door and rushing in. Rose, being nearest the entrance-way, jumped behind the door as soon as it was swung open, and in the dreadful excitement which followed passed out undiscovered and effected an escape. Bayless was not killed outright and was burned at the stake at the spring house, just a few feet distant. The old man was wounded and his daughter Millie tomahawked in the arm, but they escaped to the fort. The old man, however, survived and lived many years, but was afterwards killed by the falling of a log at a house-raising. James, a little fellow, was, with his brothers Eli and Thomas, killed at the wood-pile. The daughter Millie afterwards married a man named Nash. Naomi, the little girl, crept to the spring house and took refuge, child like, under the table. An Indian afterwards came in and placed a fire brand on it, but it only burned through the leaf. In the morning a party of whites were reconnoitering and sup-

posed the Chenoweth family all killed, and upon approaching the scene discovered the little girl, who stood in the doorway, and told them upon coming up that they were all killed. The mother was scalped and at that time was not known to be alive, but she survived the tragedy many years and did much execution after that with her trusty rifle. Her head got well but was always bare after that.

John Williamson, Jr., owner of the property upon which the Chenoweth Spring-house fort now stands, was born in 1796, and still lives at this advanced age, having a mind and memory clear as crystal. His father, John Williamson, came with his father, John Williamson, from Virginia, and settled at the Lynn station in 1781. During the massacre of that year the Indians attacked the fort, killed the grandfather, Mr. Williamson's oldest uncle, and made captive his father, who was taken that night to Middletown, where he saw the scalps of his father and oldest brother stretched over a hoop to dry, and knew for the first time of their murder. His legs and feet being sore, the Indians made leggings of deer skins and tied them on with hickory bark. He was then ten years old and remained with the Indians in all four years before he made his escape. He was adopted into the Tecumseh family, the father of that noted chief being the Shawnee chief of that party, and the one who adopted him. He was taken to Chillicothe, and there granted his liberty on condition that he could run the gauntlet. A fair chance was given him, and he would have succeeded had it not been for a log at the end of the race that prevented his mounting it successfully, and he was struck by a war-club. He was next taken by two Indians and washed in the river. This was for the singular purpose of washing all the white blood out of him. It was done by two Indians who alternately dipped and ducked him until breath and hope were gone, and he was then pronounced Indian and trained in their hunting grounds and by their camp fires. He attempted several times to make his escape, but failing in his purpose would return. He was finally purchased of the Indians for twenty-four gallons of whiskey. After his return to Louisville he fought the Indians for seven years; was in Wayne's army and the battle of the river Raisin, where he was again captured, taken to Detroit, and burned at the stake. His daughter Elizabeth married Major Bland Ballard, an old Indian fighter and uncle of Judge Ballard, of Louisville. The second daughter married a Mr. Smith, who also participated in the Indian wars. Ruth, who afterwards married a Mr. Hall, was quite young at the time of the massacre. George and Moses were born after that time. James was thirteen years old when murdered, and John ten years old when captured, and his son, John Williamson, is now in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and although married the second time has no children.

PROFESSOR M'GOWN'S SCHOOL.

Dr. McGown, deceased, was a prominent man in O'Bannon precinct. He was born in 1805, was the youngest child of his father and the mainstay of his widowed mother. He was a circuit-rider and preached for a number of years. He finally established a school here in 1860, put up large buildings and carried it on quite successfully until his death, which occurred in 1876.

BOSTON PRECINCT.

This part of the county is ever memorable in the Long Run Indian massacre which preceded the terrible defeat sustained by General Floyd, who the day after with thirty-four of his men attempted the burial of the victims of the massacre. And also will this precinct not forget the lamentable disaster which occurred just one hundred years thereafter, lacking eight days, in the giving way of the bridge over Floyd's fork, sending a loaded train of cars twenty feet into the terrible abyss below, killing eight persons outright and dangerously wounding many more, many of whom were of the most prominent representatives of this precinct. Floyd's defeat occurred September 17, 1781. The names of those who fell are not known, nor is there much that is definite. The facts given were furnished by Colonel G. T. Wilcox, a prominent citizen of northern Middletown precinct, who is a descendant of 'Squire Boone, being his grandson, and gleaned some facts relative to the terrible tragedy from Isaiah Boone, his uncle, and son of 'Squire Boone.

He was at Floyd's defeat. His father had

built at a station on Clear creek two miles east of where Shelbyville now is. His father, with several others, had left Boonesboro in 1779 and settled in Boone's station. There was a station on Bear Grass called Bear Grass, three miles east of Louisville, and one eight miles from Louisville called Linn station was on the place afterwards owned by Colonel R. C. Anderson.

Boone's station at that time was the only station between Linn's and Harrods creek. 'Squire Boone's station was about twenty-two miles east of Linn's station. Bland Ballard and Samuel Wells at that time lived in the station and General Floyd lived in that of Bear Grass. There were two couple to be married in Linn station. Bland Ballard and a man named Corris went from Linn station to Brashear's station, near the mouth of Floyds fork, now Bullitt county, after a Baptist preacher, John Whitaker, to marry them. This was the first legal marriage in this part of the county. In going over Ballard discovered an Indian trail and was satisfied there was a large body of savages. He retraced his steps to Linn station and sent word to Bear Grass station, and then went to Boone's station that night. They held a meeting and agreed to leave the station and go to Linn station. There were a number of large families in Boone's station at that time, viz., the Hintons, Harrises, Hughes, Hansboros, Bryans, Vancleves, and many others. They could not all get ready to move the next day, but some were determined to go. Squire Boone was not ready and could not prevail on them to wait another day. So Major Ballard conducted this party, leaving Squire Boone and a few families to come the next day. When Ballard's party reached Long run he was attacked in the rear. He went back to protect that part of the train and drove the Indians back and held them in check as long as he could. In going back he saw a man and his wife by the name of Cline, on the ground. He told Cline to put his wife on the horse and hurry on. They were in the bed of Long run. Ballard returned in a short time to find Cline and his wife still on the ground. He put her on the horse and gave the horse a rap with his riding whip, and as he did so an Indian pulled a sack from the horse. Ballard shot the Indian and hurried to the front. Here he found a great many killed and the people scattered leaving their cattle and losing their baggage and many horses. Some reached Linn's station that night, and a few Boone's. Boone and his party remained in his station several days after that before they went down to Linn's. A few of the names of the killed on Long run are the two Miss Hansboro, sisters of Joel Hansboro, a Mr. McCarthy, a brother of Mrs. Ric Chenoweth, and a Mrs. Vancleve, an aunt of Colonel G. T. Wilcox.

The next day General (then colonel) John Floyd, Colonel (then captain) Wells, and Bland Ballard (afterwards major), and thirty-four others from Linn's and Bear Grass stations went up to bury the dead When they reached Floyd's fork, Ballard said to them: "You send a few men and ascertain where the Indians are." He was, however, overruled, and on they went. At the head of the ravine they were surrounded, and sixteen of their men were shot down at the first fire. Fourteen were buried in one sink. They began to retreat. Isaac Boone said when they reached the fork he discovered an Indian following him. He raised his gun, the Indian stepped behind a tree. Just at that time General Floyd and Colonel Wells came in sight, Floyd on foot and Wells on horseback. Wells said to Floyd: "Take my horse." Floyd, being large and fleshy, was much exhausted. They took to the bushes, and reached the place selected should they be defeated. It was near where Thomas Elder's new house now stands, on the Shebyville pike, about three miles above Middletown. For some time prior to this, General Floyd and Wells were not friendly. Isaac Boone said: "General, that brought you to your milk." The general's reply was: "You are a noble boy; we were in a tight place." This boy was then but fourteen years of age, and was at that time in Sims' station. The occurrence took place in September, 1781.

'Squire Boone's wife's maiden name was Jane Vancleve. Enoch Boone, their youngest son, was born at Boonsboro, October 15, 1777, being the first white male child born in Kentucky. He died in Meade county, Kentucky, in 1861. 'Squire Boone died in 1815, and was, by his request, buried in a cave in Harrison county, Indiana. Sarah Boone, mother of G. T. Wilcox, was the only daughter of 'Squire Boone. She was married to John Wilcox in 1791, and he settled upon, surveyed and improved land pat-

ented in the name of Sarah Boone by her father, four miles north of Shelbyville.

The Wilcox family had a paternal parentage in George Wilcox, a Welshman, who emigrated to North Carolina in 1740. He married Elizabeth Hale, and by her had six children—George, David, John, Isaac, Eliz, and Nancy, who came to Kentucky in 1784. George, Jr., married Elizabeth Pinchback; David married Sarah Boone, sister to Daniel Boone; and John married Sarah Boone, daughter of 'Squire Boone, and mother of G. T. Wilcox.

A WRECK.

The second lamentable disaster which filled the minds of these citizens with dismay and horror occurred on the 8th of July, 1881, at Floyd's Fork railroad bridge. The passenger trains on the road running between Shelbyville and Louisville were unusually crowded, it being at the time of the exposition in the last named city. The train returning to Shelbyville was late, owing to some unaccountable delay, and was running with more than ordinary speed. It reached the bridge crossing Floyd's fork about 8 o'clock in the evening. A cow was standing on the track just in front of the bridge, but before she could be whistled off the engine struck her, knocking her off and killing her instantly. The shock threw the engine off the track, and, being close to the bridge, struck the corner of that structure in such a way as to demolish it. The train was still running at a high speed, all this happening in less time than it takes to write it. The bridge went crashing down into the water a distance of twenty feet or more. The engine, from the impetus given by its weight and rapid motion, leaped full twenty feet from where it first struck the bridge, bringing the tender, baggage car, and passenger coach down with it in a mingled mass of timber, its load of human freight, and all. Heavy timbers from the bridge fell on every side and on the crumbled mass of coaches, that now resembled a pile of kindling wood. The terrible crash made by the falling of this train was heard for miles around, and instinctively the citizens surmised the difficulty and immediately set out for the scene of the disaster. Telegrams were immediately despatched to Louisville and Shelbyville for assistance, and it was not long before help gathered in from every quarter, and the work of removing the ruins began. The heavy timbers had first to be removed before some bodies could be recovered, and the night was well nigh spent ere all were secured. Some were crushed immediately to death, others injured, and some only fastened in by the heavy weights over them, and strange to say some were not in the least hurt, save receiving a jar, incident to the occasion. Unfortunately this number was small.

The names of those killed are given below: Phelim Neil, of Shelbyville, president of the road; William H. Maddox, city marshal of Shelbyville; Robert Jones, shoemaker, of Shelbyville, and the father of a large family; Walker Scearce, of Shelbyville, a young man very successful in business, whose death was much regretted; Humbolt Alford, a resident of Boston and a fine young lawyer of Louisville; James Hardin, a resident of Boston and a highly respected citizen; a Mr. Perry, of Louisville, a boarder in the family of George Hall, near Boston; and a gentleman from California, name not known.

Among those not hurt was a small girl named Mary Little, who sat near a gentleman who was killed. She made her way out unscathed save in the loss of her clothing, which was greatly damaged by the water and considerably torn, presenting herself before her mother's door without a hat, and in a somewhat sorry plight. Mr. George Petrie, the conductor, was badly hurt at the time. There were about forty passengers in all, and but few escaped death or injury.

The officials of the railroad were prompt in rendering aid to the unfortunate ones, paying off all claims against them for the loss the sad mishap had occasioned, though the misfortune was not due in the least to any mismanagement of theirs.

Boston is a small place of only some ten families. The precinct was formerly a part of Fisherville. Esquire Noah Hobbes has been one of its magistrates, serving in that capacity for sixeen years. His associate is William Raglin. His son J. F. Hobbes was school commissioner six years.

The old Baptist church on Long run is one of the oldest churches west of Lexington. This society was organized during the pioneer times.

Rev. Henson Hobbes, a Virginian by birth,

and a good man, officiated here as minister and died in 1822 or 23. He had four sons all preachers. He was among the first settlers on the ground. The old church building was a frame. The one now in use is of brick and was built full thirty years ago.

The Methodist Epicopal church was built but four years ago.

The following may be mentioned as among the early preachers of Boston precinct: Revs. Sturgeon, Hulsey, Joel Hulsey, John Dale, and Matt Powers, who has been preaching now in the Baptist church for twenty years. Rev. John Whittaker was among the early preachers, being here during the time of the massacre.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

John L. Gregg was born in Shelby county, July 7, 1838. His father, William Gregg, was one of the early pioneers of Kentucky. Mr. Gregg has a farm of four hundred and eighty acres of excellent land. He is engaged in general farming. He was married September 15, 1859, to Miss Susan Hope, of Shelby county. They have seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg are members of the Baptist church. He is a Free Mason.

John T. Little was born November 26, 1832, in Jefferson county, and has always resided in the State with the exception of six years in Johnson county, Indiana. His grandfather, Joseph Keller, a native of Virginia, was an early pioneer, and the old stone house in which he lived is still standing, and a crevice made by an earthquake in 1810 or 1812, is yet quite noticeable. His father, John Little, was born in Maryland, about forty miles from Baltimore. In 1866 Mr. Little, the subject of this sketch, went to Louisville, where he was engaged in the grocery business and as manufacturer of plug tobacco about ten years, then moved to Boston precinct where he is still in business. Mr. Little was married in 1866 to Miss Eliza Cochran, of Louisville. They have two children.

A. G. Beckley was born in Shelby county in 1810, and resided here until 1855, when he came to Jefferson county and settled in Boston precinct on a farm of two hundred and fifty acres of excellent land. His father, Henry Beckley, was a native of Maryland, and came to Kentucky in an early day. He was married December 18, 1832, to Miss Jane Boone Wilcox, of Shelby county. Daniel Boone, the "old Kentucky pioneer," was a great-uncle of Mrs. Beckley. She was his nearest relative in Kentucky at the time of his burial. Mr. and Mrs. Beckley have had six children, three of whom are living: Sarah A., John H., George W., Rasmus G., Edwin C., William R. Sarah, John, and Edwin are deceased. George was captain in the First Kentucky regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Beckley are members of the Baptist church.

Noah Hobbs was born in Jefferson county, August 12, 1818. His father, James Hobbs, was a native of Shelby county. Mr. Hobbs, the subject of this sketch, worked at the carpenter trade till he was about forty years of age. He came upon the farm, where we now find him, twenty-four years ago. He was married in 1840 to Miss Elizabeth Frazier, of Shelby county. They have had three children, only one of whom is living: Alonzo, Horatio C., and James F. Alonzo and Horatio are dead. James F. is a Free Mason, and was school commissioner six years. Mr. Hobbs has served as magistrate sixteen years.

A J. Sturgeon was born in this county in 1841. His father, S. G. Sturgeon, an old resident, was born here in 1811. Seven of his children are now living, viz: Sarelda, wife of R. T. Proctor, of this county; A. J. Sturgeon; Melvina, wife of David Cooper, Shelby county; Robert S.; Florence, wife of George Cochran, of this county; Simpson, and Katie. A. J. Sturgeon married Miss Sue D. Elder, of this county, in 1866. They have six children: Maudie, Eugene, Adah, Nellie, Edward, and Lois. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sturgeon are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Sturgeon also belongs to the Masons and Knights of Honor. He has been deputy assessor three years.

VALLEY PRECINCT.

George W. Ashby was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, in the year 1821. In 1855, or when in his thirty-fifth year, he came to Jefferson county and located in Valley precinct near Valley Station on the Cecelia branch of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. In the year 1857 he was married to Miss Eliza J. Kennedy, of Jeffer-

son county. She died in 1875, leaving besides her husband a family of three children. The father of George Ashby was Mr. Beady Ashby, who came to Kentucky when a boy.

William L. Hardin was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, in the year 1829. He has been thrice married: in 1854 to Miss Elizabeth Philipps, a daughter of Mr. Jacob Philipps of Jefferson county; in 1860 to Mrs. Swindler; in 1875 to Miss Mollie Finley, of Louisville. They have a family of four children. The first representative of the Hardin family who settled in the county was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Mr. Jacob Hardin, who came to the Falls of the Ohio seventy or seventy-five years ago. The father of William L. Hardin, Benjamin Hardin, was born in Jefferson county. Mr. Hardin lived the early part of his life in Louisville, where he worked at his trade, that of a plasterer, since which time he has lived on his farm near Valley Station.

Mansfield G. Kendall was born in Lower Pond settlement, near where Valley Station now stands, September 9, 1815. In 1847 he was married to Miss Eliza Jones, a daughter of Captian Henry Jones, of Jefferson county. The result of this marriage was a family of five boys, two of whom are still living. Henry J., who lives on the old homestead, follows the mercantile business. The other, Lewis, is a farmer. Mr. Kendall followed the business of a wagon-maker, until his retirement a few years since. His father's name was Raleigh Kendall, who settled in Lower Pond many years previous to the birth of the subject of this sketch, when there were only four or five families in that region. Mr. Henry Kendall married Miss Margaret M. Lowe, of Springfield. Lewis married Miss Frederica Trinlere, of New Albany.

Lynds Dodge was born in the State of New York in the year 1829. When yet a young man he came to Jefferson county, Kentucky, and contracted for the building of the first ten miles out from Louisville of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. He has followed contracting, with the exception of a short time spent on the river. He married Gabrella Walker, of Jefferson county. They have eight children. Warren Dodge is well known as the merchant and postmaster at Valley Station.

Frederick Rohr, Esq., was born in Baden, Germany, in the year 1828. In 1852 he came to Kentucky. He was married to Miss Margaret J. Smith, who died in 1878, leaving a family of two daughters. 'Squire Rohr is one of the foremost men in the neighborhood in which he lives, and is well deserving the good name he bears.

Henry Maybaum was born in Prussia in the year 1833. His father, Charles Maybaum, emigrated to America in 1834. He first settled in Ohio, where he remained until 1847. In that year he removed to Louisville, where for a number of years he followed tanning. He died in Upper Pond, in 1863. Henry was married in 1862 to Miss Mary Toops, of Indiana. She died in 1864, leaving one daughter, Emma. He was again married in 1866 to Miss Sarah A. Hollis, by whom he has two children. He is in the general mercantile business at Orel, on the Cecelia branch of the Louisville & Nashville railroad.

Elias R. Withers was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, in the year 1811. In 1838 he moved to Louisville, where for thirty-seven years he lived, acting as a steamboat pilot between that city and New Orleans. At the close of that time, or in 1855, he bought the farm which he still owns and on which he resides near Orel. He was married in 1838 to Miss M. J. Davis, of Louisville. They have six children, five of whom are living.

Alanson Moorman was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, in the year 1803. He is the youngest of eight children of Jesse Moorman, who came from Virginia to Kentucky in 1807, and settled in Meade county. In 1827 Mr. Moorman was married to Miss Rachel W. Stith. They have ten children living. Since coming to this county he has been engaged principally in farming his large estate on the Ohio river near Orel. Mr. Moorman is widely known as a man of ability and strict integrity.

Mrs. Mary C. Aydelott is the widow of George K. Aydelott. He was born at Corydon, Indiana, October 24, 1820. In the fall of 1843 he moved to Kentucky and located in Meade county, where he followed farming until the year 1864. In that year he bought the farm which is still the residence of his family, on the Ohio, twelve miles below Louisville. On the 23d day of November, 1843, he was married to Miss

Mary C. McCord, of Strasburgh, Shenandoah county, Virginia. Mr. Aydelott died December 3, 1880, leaving a family of three sons and one daughter. The eldest, Robert H., is a member of the firm of McCord, Boomer & Co., of Louisville. The second, George W., has been five years connected with the hat trade in New Albany, but is now running the home farm. The others are at home.

George Alsop was the first of the Alsop family in Kentucky. At an early day he came from Virginia, bringing with him a family consisting of his wife and several children. He, however, left one son, Henry, in Virginia. He there married Miss Mary Jones, and in the year 1828 followed his father to the West. They had five children, three sons and two daughters, one of whom, Gilford Dudley, went to Louisville in 1831, to learn the cabinet business, he then being fourteen years of age. He was married in 1842 to Miss Nancy H. Moore, a granddaughter of Colonel James Moore. They have six children living, all but one married. Mrs. Alsop died in 1876, in her sixtieth year.

The first representative of the Lewis family in Kentucky was Mr. Thomas Lewis, who came from Virginia at a very early day, bringing with him his family, consisting of two sons and one daughter. The sons were Henry and James, who lived and died on their farms in Lower Pond settlement. Henry married a Miss Myrtle, of Virginia. He died in 1836, his wife following some years later. They left six children, four of whom are still living. One of these is Mr. Thomas Lewis, who was born in 1809; was married, in 1837, to Miss Margaret Morris, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky; she died in 1867, leaving beside her husband a family of seven children, six of whom are still living; four are citizens of Jefferson county, one in Florida, and one in Virginia.

Edmund Bollen Randolph was born in Jeffersan county in 1837. He was married in 1872, to Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, of Jefferson county. She is the daughter of Mr. John Griffith. 'Squire Randolph is the son of Mr. William Randolph, who settled in Jefferson county about the beginning of the present century, and who was one of the county's most prominent early time men. He was a pensioner of the War of 1812, and was one of "Mad" Anthony Wayne's soldiers. He was killed by being thrown from a buggy in 1859, at the advanced age of ninety three years.

Anthony Miller is the seventh of ten children of Robert Miller, who came to Jefferson county in about the year 1800. Anthony Miller was born February 5, 1816. He served, when a youth, an apprenticeship at the plasterer's trade, and has since worked at it considerably during the greater part of his life. In connection with this he has farmed, and has lived on his farm in Valley precinct for the last thirty-five years. On the 4th of July, 1842, he was married to Ellen Camp, a native of Louisville. He is the father of nine children, five of whom are living—Cassandra, Myra, Anthony, Weeden, and Will.

WOODS PRECINCT.

John Harrison, Esq., was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1809. When he was about eleven years of age his father, William Harrison, moved to Jefferson county, where he lived until his death, which occurred about thirty years ago. 'Squire Harrison was married September 4, 1834, to Miss Mary Ann Kendall, a daughter of Raleigh Kendall, of Lower Pond. They have six children living, all married. He was for nine years a justice of the peace, having been elected to the office four times. Has also been assessor of Jefferson county for sixteen years and has held many offices in the gift of the people.

Captain Eli P. Farmer was born in Monongalia county, West Virginia, in 1819. In 1823 his father came to Kentucky and located in Jefferson county. He was, however, a Kentuckian by birth, being born near Lexington, in 1791, and was one of the pioneers of the State. He was married to Miss Sarah Price, of Virginia, by whom he had six children. Two are still living; one is in Texas; the other, the subject of this sketch, Captain Farmer, was married in 1845 to Miss Sarah A. Gerking, of Jefferson county, by whom he has eight children, four of whom are married. He was an officer in the Thirty-fourth Kentucky infantry, and served about one year in the First cavalry.

CROSS ROADS.

Thomas Milton Beeler, Esq., was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, in 1833. His father was John C. Beeler, who came with his father, Charles Beeler, to Mann's Licks at a very early day, supposed to have been somewhere in the nineties. The grandson and subject of this sketch was married in 1855 to Miss Margaret A. Standiford, a daughter of 'Squire David Standiford, who was one of the earliest settlers of Jefferson county, and for a long time a magistrate. 'Squire Beeler has been blessed with a family of nine children—all now living. He has filled the magistrate's office for six years.

The first representative of the McCawley family in Kentucky was James McCawley, who came to Jefferson county from Virginia, when it was still included in the State of Virginia. From an account of provisions purchased for the use of the fort at Harrodsburg from December 16, 1777, to October 18, 1778, we find that he was living in that neighborhood at the time. From there he came to Jefferson county. In after years he went back East, and returned, bringing with him the first wooden wagon ever seen in this region. His cabin was located on the place now owned by his grandson, Dr. B. F. McCawley, near the little creek which still bears his name. He was frequently attacked by the Indians, and at one time lost a valuable horse by their cornering the animal between the chimney and the side of his cabin. He fired at them, with what effect he never knew. Colonel William McCawley, son of James McCawley, was born on McCawley's creek in 1807, and was a lieutenant colonel, and afterwards colonel of Kentucky State militia. He was a farmer by occupation. His wife was Miss Hench, of a Virginia family, who died in 1838. Colonel McCawley died of cholera at his home, in July, 1850. They left two sons and two daughters, the oldest of whom, Colonel George W. McCawley, was killed while leading the seventh charge of the brigade he was commanding, against Hooker's corps at Peach Tree creek. The second, Benjamin F. McCawley, was born at the McCawley homestead in 1837. In 1858 he graduated at the Kentucky School of Medicine, since which time he has lived on the old homestead, practicing his profession. He was married in 1865 to Miss Teresa Schnetz, of Kansas. They have five children.

John Terry was born in Virginia in 1810. In 1811 his father, Joseph Terry, emigrated to Kentucky, settling on McCawley's creek, in Jefferson county. He was married in 1830 to Miss Margaret McCawley, daughter of Joshua McCawley, of the same county. She died in 1865, leaving seven children, all of whom are married; the youngest of whom, Taylor Terry, married Miss Annie E. McCawley, and now lives on the home place.

Mrs. Elizabeth Young is the widow of Mr. Theodore W. Young, who was born in Lexington in 1818. When he was a young man he came to Louisville. He was a tanner by trade and began the tanning business on Pennsylvania run, in Jefferson county. This he followed up to the time of his marriage to Miss Pendergrass in 1831. He then settled on the old Pendergrass farm, where he lived until the time of his death, in 1875. Mrs. Young is the daughter of Mr. Jesse Pendergrass, and granddaughter of Colonel James F. Moore, of Salt Licks fame. Her brother, Commodore Pendergrass, died while in command of the navy yard at Philadelphia during the Rebellion. Her grandfather, Garrett Pendergrass, was killed by Indians at Harrodsburg when on his way to Louisville in the year 1777. Mr. and Mrs. Young were blessed with a family of nine children, four of whom are married and citizens of Jefferson county and the city of Louisville.

Mr. Alexander Heatley was born in Scotland in 1806. In the year 1837 he emigrated to Louisville, where he lived for a short time, after which he acted as overseer for Mr. Cocke, near the city. He was married in 1836 to Miss Jenette Cockburn, of Dundee, Scotland. Mrs. Heatley died in 1871, leaving three children, two daughters and one son. The latter is dead. One daughter is at home, the other, Mrs. Mitchell, in Mississippi. Mr. Heatley now lives on his farm on the Shepardsville pike, south of the city of Louisville.

Mrs. Martha Farman was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in the year 1840. She is the daughter of Mr. James Logsdon, who came to Jefferson county in 1850, and made it his home up to the time of his death, which occurred in August, 1875. His wife, Matilda, followed him about four years later. Mrs. Farman is the wife of Mr. F. L. Farman. They have a family of four children: Matilda, Emma, Ella, and Annie.

Ann Eliza Brooks is the only daughter of Isaac and Catharine Brooks. Mr. Brooks was born in Pennsylvania in 1798, and came with his father to Bullitt county, Kentucky, when but a boy. He was married in 1823 to Miss Catharine Fry, then in her eighteenth year. Mr. Brooks died of consumption in 1844, Mrs. Brooks surviving him thirty-five years. They left, besides the subject of this sketch, two sons, the eldest of whom, Shepard W., is a citizen of Bullitt county; the other, James B., lives in Kansas.

Mr. Edmund G. Minor was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, March 7, 1827. He is a son of Major Spence Minor, a soldier of 1812, who came to Kentucky with his father from Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1797. His mother was Miss Mary Guthrie, a daughter of General Adam Guthrie, who was a soldier against the Indians, and came to Louisville at a very early day. Mr. Minor has been twice married—in 1851 to Miss Sarah Stone, and in 1854 to Miss Mary Wagley, who was born October 13, 1833. She is the daughter of George and Eliza Wagley, of Frankfort. They have seven children. Mr. Minor's business is that of a farmer, although he was marshal of the chancery court in 1880, and has been deputy since 1875.

Mrs. Susan G. Heafer is the widow of Mr. George W. Heafer, who was born in Abottstown, Pennsylvania, in 1791. In 1812 he emigrated to Kentucky, stopping at Louisville, where he lived until 1829. In 1823 he removed to his farm near Newburg post-office, where he lived until the time of his death, which occurred in July, 1877. He was married in 1827 to Miss Susan G. Shiveley, a daughter of one of Jefferson county's earliest settlers—Philip Shiveley. They had two children, one son and one daughter. The son, George R. C. Heafer, was married to Miss Julia Jones, of Jefferson county. Both he and his wife are dead, leaving a family of three children. The daughter is Mrs. Joseph Hite, of the same county, and has nine children. Mrs Heafer is now in her seventy-third year and still lives on the old homestead.

Mr. William K. Cotton was born in Indiana in 1805. In 1826 he came to Kentucky, first living in Spencer county, where he remained until his removal to Louisville in 1853. In 1860 he bought the John Seabolt farm on Fern creek, nine miles from the city. He was married in 1828 to Miss Lydia McGee, a daughter of Patrick McGee, of Spencer county. They had two children, a son, Dr. J. P., and a daughter, Trajetta, wife of Mr. Lyman Parks, who died in 1880. Mr. Cotton died in 1878; his wife in 1879. Dr. James P. Cotton was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, in 1829. He graduated at the Louisville university in the class of 1853 and 1854. He practiced his profession until he arrived at his thirtieth year, since which time he has been engaged upon his estate in fruit farming on a large scale.

The first member of the Hawes family who settled here was Mr. Peter Hawes, who was born in Maryland, and came to Jefferson county, Kentucky, at a very early day, settling on Floyd's fork. His son, Benjamin, was born in 1793 and died in 1869. Benjamin left a family of eight children—Isaac W., James, Benjamin, Jessie R., Peter, Harrison, and Mrs. Kyser.

Mrs. Mary A. Johnson is the widow of Mr. William M. Johnson, who was born in Scott county, Kentucky, in 1818, and died in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were married in 1842, her maiden name being Seabolt. They were blessed with a family of six children, all of whom are married.

Mr. William P. Welch was born on Pennsylvania run, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, August 7, 1797. His father, Andrew Welch, emigrated to that settlement about one hundred years ago. He had married, before leaving Pennsylvania, Miss Eleanor Patterson. He left a family of eight children, of which William is the only surviving member. William was married, in 1848, to Mrs. Elizabeth J. Cunningham, a daughter of Mr. Elijah Applegate, of Jefferson county. They have had one child, Eliza Eleanor, who married Thomas B. Craig, and died in July, 1880. Mr. Welch remembers early incidents very well, and well remembers being in Louisville before there were any pavements in the city.

The first representative of the Robb family in Kentucky was Mr. James Robb, who came to Mud Creek, Jefferson county, from Pennsylvania. He was originally from Kentucky. He left eleven children, all of whom settled in Indiana excepting Henry, who spent most of his eventful life of eighty-three years in Jefferson county, Kentucky. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1778, and was twice married. His first

wife was Miss Elizabeth Standiford, by whom he had one child. After her death, and in the year 1846, he was married to Mrs. Maria Montgomery, a daughter of Mr. William Pierson, of Jefferson county. By this marriage he had two sons, Henry D., and James P. Mr. Robb's younger days were spent in the salt business, he being for many years superintendent of the famous Brook's Salt Works. The elder son, Henry D., was married in 1871 to Miss Joetta Brooks, daughter of S. M. Brooks, of Bullitt county. They have three children: Virgie R., Edith Pearl and Henry D. Although so young a man, Hon. Henry Robb has represented the people of his district in the Legislature and filled many offices with honor to himself and to those he represented. He is one of the rising men, with the greater part of his threescore years and ten yet before him.

General Biographies.

B. S. ALDERSON.

B. S. Alderson, one of the successful farmers of the county, was born near Richmond, Virginia, April 3, 1815. When he was about a year old a colony of his relatives, including his father, John A. Alderson, moved to Maury county, Tennessee. When sixteen he went to Natchez, Mississippi, where for about eight years he was operating in stocks, trading and bartering with whoever would sell or buy. He next went to New Orleans and took a one-third interest in a produce house in that city, and became the agent of the house on the road.

In 1848 he came to Louisville, where he managed the Hotel de Rein as proprietor for a period of five years. A tornado swept him out, and about thirty-one years ago he purchased the West Wood farm, where he has since resided.

February 4, 1843, he married Nancy Seebolt, a daughter of George S. Seebolt, an old resident of the county, who was born about 1787, in Montgomery county, on the 25th of December of that year. He was a prominent man among the Indians. His father, George S. Seebolt, moved upon the waters of Chenoweth run. He had been in Louisville six years previous to this, with his family, and entered a large tract of land, commonly known as the Phelps tract, but during his absence other parties came in and settled upon it. It not being in the mind of Mr. Seebolt to remove them he hunted up other waters near Jeffersontown, as the main object in that day was to get near some permanent stream of water. Mr. Alderson is the father of seven children, of whom four are living. Mr. Alderson's farm consists of two hundred acres of good land, about two miles west of Jeffersontown, and is under a very high state of cultivation, as is shown by the cleanly condition of fences, rows, and fields, as well as the good repair in which the buildings are kept. Mr. Alderson has an abhorrence of debt, it being a rule with him to discharge his dues to others with exactness.

FRANK S. DRAVO,

proprietor of the Diamond Fruit farm, of Jeffersontown precinct, is of French descent, but was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1829. He is the fourth of ten children of Michael Dravo, also a native of Pennsylvania, his father being born in France. Mr. Dravo has a good education—receiving first a good primary education, afterwards graduating from Alleghany college, Pennsylvania. Upon leaving school he became associated with his father and brothers in the coal trade at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, under the firm name of Dravo & Sons. In 1856 he came to Louisville, Kentucky, where he had charge of a branch of the coal business of J. T. and F. S. Dravo, which he carried on successfully until 1860, when he sold his interest in this enterprise, and became from that time on extensively engaged in farming. Besides the Diamond Fruit farm he owns several other large tracts of land in the vicinity of his home. He has the largest fruit farm in Jefferson county, consisting of thousands of apple, peach, pear, and other kinds of trees. His grounds of the manor place are arranged with a view to utility and beauty, and his home is one of the most attractive and handsomely arranged in the county or State.

On February 3, 1857, he married Margaret F.



B. S. Alderson



Mrs. B. S. Alderson.

Seabolt, the youngest child of Jacob Seabolt, a well known resident of the county. By this wife he had two children—A. B. and George M. This wife died February 3, 1878.

On January 1, 1880, he married Anna Seabolt, daughter of John Seabolt.

Mr. Dravo is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Jeffersontown, and is a gentleman whose integrity and real worth give him the esteem of all.

COLONEL NOAH CARTWRIGHT,

of Fern Creek, was born March 14, 1833, in Highland county, Ohio. His father, William A. Cartwright, was a native of Maryland. He was born in 1792 or 1793, came to Kentucky where he was raised to manhood, then married, and moved to Pike county, Ohio. He was in the War of 1812, and fought in the battle of the Thames under General Harrison. He was a cousin of Rev. Peter Cartwright, and, like him, devoted his life to the ministry—having during that time built two churches on his own account, and preached the gospel fully sixty years before he died. About the year 1816 he married Sarah Stilwell, of New Jersey, and by this union had ten children, all dead now but Mary Ann, Peter, Job, Noah, and Elizabeth. Noah, the subject of this sketch, spent his youth on a farm, and when twenty years of age began the profession of teaching. He afterwards attended South Salem academy, but after being there but one year was elected an associate professor by the directors of that institution. After remaining here one year and a half he determined to complete his studies, and according to this purpose entered Miami university in 1856, and was put into the junior class. He graduated in the spring of 1858, an honor to himself and to the institution, having attained an average in scholarship during that time of 99.96, and one of 100 on punctuality, making a general average of 99.98.

After graduating he came to Kentucky, and in 1860 became identified as principal of the Masonic Seminary in Columbus. The usual success heretofore experienced attended him in this enterprise. Teaching had been selected as his chosen profession, and he entered into the work with his usual energy, embarking with capital to the full extent of his financial ability. Unfortunately the war broke out soon after this time, and Mr. Cartwright was obliged to leave his adopted town by order of those who opposed the Union cause, and in so doing lost all his earthly possessions. He was, however, under the necessity of entering the Confederate army, which he did for a time, doing picket duty in the meanwhile. He came to Fern village, in April, 1861, and immediately went to work and raised a company, and, with Bryant Williams as lieutenant, entered the Union army. Being ordered out of the State when Buckner made his raid, he was first marched to Bowling Green, then to Nashville, to Huntsville, and back on Buell's retreat and was engaged in the battle of Perryville, where twenty-nine of his company were killed and wounded; he was at the battles of Stone river, Chickamauga, Murfreesboro, and other places. At Chickamauga he was an officer of the Fourteenth Army corps. At Stone river he was promoted to major, and in July was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the regiment. He also served for a time as inspector of commissary stores, and was also in attendance on court martials for a time. After the battle of Chickamauga he was detailed to take one hundred wagons into the Confederate country and get the same filled with corn. After this hazardous service was performed he resigned his commission and returned home. Colonel Cartwright had seen hard service in the war. He lost a finger in battle, had the heel of his boot shot off, holes shot in his sleeve, and his rubber canteen badly perforated with bullets, but received no further injury. His health gave way—rheumatism being the immediate cause of his resignation.

After returning home he resumed farming and also teaching, directing his energies in that profession in the school of Jefferson county, and has held the office of county examiner since 1876. In 1880 he completed the building of his large and elegant residence, a structure beautiful in appearance and designed by himself, and lives with his family in the enjoyment of a comfortable home.

ELIAS DORSEY.

Elias Dorsey, brother of Leaven Lawrence Dorsey, was born in Maryland in 1797; and when a mere youth came with his father to Jefferson county, where the family settled. Mr. Dorsey experienced the many inconveniences of living in a sparsely settled country, but he grew up to manhood, possessing many valuable traits belonging to good citizenship, and became not only a thorough business man but very influential. He was always a Democrat, and in view of his unflinching political qualifications, his friends at one time forced him upon the ticket as a candidate for the State Legislature, against the wishes of himself and of his family. He was defeated by a small plurality, which ended his political career. He was a successful farmer, as the proprietorship of the valuable Eden stock farm would of itself suggest. There were in this one tract of land eight hundred acres, the same afterwards owned by Elias and L. L. Dorsey, his two sons. Mr. Dorsey was married twice. His first wife, Miss Sallie Booker, was married to him when he was quite young. They reared a family of thirteen children, of whom all grew to maturity save one, who died in youth. The eldest never married and died at the age of twenty-seven. Another son also died when about twenty-five years old, unmarried.

Mr. Dorsey, after the death of Mrs. Sally Dorsey, his second wife, went to Illinois, then a wilderness almost, and purchased a large tract of land consisting of twenty thousand acres, where he lived until he died. His body was brought back and placed in the cemetery at Louisville.

Mr. L. L. Dorsey, Jr., his son, now living on the Bardstown pike near the city, was born February 17, 1819. About the year 1845 he married Miss Lydia Phillips, and lived until recently on the Eden stock farm. He has lately purchased the magnificent house and farm above mentioned, where he will spend the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of a retired life. Mr. L. L. Dorsey, with but a single exception, has been one of the largest stock raisers in the country. He devoted much of his time to this calling both before and since the late war.

JOHN F. GARR.

John F. Garr, of Cane Run precinct, an early settler and prominent citizen of the county, was born February 24, 1806, in Spottsylvania county, Virginia. He is a descendant of Abraham Garr, of German parentage, who with his brothers John and Andrew emigrated to America and settled on large tracts of land in Spottsylvania county previous to the time of the Revolutionary war. These brothers in course of time separated, and their descendants are found in most of the States from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They were of marked traits of character, long lived and prolific, and have indelibly impressed their habits of thrift and economy upon each of their succeeding generations. John Garr, son of Abraham and grandfather of John F. Garr, moved to Madison county, Virginia, when a young man, and settled upon a beautiful rolling tract of land on Robinson river, a branch of the Rappahannock near the mountains of the Blue Ridge. He was an early settler of this county, and was the first owner of a corn and hominy mill. He lived prior to the struggle for independence, and died comparatively a young man, his death being caused by a horse throwing him violently against a tree. He was the father of six sons: Lawrence, Abraham, John, Aaron, Felix, and Benjamin; and three daughters—Mrs. Rosa Wayman, Mrs. Peggie House (Mr. Moses House, her husband, was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe), Mrs. Dina Cook, and Mrs. Susan Garr. He purchased land near Danville, Kentucky, where Lawrence and John settled. Abraham moved to Indiana; Rosa Wayman died in Kenton county, Kentucky, on Sulphur creek; Benjamin died on Bear Grass near Chenoweth run; Susan also died near Louisville; Aaron, the father of John F. Garr, came to Kentucky in 1835 and settled on a tract of two hundred and twenty acres of land near Anchorage, the same being now owned by Simeon L. Garr, his youngest son. This land was purchased of John Downey. Aaron Garr had three sons: John F., Mark F., deceased, a citizen of California, and S. L. Garr, president of the board of commissioners of the Central Kentucky Lunatic asylum.

John F. Garr received his education in a term of twelve months' school under the professor-



S. L. Gaar



John F. Garr

ship of Tacket, who was proprietor and principal of a seminary in Virginia. In 1832 he set out for Jefferson county, Kentucky, in company with Jacob Garr, his father's cousin, who married his aunt Susan Garr, and after a four weeks' ride in a little two-horse wagon reached his destination, selecting the farm he still owns and on which he has since that time resided. This land was purchased of a Mr. Morris, who owned some sixteen hundred acres in this immediate vicinity at that time, and was the original of this farm. Mr. Garr found his land covered with timber, beech, walnut and poplar predominating, which had to be cleared off to make ready for the cultivation of the soil. Being of a hardy character and already inured to hardships, he shouldered his axe and its ringing sound was heard until sufficient space of ground was made ready for the plow. Wood at that time was the only fuel used in the stove and fire-place, and it was cut into suitable length for that purpose, hauled to the village and sold at prices then ranging from two to four dollars per cord. Soon after his arrival he earnestly set himself at work to build a house, and one now visiting his present large, commodious and substantial habitation would little think it was erected fifty years since. The poplar logs, then so abundant, were shaped and saddled and afterwards the whole structure was neatly weatherboarded, giving it the appearance of a large frame house—better than brick, being warmer in winter and more comfortable in summer. The work of cutting this timber, hewing the logs, and fashioning the house, was done by Mr. Garr himself.

This house was erected just previous to his marriage, which occurred in the year 1834, his wife being Miss Lucy Yager, daughter of Jesse Yager of Oldham county, a prominent pioneer of Kentucky, and whose native State was Virginia. This marriage has been blest with four children. Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, the oldest, is a resident of Williamsburg, Indiana. Thomas B., the oldest son, is also married. His wife was Miss Bettie J. Speer, daughter of James Speer, formerly sheriff of Oldham county, Kentucky. He resides in Louisville. The two youngest, James Polk and Simeon L., are unmarried. Mr. Garr is a quiet, unostentatious man, and cares little for political preferments. He was, however, sent by voters of his county to the State Legislature, where he officiated as a member of the lower house during the first sitting of the Legislature under the new constitution. Mr. Garr is wholly a domestic man, has been successful in business, is a good citizen and a man whom his church, his neighbors and the citizens generally have reason to be proud of.

The three sons, T. B., J. P., and S. L. Garr, are very extensively engaged in the manufacture of the Mahogany Navy, a very fine quality of tobacco. They operate under the firm name of the Garr Brothers, 610–616 Hancock street. Their Eagle Tobacco works are extensive, having a capacity of three thousand pounds per day. They run a force of seventy-five men. Their building is a large three-story brick; was formerly owned by Samuel Richardson, who used it as a woolen mill. It was purchased of J. S. Willett by the Garr Brothers in 1872, and by them enlarged to its present size.

S. L. GARR,

President of the Board of Commissioners of Central Kentucky Lunatic Asylum and proprietor of the valuable Southern Hope Nurseries, Anchorage, was born in Madison county, Virginia, October 5, 1815. His father, Aaron Garr, was a native of Virginia and an extensive farmer. He came with his family to Jefferson county, Kentucky, in 1835, and died in 1844 at seventy-two years of age. He was a plain man, made no ostentatious showing, and lived many years a worthy member of the Baptist church. His oldest son, John F. Garr, a farmer living a short distance east of Louisville, was a member of the State Legislature in 1857. Mark F. Garr, another son, now dead, lived in California.

Mr. S. L. Garr, the subject of this sketch, received a good education in the common and public schools of his native county, afterwards, completing his course in the University of Bloomington, Indiana.

In 1837 he became united in matrimony to Miss Eliza Yager, daughter of Jesse Yager, an old and prominent settler of Oldham county, Kentucky. By this marriage he became the father of three children, the oldest, Mrs. Laura Virginia Gaines, a resident of Jefferson county;

Preslie Neville Garr, captain of a company in the Confederate service, was a young man of more than ordinary nerve and bravery, and was promoted from the ranks to the captaincy of his company, the position held in 1864, when he was killed; he was leading his command in person when making a grand charge on the enemy. The youngest son, William O. Butler Garr is also dead.

Mr. Garr was married to his second wife, Miss Eliza R. Farnsley, in 1852. She was the daughter of the well known and extensive farmer, Alexander Farnsley, below Louisville. The issue of this marriage was one child, Erasmus D. Garr, who died when four years of age.

Mr. Garr has identified himself, in a public spirited way, with the interests of his countrymen in politics, by his prominence in matters of public concern, and by his service of seventeen years as chairman of the county Democratic committee, and by the unflagging interest taken in the Central Kentucky Lunatic Asylum. His superior judgment and good sense have always commended him to positions of honor and responsibility, but with a feeling akin to a repugnance for office has with but few exceptions acceded to the wishes of his friends. In 1856 he was nominated by the Democratic party as a candidate for the Kentucky State Legislature, but was defeated. He has been frequently solicited by the Governor of the State to serve the public interest in various capacities, but invariably declined. His interest in the promotion of the Central Lunatic asylum will leave him a record in the history of that institution as one of its founders, and for many years during its early existence as its warmest supporter.

In 1870, in connection with Dr. Vallandigham, and R. C. Hudson, was appointed by Governor Leslie to take measures preparatory to the erection of a house of refuge. These three gentlemen took the matter in hand in a business manner, and after visiting various State institutions of the kind purchased a plan of the present building from an architect at Lancaster, Ohio, and erected the main building, one hundred and twenty by sixty feet, superintending the work themselves. In 1872 it was decided by the State authorities that the house should be changed in its purposes and made an asylum for the insane of this portion of the State, since which time Mr. Garr has been one of its officers, serving in the capacity of commissioner until 1879, when the board made him, in honor of his fitness and distinguished services, president of the institution.

In the capacity of president of the asylum Mr. Garr serves the interests of the State free of charge, and devotes much of his time at the institution. His presence among the inmates is always a welcome one to them; he has a kind word and a cheerful manner for them all, and the interest manifested in their welfare, and the frequent generous donations made from his bounty to alleviate their wants, not only endears him to them as their worthy friend and benefactor, but entitles him to an everlasting regard on the part of the great State of Kentucky.

Mr. Garr has also been a successful fruit grower, some years before and since the war. His large farm, embracing the Southern Hope nurseries, is well adapted in soil and means of propagation to raise thrifty, healthy and vigorous trees, and his twenty years and more experience in testing fruits, and in their cultivation, and careful attention to business, merits the extensive patronage he receives everywhere. His stock embraces fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits, vines, trees, roses, etc., of the most approved varieties and those most worthy of general cultivation, and he recommends nothing till he has found it worthy, and is satisfied with its merits after he has tested in his grounds.

A. G. HERR,

proprietor of the fine, large and valuable Magnolia stock farm, is a son of Hon. John Herr, Jr., once a member of the State Legislature, and for forty years a magistrate of his precinct, and grandson of John Herr, one of the most prominent of the early settlers of Jefferson county. He was born on the Magnolia stock farm, near Lyndon, December 30, 1840, and although yet but a young man, has been instrumental in effecting such changes and making improvements for the public good, that his record of the past indelibly stamps him as a progressive and public spirited citizen of the county. He has spent his whole life on the place he was born, receiving a



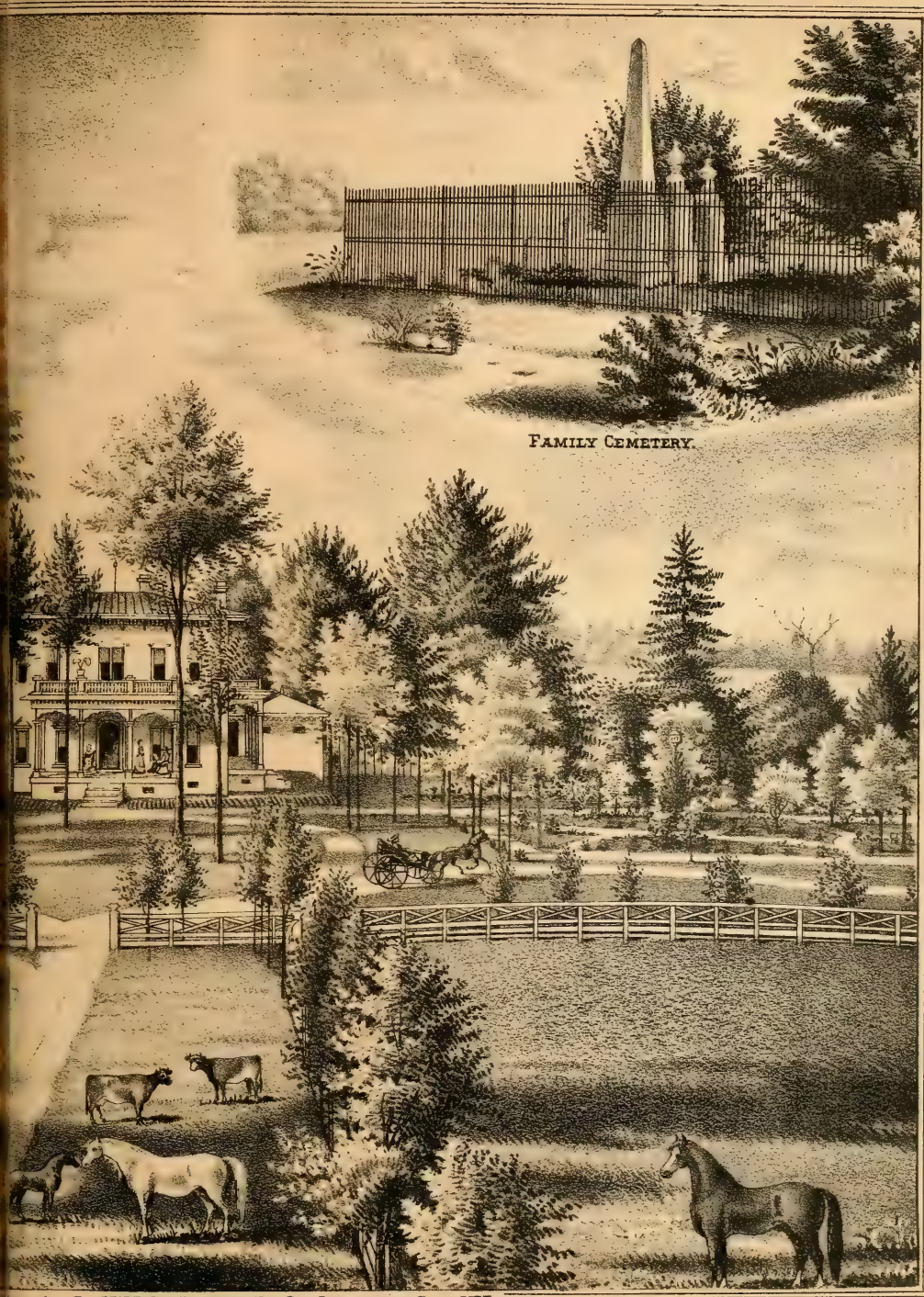


A G Herr



AVENUE TO RESIDENCE.

MAGNOLIA STOCK FARM. RESID



FAMILY CEMETERY.

OF A. G. HERR, LYNDON P. O., JEFFERSON CO., KY.

good common school education in his father's district.

After becoming of age, and having a voice in those things affecting the public welfare, he turned his attention to the much needed improvements of highways—a matter that should have received attention many years previous. He first forced the issue upon the people for the opening up of a pike from St. Matthews east, a distance of three and a half miles. He met with considerable opposition in regard to this enterprise, but obtained a charter from the State government, and then undertook to build it by taxation, then by subscription, but the burden of the work and outlay rested upon him alone, and after it was finished at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars, he donated the road to the Shelbyville & Goose Creek Turnpike company, who erected gates, charge toll, and keep it in repair.

During the same year (1873) he also forced a county road from Lyndon station, through farms to Goose Creek turnpike, thence through farms to Brownsboro pike, thence to the river, a distance of six miles.

As much as the improvements on highways were needed, there was not such disposition to assist Mr. Herr as there probably should have been at the time, and in these matters he was left to carry the work through himself, or let it go by default. He chose to do the former, and today is gratefully held in remembrance for performing his duty.

In 1877, he built an elegant little structure for a school-house, located it to suit the convenience of his neighbors, and paid the cost—eight hundred dollars—out of his own pocket.

Mr. Herr is best known by the people of the county, and by the fancy stock men of the United States by the Magnolia stock farm he owns.

This farm consists of two hundred and six acres of land of the best quality, and was thus named by George D. Prentice forty years ago, from the quantity of magnolias that grew upon it. Mr. Herr established the farm—upon the basis it is now run, in 1864, and built the magnificent mansion in 1877. It is a double house, square in form, two stories and attic, with a hall, eighteen feet in width.

His farm is stocked with thorough breeds from a horse down to an imported goose. Here may be found the finest display of Jersey cattle, Yorkshire hogs, Silesian Merino sheep, as well as horses for the race track or trotting match, and a magnificent display of poultry.

He has lately sold two cows for fifteen hundred dollars each. He also sold, a short time since, four calves and three cows for the snug sum of thirty-seven hundred and twenty-five dollars, the highest price ever paid west of the Alleghanies.

He frequently attends the St. Louis exhibition of fine stock, and generally carries off rich rewards in the way of medals and prizes.

He used to regard fifty dollars as a good price for a hog, but has since that time paid as high as fifteen hundred dollars for a sow.

In 1879 Mr. Herr was appointed by Governor Blackburn as one of the commissioners of the Central Kentucky Lunatic asylum. This appointment was received after the Governor had made a tour amongst the various institutions of the State, and was convinced that the institution and the interests of the State were being sadly neglected, and determined on making a radical change in the board of commissioners, and knowing A. G. Herr's indefatigable energy as a public-spirited man, and having every reason to believe that this neglect would be immediately obviated by appointing him as one of the commissioners did so. The wisdom of this appointment we will soon see.

After Mr. Herr received his appointment he inspected the premises and its workings, and discovered that the institution was entirely at the mercy of the Short Line railroad, as to the transportation of its freights.

On the one article of coal it was not only paying freight on eighty or ninety thousand bushels of that commodity per year from Louisville to Anchorage, but two and a half cents per bushel to cart it from the latter place to the asylum, a distance of one and a half miles. The former board had made the Short Line railroad a proposition to connect the asylum with the road, and the lowest bid was $13,000. This did not suit Mr. Herr, and determining to bring the Short Line to better terms, decided that the institution should do its own hauling, and that he would build two and a half miles of pike, and connect the asylum with the Goose Creek pike, making in this way good connection with Louis-

ville. This was too much for the railroad, and the company decided that they would furnish iron and cross ties and labor to complete the road to the engine-house at the asylum without cost, if the institution would do the grading, and say nothing about the $13,000.

This connection not only saves the State $9,000 in completing the road (the grading costing the sum of $4,000), but it is a permanent saving to the State in carting eighty thousand bushels of coal each year, which at two and a half cents per bushel would amount to $2,000 annually.

Mr. Herr was married the 2d of November, 1860, to Miss Mattie E. Guthrie, daughter of James Guthrie, of Henry county, and has had by this marriage four children, two boys and two girls—Ada, Fannie, James Guthrie, and A. G. Herr, Jr.

EDWARD D. HOBBS,

engineer, railroad president, and agriculturist, was born in 1810, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. He was educated mainly in Louisville, his family having removed to that city in 1820; from 1830 to 1835 he was engaged as city engineer; was the founder of the Louisville Savings institution; established the first real estate agency in that city; in 1840 removed to his farm, near Anchorage; was elected to the Legislature in 1843, and was twice re-elected; was elected to the State Senate without opposition in 1847, but resigned before the expiration of the term; was president of the Louisville & Frankfort railroad company from 1855 to 1867, and administered the affairs of that road with great ability, being one of the most successful railroad men in Kentucky.

In 1867 he retired to his farm and has since devoted his attention mainly to agricultural pursuits, giving much of his time to horticulture and fruit growing. Although an invalid for a great part of his life, before he was thirty years of age he had accumulated a considerable fortune.

Religiously he is associated with the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been noted for his integrity of character, his sound judgment and business skill, and is universally beloved and esteemed as one of the most energetic and valuable men in this part of Kentucky.

Mr. Hobbs was married, December 4, 1832, to Miss Henning, daughter of Samuel Henning, the brother of James W. Henning, of Louisville. In 1839 he was married to Miss Craig, daughter of John D. Craig, of Georgetown, Kentucky, and from this marriage has five living children.

ANDREW HOKE.

One of the oldest living representatives of Jeffersontown precinct is Andrew Hoke. He was born in this precinct November 17, 1801, and although in the eighty-first year of his age he still continues to make a hand at the plow or in the harvest field. His health and strength are living examples to attest the virtue of a life when temperate in all things. His memory is remarkably good and singularly clear for one of his age. He is a descendant of one Jacob Hoke, who emigrated to the colonies in an early day from Germany. His grandfather, Andrew Hoke, participated in the battle of Trenton, on that eventful Christmas day when Washington crossed the Delaware and captured a thousand Hessians—a stroke so bold, an event so important, as to indelibly impress it on the student of American history. He was at Braddock's defeat and surrender, and saw it all. Andrew Hoke and his family came to Kentucky in 1795, in November of that year, and settled, first in a log hut near where Andrew Hoke now lives, and afterwards built a stone house. The log house stood on the old dirt road leading from Louisville to Jeffersontown. The stone house still stands. His grandfather, Andrew Hoke, purchased about four hundred acres of land from Colonel Frederick Geiger, and after building his house lived in it until 1800, when he died. He had two sons, Jacob and Peter. Jacob, the father of the subject of this sketch, who married Catherine Rissinger, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, built the stone house now occupied by William O. Ragland, in 1799. He had three sons—John, now in the eighty-second year of his age, is deaf and dumb. Jacob, the youngest, moved to Indiana in 1831, and died in 1866. John, the oldest, is the picture of health, and enjoys life, notwithstanding his affliction. He attended the Danville Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for a period of



Elias Worsey.



Andrew Hoke

three years. He makes his home with his brother Andrew.

Andrew Hoke has been married four times. His first wife was Miss Julia Susan Funk. They were married the 27th of August, 1824, and had in all six children. Three only are now living—Mary, Henry, and John. The second wife was Elizabeth Yenawine, to whom he was married the 5th day of March, 1835. Of this union one child, Edward, is living. He was married again on the 8th of July, 1841, to Caroline Hummel, who died on the 22d of July the year following. He was married the fourth time to Caroline Matilda Folk, who still lives. Of these children Robert H., Fannie L., Emory, and William A. are living. Robert H. and Fannie L. are married. Mr. Hoke built his house in 1828. The structure, which was made of brick, is still in very good condition. Mr. Hoke was one of the movers in the Taylorville turnpike road, and is still one of the directors of the company. He has been for a number of years a member of the Presbyterian church, and has shown in the long, eventful life he has lived, the virtue there is in Christianity. He lives within the quiet retreat of his own home circle, owes no man a dollar, is in peace with his neighbor, and is ready at the proper time to pass over.

LEAVEN LAWRENCE DORSEY,

one of the oldest living representatives of Gilman precinct, was born in Maryland, December 31, 1799. His father, Edward Dorsey, came with his family to Jefferson county about the year 1810, and settled upon a tract of land at O'Bannon station, where Mr. Dorsey also moved after his marriage with Susan O'Bannon, January 25, 1820. Miss O'Bannon was a native of Virginia. Her father moved to this State when she was but ten or twelve years old. She is still living, but the infirmities of old age have gradually crept upon her, until now she is an invalid. Mr. Dorsey has been helpless during the past eighteen years.

About the year 1838 they settled upon a large tract of three or four hundred acres of land, where they reside at the present time, one and a half miles from Lyndon station, and where Mr. Dorsey erected a large, elegant residence at that time.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey have been members of the Methodist church for full three score years. They have always been quiet citizens, unobtrusive in their manners, caring aught save living holy, Christian lives. There are three children living from this union—Eveline, Mary, and Bushrod—all married. The former married Dr. G. W. Bashaw, and lives near Lyndon station, and is now enjoying a retired life. The second daughter is a widow.

Mr. L. B. Dorsey was born January 31, 1828, and was married October 25, 1860, to Miss Sallie E. Herndon, of Henry county, Kentucky, and from this union has eight children; the eldest daughter, Mrs. Susie Winchester, is the only one married. Mr. Dorsey and family are members of the Christian church. He resides on the old Dorsey homestead.

ALANSON MOORMAN,

son of D. Moorman, was born in Campbell county, Virginia, November 18, 1803, being the youngest child of four sons and four daughters. His father was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, December 15, 1762, and was of English descent, and of a name purely Saxon in origin, "Moor," signifying the commons or prairies of that country, and "man" of, or "Moorman," as is given in the highest book of British authority on the derivation of English names. The derivation of most names is from place or occupation.

In the Royal Heraldic office in London may be found a certified copy of the heraldry of the family. This goes to show that the family was respectable, in what we may term ancient times, there being no heraldic designs or family records of the serfs or lower classes. The Moorman motto on their coat of arms is *Esse quam rideri*, "To be, not seem to be." The name is spelled in the coat of arms as it is now, viz: Moorman. The descendants of this family are numerous, and are found both in England and America, and without exception a very respectable class. Some are in government affairs, some following professional pursuits, and others agriculture, trade, and commerce. Long before the Revolutionary war, to avoid Quaker persecutions, two

brothers of this family emigrated to America, and settled in one of the southeast counties of Virginia. Their descendants emigrated to the counties of Albemarle, Campbell, Bedford, and other counties of the State.

There is a river in Albemarle county known as the Moorman river.

The family in Virginia is now most numerous in Campbell and Bedford counties, though many of the same name live in other counties of the State, and the numerous heads of families now scattered through the Middle, Southern, and Western States, are descendants of the two brothers previously noticed.

D. Moorman, father of Alanson Moorman, was married to Elizabeth Heth, February 15, 1785, and raised from this union a family of eight children. D. Moorman moved to Kentucky from Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1807, and settled on the Ohio river, above Bradenburg, then Hardin county, now Meade, about forty miles below Louisville, then a comparative wilderness. The family was large. Then the country was but sparsely settled, while here and there a roving band of Indians were seen frequently. The employment then was for years in clearing up the forest that they might have corn-meal for bread. Fish were abundant, as was the wild game in the woods.

Upon arriving at manhood Mr. Moorman married Rachael Steth, daughter of Benjamin and Phoebe Steth, and has raised up seven sons and three daughters.

In 1861 he sold out his Meade county possessions, and settled upon a large tract of land near Valley Station. He and his son also own an orange grove in Florida which is now becoming valuable.

Mr. Moorman has been very successful in every undertaking in his life. His sons are now carrying on farming, and he himself has retired from active pursuits of life.

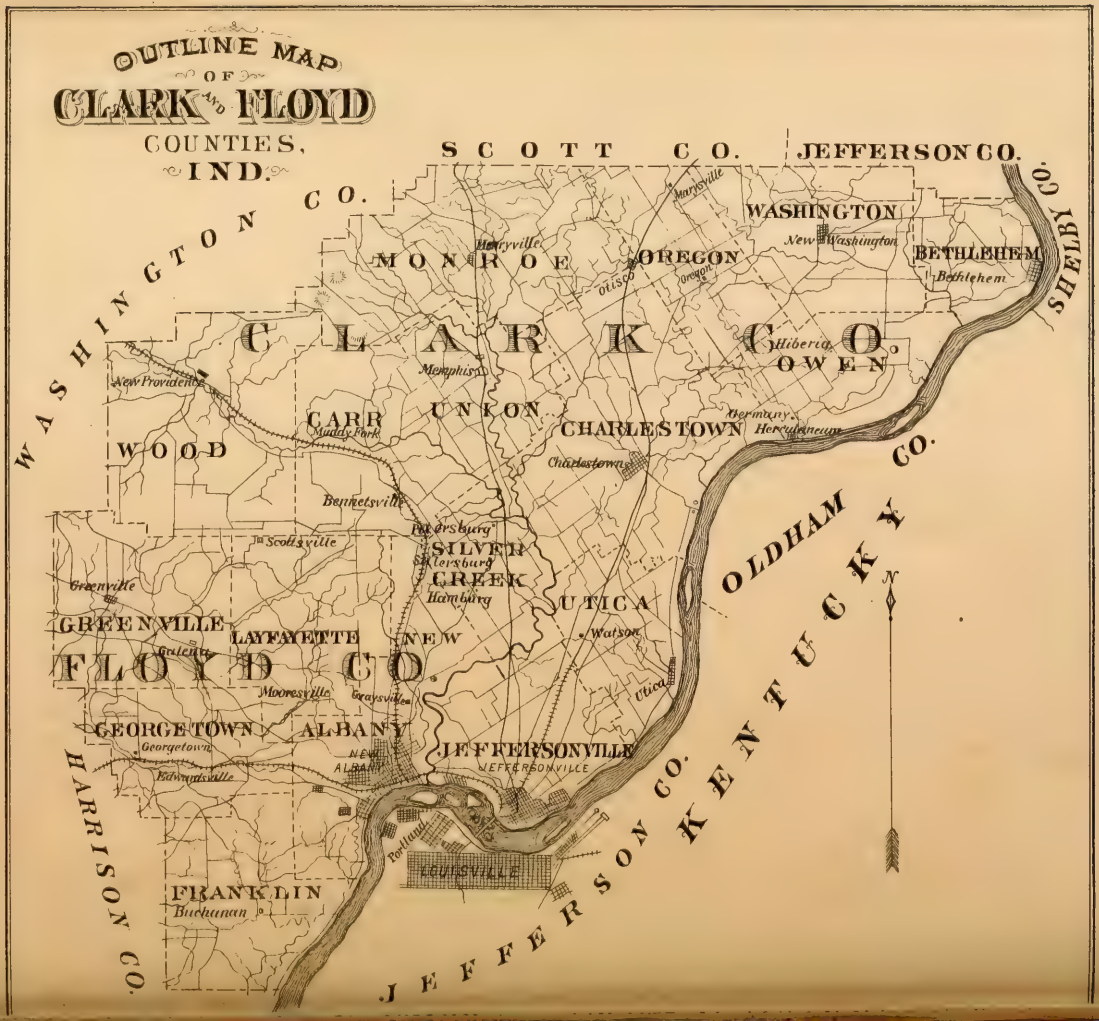


Alanson Norman.



Mrs. Rachel V. Moorman.

Clarke and Floyd Counties, Indiana.


OUTLINE MAP
OF
CLARK AND FLOYD
COUNTIES,
IND.
SCOTT CO.
JEFFERSON CO.
WASHINGTON CO.
SHELBY CO.
OLDHAM CO.
KENTUCKY
JEFFERSON CO.
HARRISON CO.
WASHINGTON
New Washington
BETHLEHEM
Bethlehem
MONROE
Harryville
OREGON
Oregon
Otisco
Marysville
CLARK CO.
Hiberia
OWEN
Germany
Hercudaneum
CHARLESTOWN
Charlestown
UNION
CARR
Muddy Fork
WOOD
New Providence
Memphis
Bennetsville
Scottsville
Greenville
SILVER CREEK
Hamburg
Utica
Watson
GREENVILLE
Galena
LAFAYETTE
NEW
FLOYD CO.
Moorefsville
Graysville
GEORGETOWN
Georgetown
ALBANY
NEW ALBANY
JEFFERSONVILLE
Edwardsville
Portland
LOUISVILLE
FRANKLIN
Buchanan
N

GENERAL HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

GEOLOGY OF CLARKE AND FLOYD COUNTIES.*

A GENERAL VIEW.

The counties of Clarke and Floyd are divided by a line extending from the point of union of Clarke, Washington, Floyd, and Harrison counties, in a southeasterly direction to its intersection with Silver creek, and thence along this stream to its junction with the Ohio river. They are bounded on the north by Jefferson and Scott counties, on the west by Washington and Harrison, and on the south and east by the Ohio river.

The geological series represented within this territory probably embraces a larger range of strata than is found in any other portion of the State. Beginning with the upper beds of the Cincinnati group of the Lower Silurian, as seen in the northeastern part of Clarke county, it includes all the intermediate formations to the pentremital limestone of the sub-carboniferous at Greenville, in the western portion of Floyd county. The rock strata of this district were originally deposited horizontally, but at present are very much elevated in the northeastern border on the Ohio river. These formations have the appearance of having been built up from the southwest, resting uniformly one upon the other, the lower always reaching farther east than the formation immediately above, thus presenting to the geologist, on a grand scale, a wide field for investigation. The outcrop of so many different formations in this field is doubtless owing to the Cincinnati uplift and to the effect of erosion, which has constantly been doing its work in wearing away the strata.

Life abounded in the ancient Silurian sea which once covered the territory through which a portion of the Ohio river and some of its affluents now flow, between corn covered hills. The coral reefs of these ancient seas are now seen as limestone beds, covered with the stems and heads, and long, gracefully waving and delicately fringed arms, which belong to forms of a life so old that the most exalted imagination of the poet and geologist can have no adequate conception of the lapse of time since they were possessed of life.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOLOGY IN DETAIL.

The lowest series of rocks exposed in the district of Clarke and Floyd counties is seen in the northeastern part of the former county. The upper strata of the Cincinnati group here outcrops at the mouth of Begg's run on the Ohio river, on tract No. 77, Illinois Grant, one mile and a half north of Fourteen Mile creek. Begg's run is fed by springs at the summit of the bluff, some three hundred feet above the Ohio river. The stream, by constant abrasion, has worn a narrow and romantic channel through strata after strata to the river. In this locality the rock is a hard, shaly, blue limestone, carrying an abundance of characteristic fossils, which are exposed at extreme low water. The following section was obtained immediately below the entrance of this stream into the river:

Corniferous limestone, 12 feet; yellow rock, magnesian limestone, 20 feet; "Grandad" limestone, used for building purposes, 4 feet; gray crystalline limestone, Niagara, 14 feet; crinoidal bed, 6 feet; magnesian limestone, 20 feet; blue and yellow clay shale, 8 feet; stratified magnesian limestone, 75 feet; blue shaly marlite, 100 feet; dark blue shaly limestone, Cincinnati group, 20 feet—total, 279 feet.

The upper part of this section, from No. 6 upward, corresponds with the section at Utica, in Clarke county, where the rocks are quarried for

*Abridged from the accounts of Dr. E. T. Cox and Professor William W. Borden, in the State Geological Reports, with important corrections by the kindness of Major W. J. Davis, of Louisville.

lime and building purposes. The bluffs are here capped with corniferous limestone.

The outcrop of the Cincinnati group here first exposed is on Camp creek; fourteen miles farther up the river it is one hundred and eighty feet above the bed of Camp creek, and two hundred and fifty feet above low water in the Ohio. The elevation of the strata from that point to Marble Hill, six miles distant, and on the line of Jefferson county, will add about fifty feet more to this number. The magnesian limestone, which comprises the bluffs on the river below the latter point, becomes the surface rock at many places on the bank of Camp creek, and is in detached masses fifteen to twenty feet thick, and liable at any time, as their foundations wear away, to be precipitated into the valley below.

The characters of the Madison rocks, which belong to the Cincinnati group as exposed on the bluffs of Camp creek, are a thin, stratified, dark-blue crystalline limestone, with intermediate layers of a lighter-colored, coarse-grained limestone. At this point this formation carries an abundance of characteristic fossils. The Marble Hill marble stratum is also recognized here by its fossils, although in a disintegrating state. The beds of the Cincinnati formation are here well exposed. The dip of the strata in this region is to the southwest at the rate of about 22 feet to the mile. In places along the banks of the Ohio river the rocks show in magnificent cliffs, some 200 or 300 feet high.

The Marble Hill stone was formerly much used for building, but has long ceased to be employed for this purpose. The lines of light yellow in the interstices and between the shells, being composed of a salt of iron, which is oxidized on exposure, destroys the value of this stone. The best tests of building stone are moisture, atmosphere, freezing, and thawing. Although this stone has not proven to be valuable for outdoor work, it is well adapted for inside ornamentation, and may be worked into mantels, tabletops, and other useful articles. It takes a good polish and is quite handsome, being filled with fossil spiral shells, which appear in fine contrast with its dark ground.

THE CLINTON GROUP.

Immediately overlying the rocks of the Cincinnati formation is occasionally found a gray and yellow stratified sandstone, which probably belongs to the Clinton group of the Ohio and New York geologists. It varies greatly. Sometimes it is soft, and at other times hard, and difficult to work. Its thickness averages twenty feet. It occurs at the summit of the ridge at Camp creek, and continues to Marble Hill.

THE NIAGARA GROUP.

The rocks belonging to this epoch are so called from their appearance in great force at Niagara Falls. They are conspicuously displayed in Clarke county along the line of the Ohio river, and occasionally occur in the neighborhood of Charlestown, the county seat. The lowest outcrop of the Niagara is seen at extreme low water on the falls of the Ohio, near the whirlpool on the Indiana side. A characteristic *Halysites catenulatus*, or chain coral, is here occasionally obtained. These rocks extend in a northeasterly direction to Utica, on the Ohio river, seven miles above, where they are quarried for the manufacture of lime. Some further notice of them is made in connection with our history of that township. The "yellow rock" here forming the top of the Niagara appears to be a magnesian limestone. At the head of Begg's run it is weathered into large, irregularly shaped masses, presenting on the bluffs a columnar and castellated appearance, which in some instances resembles the ruins of an ancient temple. One well-poised block, six feet in diameter, is termed "the head of the corner." This, with two other limestones of the Utica quarry, was used in building the great railway bridge at Louisville.

The gray crystalline limestone of this section contains immense numbers of corals, characteristic of the Niagara limestone of the New York geologists; among which the beautiful chain coral, *Halysites catenulatus*, is quite conspicuous. It presents, wherever exposed on the river, a good face for quarrying. There is usually but little stripping required. The stone is easy of access, is convenient to the river for transportation, and is extensively used for building purposes. Some numbers of it are sufficiently firm and durable to answer the purpose of heavy masonry. The lime burned from this bed and sold under the name of Utica lime, has acquired by long use a high reputation, and wherever known is used in preference to all other brands.

The upper bed in this section is shaly and unstable for building purposes, yet when burned produces a good article of lime, which is highly esteemed for the purpose of purifying coal gas. The crinoidal bed of the Niagara is worked with the other members of the Utica quarry, and in it are found many beautiful fossils of interest to the geologist. The remains of crinoids are abundant, yet perfect specimens are rare. Perhaps the most notable species is *Caryocrinus ornatus*, as this crinoid is here frequently found in a state of perfect preservation.

A section of the Niagara at Charlestown landing exhibits a greater elevation of the strata on the river than at Sharp's quarry, below the landing, and the elevation gradually increases to the Mound Builder's fort, one mile above, to the mouth of Camp creek, and to Marble hill, in the edge of Jefferson county. There is an outcrop of the gray crystalline limestone on the southwest side of Fourteen Mile creek, near the summit of the hill, and on the road from Charlestown to the Mound Builder's fort, in Tract No. 76, Illinois grant. The fossils characteristic of this rock can here be collected without difficulty, as they are weathered out and lie scattered over the surface. Another exposure may be seen northwest of Charlestown, at Nine-penny branch, opposite Tunnel mill, on the road to New Washington.

CORNIFEROUS LIMESTONE.

This, immediately overlying the beds of the Niagara formation, constitutes in the southwestern part of Clarke county, the falls of the Ohio. The beds have here a thickness of twenty-two feet, and extend across the river in a southerly direction, forming a series of rapids, on a direct line of one mile and a half. The river flows over the outcropping edges of the strata and along the dip, which is almost west. These strata belong to the Corniferous and Niagara series. A section at the whirlpool exhibits:

1. Soil and clay.		
2. Spirifer gregaria bed	3 feet	Corniferous 22 feet.
3. Crinoidal bed, nucleocrinus...	3 feet	
4. Gray limestone, full of corals.	4 feet	
5. Black coral bed(?).	12 feet	
6. Gray crystalline limestone with Halysites catenulatus..	3 feet	Niagara.
Total.....	25 feet.	

The general color of this limestone here, as in New York, is a dark gray; but disseminated between the layers more or less bitumen is found, which gives to the surface in such places a darker appearance. It is hence called "black rock" by the quarrymen.

The locality of the falls has long been known as the collector's paradise. The rocks are the coral reefs of the Paleozoic ocean, and they contain myriads of fossil forms which exhibit the exquisite workmanship of the Creator. The corals are in the greatest profusion, many being of an immense size and delicate texture. The species are very numerous. Crinoids are comparatively rare.

The dip of the corniferous limestone being about twenty-one feet to the mile, it disappears beneath the hydraulic limestone at Beach's mill below the falls. At Fourteen Mile creek, twelve to fifteen miles above the falls, it attains an elevation of two hundred and fifty feet, and caps the bluffs almost the entire length of the creek, affording a fine field for the amateur collector of fossils, and a good stone for the manufacture of lime and the building of fences. In the neighborhood of Charlestown it is well exposed on the headwaters of Pleasant run, but disappears one mile below, in the bed of the stream, where it is replaced by the Niagara. At Skaw's mill and the Black Diamond cement mill at Silver creek it is seen beneath the hydraulic limestone. On the Sinking fork of that stream it outcrops in various places. This formation has been repeatedly found to contain small caves, some of them one-half to one mile and a half in length, with an abundance of stalactites and some evidence of cave life. There is no doubt, if the floors of these caves were dug into, that the remains of extinct animals might be obtained, with perhaps relics of the Mound Builders.

HYDRAULIC LIMESTONE.

This is the most important rock, in an economical point of view, in the district composed of Clarke and Floyd counties.

The lithological, stratigraphical, and palæontological characteristics of this stone should be well understood by the citizens of these counties, where its outcrop may be seen in the banks of almost every stream. Its horizon is immediately above the corniferous limestone and below a forty-two to forty-eight inch bed of crinoidal limestone, which is overlaid by the New Albany black slate. It frequently occurs as the surface

rock. The color is usually a light drab, but sometimes it is of a much darker shade. The top layers of the hydraulic stone are marked at various points by a dentritic crystalization of magnesia or lime. The upper beds contain cherty or hornstone concretions, with spicula of sponges and desmids. The characteristic fossils of the hydraulic or cement limestone are *Atrypha reticularis*, *Spirifer*, *Owenii*, *S. euritines*, *S. varicosa*, *hadro phylleim d'Orbignyi*. The stone is without cleavage, and breaks with a conchoidal fracture. The average thickness of the strata is about twelve feet, and the bed is divided according to its hydraulic properties, into quick, medium, and slow setting. The quick setting variety is well marked at J. Speed's quarry, on Silver creek, by a seven foot stratum, which diminishes in the time required to set, towards the bottom. The medium stone is from two to three feet thick, and imperfectly parted from the slow setting stone, forming the lower part of the quarry. The lines of demarcation between the separate beds, although well marked in some cases, are rather assumed lines of division.

On the lines where the corniferous or Niagara are the surface rocks, the cement is wanting, that is, it has been worn away by erosion. The beds follow the line of Silver creek from the falls to the junction of the West fork, bearing east on the line of Pleasant run, thence west of Charlestown with a more easterly belt following the Vernon branch of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, as at Watson, and terminating northeast of Charlestown on Allen Barnett's land, but appearing again at a few points north of Fourteen Mile creek on the same line, as at J. McMillan's. The most western belt follows the line of Sinking fork, cropping out on that stream, and to the west of it, as at J. Davie's tract No. 169. West of this it disappears below the New Albany black slate. The most workable beds are on tracts Nos. 169 and 150, lands of Dr. Taggart; No. 132, lands of Collins McCoy, deceased; and Cement mill tract No. 130, Illinois Grant; and on Pleasant run and a narrow belt east of Charlestown, thence to the falls. The cement rock appears on the headwaters of Fourteen Mile creek, and disappears beneath the New Albany black slate two miles north of G. W. Matthews' tract No. 152, also at A. M. Tucker's tract No. 153, of the Grant. The cement reaches far in the direction of William Kirkpatrick's, formerly the residence of Ex-Governor Jennings. The outcrop of this formation has been traced on fifty tracts of the Grant, each containing five hundred acres, making twenty-five thousand acres of exposed workable beds. This estimate does not include twenty thousand acres more, which may be reduced by means of shafts and tunnels. There is but a small portion of the county in which the hydraulic limestone may not be found. Indeed, it is in quantity practically inexhaustible, and, on account of its value for the manufacture of cement, will always be a source of profitable industry.

There are at present (1873) in the county six firms engaged in the manufacture of hydraulic cement. The stone was first used for this purpose at Verey's (now Beach's mill) at Clarksville, on the Falls of the Ohio.

The strata containing it outcrops in the river-bank beneath the mill, and the hydraulic stone is here fourteen feet six inches thick, as will be seen by the following section:

1. New Albany black slate		5 in.
2. Crinoidal limestone		4 ft. 2 in.
3. Dark, impure limestone, containing concretions of hornstone, with spicula of sponges	11 in.	
4. Upper cement bed	4 ft. 1 in.	Hydraulic limestone 14 ft. 6 in.
5. Middle cement bed	6 ft.	
6. Lower cement bed	3 ft. 6 in.	
Corniferous limestone		6 ft.
Total thickness		25 ft. 1 in.

The dividing line between the corniferous and the hydraulic is not distinctly marked. The beds in the quarry are separated by lines of fracture, making occasional floors. The stone increases in hydraulic properties from below upwards, and is designated by the manufacturers as slow, medium, and quick setting. It has no distinct lines of cleavage, and breaks with a conchoidal fracture. The extreme upper beds contain concretions of hornstone, with spicula of sponges. The overlying crinoidal bed is persistent, and contains a good many fossils, which are difficult to obtain in good condition. It cleaves well, but is hard to work. It is used in constructing the outer wall of the kilns in which the cement stone is burnt.

The hydraulic limestone originally extended in one unbroken stratum across the river, but has

been eroded, and now only a small portion of the original mass remains on Rock island, near the center of the stream. Here there is a good exposure, and the rock is extensively quarried at Rock island, which is below Goose island. The cement rock may be traced, at a low stage of water, to the Kentucky shore. That used at the cement mills on that side is obtained from the bank of the river close by.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

The manufacture of hydraulic cement constitutes one of the most important industries of Clarke county. The cement is shipped to all parts of the Western and Southern States, and sold under the name of Louisville cement.

The many uses to which cement has been put in Europe greatly impressed Professor E. T. Cox, the Indiana Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, with its importance. There it is extensively used for laying pavements, in ornamenting buildings, making statuary, and so on. He is of the opinion that the Indiana cement, commonly called Louisville cement, may be profitably used for similar purposes in this country. Occasionally in calcining the cement the rock is over burned, making what is called a cinder; and it is here suggested that this cinder, ground in connection with the other stone, will improve the quality of the cement. The manufacture of cement opens an interesting and wide field for investigation. Various grades of cement are already manufactured, and there can be no doubt but new combinations of stone may be found in Clarke county that will equal the Portland or Roman cement of Europe.

CRINOIDAL LIMESTONE.

This stone immediately overlies the hydraulic, and is seen at almost every locality where the latter outcrops or is quarried for cement. It is a hard, gray, crystalline limestone, containing a great many fossils, principally crinoids, and also pentremites of the carboniferous type, intermediate between *P. florealis* (Godenii) and *P. pyriformis* (Say). The fossils of this limestone have been carefully studied and described the late Major Sidney S. Lyon. Collectors in the neighborhood of the falls have also enriched their cabinets with the fossils of this rock. The collection of James Knapp, M. D., of Louisville, is undoubtedly the most complete in these fossils, and his collection of corals made at the falls is the most extensive in the country.* A very nice collection of falls fossils is also in the possession of Samuel L. S. Smith, M. D., of New Albany.

The crinoidal limestone seldom attains a greater thickness than five feet. It is a poor stone for the manufacture of lime, but serves a useful purpose in the erection of kilns for calcining cement, and is a reliable guide for denoting the position of the hydraulic.

NEW ALBANY BLACK SLATE.

The black slate is largely exposed at New Albany, and takes its name accordingly. It is usually of a jet-black color, and occurs in thick beds; but after being exposed to the weather it exhibits a thin, laminated cleavage, and assumes a pink, drab, or mottled color. It contains sulphuret of iron in concretionary forms, and also in needle-shaped crystals and cubes, familiarly known as "fools' gold," or "sulphur balls." It is very persistent over a large extent of territory. It lies at the base of the range of hills known as the "Knobs," and has been traced from the outcrop in Clarke and Floyd counties through Kentucky in a semicircle to Portsmouth, Ohio. At one time it rested uniformly over Clarke and Floyd counties. The Vernon branch of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad passes over the black slate south of Charlestown, and cuts it at several points below and above Lexington, in Scott county. On the west of Charlestown there is an outlier of the formation seventy to seventy-five feet in thickness. The Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad passes over the black slate until it reaches White river in Jackson county, Indiana. At Memphis and Henryville, on the line of this road, the black slate is largely exposed, and may be seen in the bed of the streams and extending some distance up the surrounding side-hills. Numerous so-called copperas banks are met with in this formation. One

* Possibly so, when this was written; but not so now. The active collectors at present are Major William J. Davis, Henry Nettleroth, W. J. McComathy, J. T. Gaines, and O. B. Thiess. The collections of the first two are unrivaled. They are the Paleontologists of the Kentucky State Survey, and are engaged in the preparation of profusely illustrated reports on the Fossil Corals and Shells of Kentucky, which will soon be in print. The Report of Major Davis on Corals will contain a full description of two hundred and sixty species found bedded in the rocks at the falls, of which one hundred and four are new, first found and described by this investigator.

of these localities on Silver creek, three miles from the mouth, is mentioned in the Navigators' Guide, an old work published at Pittsburgh, in 1813, as furnishing "copperas as good as any brought to this country." A noted copperas bank is found on Miller's fork of Silver creek, below Henryville.

At the foot of the Knobs near New Albany Dr. Clapp bored through the bed of bituminous slate, and found it to be one hundred and ten feet thick. In many places it has been cut through and entirely removed by weathering and glacial action, so as to leave exposed the underlying encrinital limestone. The valleys of denudation have a general direction of northwest and southeast. It is being constantly mistaken for the bituminous shale which is often found associated with stone coal; and it is a difficult matter, in some instances, to convince the people living within the vicinity of its outcrop that it will not turn to coal if followed to a distance in the hills. It contains from ten to twenty per cent. of volatile matter, and there are found in the deposit in places thin bands of coal from a half-inch to one inch thick.

Dr. Newberry thinks that these shales derived their bitumen from sea-weeds, and calls attention to the fact of finding in them vast quantities of fucoidal impressions. So far inquirers have only succeeded in finding in the New Albany black slate a few small Lingula and Decina.

In Clarke county there is resting immediately on the top of the black slate about four inches of hard, greenish, mottled limestone; and this is succeeded by the gray argillaceous shales, with bands of iron-stone. There are also found resting on the black slate large trunks of limbs of coniferous trees, the vegetable matter having been replaced by silica in the form of black flint. A portion of one of these petrified trees, fifteen feet long and two and a half feet wide, has been placed in the Indiana Exposition building.

Wells have been sunk at various points in this formation for mineral oil or petroleum; but without reaching it in any quantity. It contains a small percentage of bitumen, and burns quite readily when thrown into a hot fire, so long as the inflammable matter lasts. The bituminous character of the slate has misled a great many persons, and caused them to expend large sums of money in searching in it for coal. It has no economical value whatever at present. A few years ago it was thought it would make a good roofing material, ground and mixed with coal-tar and spread on felt. A mill was erected at New Albany by Dr. Samuel Reid & Co., for the purpose of its manufacture, and large quantities of slate were ground and shipped to all parts of the country. It answered the purpose for which it was intended for a time; but ultimately it cracked by exposure to the weather. It was at last discarded as worthless.

In examinations of the black slate is invariably found a ferruginous limestone capping it, varying from ten to thirty inches in thickness. This limestone is very persistent, and marks the top of the black slate over a large portion of Indiana and Kentucky. It has a fetid odor when struck, and breaks with an uneven fracture. It is compact and durable, and has been used in several sections for masonry, as at Memphis and Henryville, where it outcrops to a large extent. At Blue Lick post-office, on the land of Thomas McDeitz, Jr., in the bed of a branch of Silver creek, is one of the best exposures of this stone. Characteristic fossils are rarely detected in this stone, beyond a few crinoidal stems. But, no doubt, the age of the black slate will be ultimately determined by the discovery of fossils in this formation, which, from its position, is the equivalent of the ganoitite limestone of Rockford, Indiana.

IRON-STONE.

From six to ten bands of manganiferous iron-stone have been traced over a very large area in the counties of Clarke and Floyd, occupying a geological position in the gray and greenish shales immediately over the "New Albany black slate."* These ore-bands are found also in Scott and Jennings counties.

They are enclosed in twenty to twenty-five feet of soft shale, and are from two to three feet apart, and are from two and one-half to ten inches thick. The readiness with which these

*A black bituminous shale, similar to that underlying this ore, is found in Ohio occupying a similar position with reference to the under and overlying rocks, and Dr. Newberry, State Geologist of Ohio, has referred it to the Genesee epoch; but, not feeling quite sure as to the accuracy of the conclusion to which this able geologist and paleontologist has arrived, I have thought best to speak of it, in this State, as the New Albany black slate.—Dr. Cox.

shales decompose, under the influence of drainage water and atmospheric agencies, has given rise to numerous cone-shaped hills, commonly called "knobs," and from this circumstance also geologists have given to the rock-strata of which they are composed, the names of knob shales, knob sandstone, limestone, etc., so that we may, with like propriety, designate the ore as knob iron ore.

Owing to the extensive washes which have cut through the shales, the iron-stone is exposed in a great many places throughout the knob region, and it may be mined or collected from the ravines already weathered out, at a small cost. Samples from nine distinct bands have been tested for iron, and complete analysis made from the bottom and middle bands with the result of finding 28.48 per cent. of metallic iron in the former (sample from near Henryville), and 29.12 in the latter (from Stewart's farm, near Henryville). Other tests yielded the following results, beginning with the topmost layer or band: No. 1, 26.41 per cent.; No. 2, 26.66; No. 3, 30.51; No. 4, 28.20; No. 5, 29.12; No. 6, 29.74; No. 7, 29.23; No. 8, 27.17; No. 10, 28.48. From these it will be seen that the raw ore contains from 26.41 to 30.51 per cent. of iron, and the analyses of the bottom and middle bands also show from 5.124 to 6.928 per cent. of the metal manganese. The average per cent. of combined iron and manganese in calcined ore is 52.72 per cent., consequently two tons of such ore will make a ton of pig iron. The great value which attaches to these ores is mainly due to the large per centage of manganese which they contain, and, if properly treated in the smelting furnace they will yield a highly manganiferous pig iron, if not a true spiegeleisen, which metal is found to be indispensable in the manufacture of Bessemer or pneumatic steel. Its value is dependent upon the quantity of manganese which it contains. From 7.5 to 10 per cent. is of very fair quality; and this percentage is fully within the capabilities of the knob ore.

THE KNOB MEASURES OF KENTUCKY.

These are the Silicious group of the Tennessee Geological reports. They extend over the western part of the district composed of Clarke and Floyd counties, and constitute the broken range called the "Silver Hills" by the first settlers. These hills or knobs extend from a point on the Ohio below New Albany to the northern line of Clarke county. At the latter locality the range is called the Guinea Hills. The knobs, as their names imply, rise abruptly from the black slate to a height of four or five hundred feet above the general level of the country. The margin of the outcrop of the knob formation is very irregular, especially on that portion west of Henryville, outliers being seen some distance from the main body. One of these, called the Round Top knob, is near the fruit farm of Colonel John F. Willey, another at Piney point, south of Obediah Nowland's, Buzzard Roost point to the east, and also Crow's Nest point to the west of Nowland's. The horseshoe range of knobs, entirely disconnected from the main body, are about one mile in extent, and on land owned by John Richardson. The prolongation of the knobs northeast of Henryville comprise several benches of table-land. Where the base of the knobs cover a considerable area the top is usually flat, especially if the harder numbers of the formation represent their summits.

The New Providence shale ties at the base of the knobs and immediately above the ferruginous limestone just mentioned; and has a thickness of eighty to one hundred and twenty feet. As the line of the knobs is followed to the northwest it becomes thinner, until at the Guinea hills it is only fifty to sixty feet. It is a fine, greenish-colored, marly slate, that pulverizes when dry without difficulty. It contains a great variety of fossils identical with those obtained at Button Mould knob, seven miles south of Louisville. The corals are well represented by a number of Bryozoans. The shale is fissured in places, and the cracks are usually filled with transparent sulphate of lime, or gypsum.

As many as six to ten bands of carbonate of iron have been found in this formation, in a vertical space of about twenty feet. The lower band is usually on a level with the drainage of the country. These bands will average from four to six inches in thickness, and are separated from each other by from two to four feet of soft shale. They have a great persistency, and may be seen cropping out along the side of all the ravines. The following partial analysis of a portion of what appears to be the average of these ore bands, found on the farm of John Stewart,

Esq., north of Henryville, as taken from a paper published by the State Geologist, will serve to show their commercial value: The mass of the ore is of a bluish gray color, enclosed in a coating of red oxide of iron one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch thick. This coating is very rich in iron, but was entirely excluded from the portion analyzed, so that the yield of the entire mass will be a little better than here reported. The net results are given in parts of 100; carbonate of iron, 49.720; peroxide of iron, 2.171. This will serve to show its richness. By roasting, this ore will lose thirty per cent. of volatile matter, which will increase the iron to thirty-five per cent., and the manganese to 3.571. A portion of the sulphuric acid would be eliminated, but the phosphorus will be increased to about .485, which is rather large. However, it is not improbable that a portion of the latter highly injurious ingredient may be taken out along with the silica in the slag; and, owing to the large percentum of manganese, if not a spiegeleisen, at least a valuable Bessemer pig may be made from these ores. Owing to their leanness, these ores should be roasted before being shipped to the furnaces.

Thomas Montgomery has on his land, tract No. 274 of the Grant, three and a half miles from Henryville, a good exposure of iron ore. The ore in this bank was examined forty years ago by an iron master from Pennsylvania, John Works. He pronounced it good; made preparations to erect a furnace, but the project was finally abandoned.

The ore crops out in almost every ravine in this region, and is everywhere of the same general character, containing about the same quantity of iron. Another deposit of considerable extent is on the land of Allen Barnett, near Broom hill, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad. Some of it has rather a peculiar structure, and is made up entirely of an aggregation of coarse particles of hydrated brown oxide. It is what is usually denominated "kidney ore," and is scattered profusely over the surface. The whole country at the base of the knobs, where the New Providence shale outcrops, is rich in iron ore. It accumulates in the ravines and valleys by the washing down of the formation which contained it, and is generally easy of access.

It is probable that this shale, on account of its mineral constituents and being highly fossiliferous, will make a good fertilizer. A great number of mineral springs flow from the fissures occurring in this formation, the waters of which possess decided medicinal virtues. Some of their waters have a similar composition to that from which the celebrated Crab Orchard salts of Kentucky are manufactured; and their use has produced good results in certain diseases where a simple alterative or cathartic was required.

This shale, at the base of Caney knob, below New Albany, is capped by a thin stratum of ferruginous sandstone, while in the northwestern part of Clarke county it is covered by a thin fossiliferous limestone, composed of an aggregation of crinoidal stems. Specimens of the stone, ground and polished, exhibit a fine variegated surface. Above this hard band of shale is a bluish, friable, micaceous shale, which is recognized to be the true knob shale. It ranges in thickness from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and sixty feet, and extends half-way or more up the sides of the knobs, and in many cases, where they are conical, it forms the summit. In other places it is frequently capped with massive sandstone or beds of impure limestone, containing crinoidal stems. In these shales are fossil worm-tracks, fucoids, and concretions of iron ore of large size, often containing brachiopods.

The massive knob sandstone, where capping these shales, is from fifty to eighty feet thick, in beds of various thickness. The upper part is composed of ferruginous layers ten to fifteen inches thick, and contain ripple-marks on the under side. It hardens on exposure, and is used about New Providence for doorsteps and many other purposes.

Above this is the first knob limestone. It has a gray color with crystalline structure, containing in some parts concretions of chert, and varies in thickness from twenty to sixty-five feet. This is the stone extensively quarried near Mooresville, for building purposes about New Albany.

Just above this fossiliferous limestone are found a number of thin layers of bituminous shale, containing an occasional coal-plant fossil. The impure limestone capping these formations resembles the Devonian hydraulic limestone of the cement region, and, if properly tested, it will probably be found to answer the same purpose. It underlies the white sand which is mined for

glass-works in New Albany, near the intersection of Washington, Clarke, Floyd, and Harrison counties.

The members composing the knob series do not retain the same character throughout the district. They are not as uniform in composition as the formations below them, and vary greatly in thickness and color, and are thicker at the western than at the eastern outcrop.

The pentremital limestone has a thickness of twenty-five to fifty feet in the neighborhood of Greenville, where it outcrops near the summit of the hills. It contains many fossils. The soil immediately covering it is a tough, tenacious clay, colored with oxide of iron. Several good quarries are worked near Greenville, some of them developing the true St. Louis limestone.

Near the top of the hill towards Mooresville, beds of from ten to twelve feet of very soft, bright-colored, ochreous sandstone are exposed, portions of which make a good mineral paint.

SOME ELEVATIONS.

Buck creek, a branch of Indian creek at Mooresville, near the summit of the knobs on the Vincennes pike, is elevated one hundred feet or more above New Albany. The Corydon plank road, just above the eastern portal of the railway tunnel, is four hundred and fifty-seven feet above the miter-site at the Louisville and Portland canal. The elevation of the summit on which Edwardsville stands, at the point where the tunnel line crosses, is five hundred and seventy-one feet above the same. This is the highest point on the knobs, and is distant from State street, New Albany, five and one-half miles. The elevation of the headwaters of Little Indian creek, at a point near the western portal of the tunnel, is four hundred and twenty-nine feet.

NATIVE WOODS.

The timber of the hills consists of chestnut, white, red, black, and post oak, black and white hickory, pine, poplar, dogwood, water maple, sumach, and gum-tree. In the valleys and lowlands are the walnut, chestnut, white, blue and prickly ash, shell-bark hickory, beech, elm, sycamore, wild cherry, sassafras, red and white mulberry, pawpaw, persimmon, sugar maple, and sugar-tree, and many other varieties, some of which have become almost or quite extinct as settlement has progressed. Camp and Fourteen-mile creeks are noted localities for buckeye trees, many of which measure three to four feet in diameter and go fifty or more feet to their first limbs. Persimmon trees abound on the clay lands about Henryville. Beech and white oak grow numerously on the flats of the slate lands.

SUMMARY.

In the foregoing remarks have been enumerated the lithological, stratigraphical and, to some extent, paleontological characteristics of the rocks of Floyd and Clarke counties, including formations from the Lower Silurian to the Sub-carboniferous. A section from the western line of Floyd to the eastern part of Clarke, on the Ohio river, shows these formations well developed in the following order and thickness:

1.	Soil and clay		20 to 40 feet.
2.	Knob limestone, Keokuk group		80 feet.
3.	Knob sandstone	Kinderhook group	344
4.	Knob shale	feet.	
5.	New Albany black slate	140 feet.	
6.	Crinoidal limestone		
7.	Hydraulic limestone		
8.	Corniferous limestone, Upper Helderberg group		22 feet.
9.	Utica limestone	Niagara group	52 feet
10.	Magnesian limestone		30 feet
11.	Madison limestone	Cincinnati group	207 ft.

The minute divisions of the groups in the above sections are not always accurately defined and are not everywhere present. They thin out in some localities to a knife edge. Especially is the latter the case in the neighborhood of the falls, where the characteristic fossils of the Niagara, corniferous, and Hamilton formations may be obtained within a vertical space of a few feet.

SOME POINTS OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

The glass sand, lying in very compact beds at the summit of the knobs and near the intersection of Clarke, Floyd, Washington, and Harrison counties, is a fine, white-grained sand, used in the manufacture of plate glass at New Albany, by Messrs. W. C. DePauw & Co. This formation is of very great economical value, and is destined to play an important part and to add materially to the wealth of that portion of district under investigation. Its geological position is immediately above the sub-carboniferous hydraulic limestone, as already indicated in previous sections. These beds of sand have been traced in isolated patches from a point south of Spurgeon hill, in Washington county, in a southeasterly direction, to the present workable beds. The width of the sand formation increases as

the summits of the hills become broader and more level. No doubt the white sand on the Ohio river hills below New Albany, in Harrison county, is a part of the New Providence beds, and that this formation marks the shore line of an ancient beach, which extended northeastwardly in the direction of the Ohio valley.

The sand beds are very uniform in thickness and quality. The quarry of the Star Glass works at the summit of the knobs, three and a half or four miles distant from New Providence, and three hundred and fifty to four hundred feet above the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, has been worked extensively. Following is a section of the beds at this quarry: First, soil of a stiff clay loam, two to four feet; second, yellow sand, colored by the overlying clay, one to two feet; third, white sand, used for glass manufacture, sixteen feet; fourth, fragments of chert, with bryozoa, six inches; fifth, hydraulic limestone, at the bottom of the cut, four feet.

The surface of the ground above the quarry is heavily timbered with white oak. The stripping is continued until the third bed of the section is reached, where the sand is mined by blasting, in the same manner as is pursued in quarrying hard rock. After being thus loosened, it is easily removed with a shovel.

The sand used by the New Albany Star Plate Glass Work company, of which Mr. W. C. De Pauw is president, when required for the manufacture of plate glass, is washed in an ascillating trough to free it from a small amount of impurities. Ten or more men are employed in quarrying and washing the sand, and they can prepare it as fast as twenty-five wagons can haul it to the station of New Providence, four miles distant. The larger quantity is shipped to the Star Glass Works, at New Albany, but some shipments are made to Louisville and Cincinnati. A bushel of sand weighs one hundred pounds or more before washing, and ninety pounds afterwards.

An outcrop of the sand occurs on the land of Michael Brock; another on the farm of R. G. Scott and Mr. Jonathan Miller, all in the same neighborhood.

The shipment of sand and cement has necessitated the establishment of numerous coopershops through the counties composed of this district. Some of these shops are operated by steam and are on a large scale, manufacturing a large number of barrels yearly.

BRICK CLAY.

The clays of Clarke and Floyd counties furnish the very best material for making brick, many thousand of which are manufactured every year in the neighborhood of New Albany and Jeffersonville. No doubt, if returns were at hand from all these yards, a very large capital would be found employed in this business. The material employed is a clean, tough alluvial clay, containing sufficient iron to give the bricks a fine red color. Formerly Louisville was largely supplied with brick from these yards.

POTTERY.

Another important branch of industry, at New Albany, Jeffersonville, and Port Fulton, is the manufacture of salt-glazed pottery, commonly called stone-ware. The material used is an alluvial blue clay obtained from the lowlands in the vicinity of the works. It is also used in the manufacture of drain-tiles, an industry yet in its in fancy in this region.

RUNNING WATERS.

The lands of Clarke and Floyd are well watered by never-failing springs and numerous small branches, which rise in the knobs and flow into the creeks that empty into the Ohio. The creeks are numerous, but few are large. The chief of them in Floyd county are Falling run, Middle, Knob, Big and Little Indian, and Buck creeks. Between this and Clarke county, but principally belonging to the latter, is Silver creek with its numerous branches, the finest inland water of this region. Other streams in Clarke are Fourteen-mile creek, so called because emptying into the Ohio fourteen miles above Louisville; Owen and Camp creeks, below Bethlehem; Wolf Run creek, Cany and Miller's fork, Cane run, and Blue Lick, tributaries of the north fork of Silver creek; Dry and South forks, Persimmon, Indian Camp, Turkey, and Knob runs, affluents of the west fork of Silver creek, and others too unimportant for mention here.

SOIL, NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, ETC.

That the underlying or outcropping rocks in a very great measure determine the nature of the soil, is plainly seen in Floyd and Clarke counties, where there are extensive outcrops of so many different formations, each giving rise to a charac-





Mrs. J. W. Goslee

teristic soil. A striking illustration of this may be learned from a passage in our history of Bethlehem township, Clarke county. A few miles back from the headwaters of Camp creek, therein mentioned, the lands are wet, and the soil is light-colored clay that holds water. In the vicinity of New Washington the soil is a light clay and sand, and has a better drainage. The land here is well adapted for growing grass and wheat, and in some localities excellent corn.

From the mouth of Fourteen-mile creek, reaching as far down the river as Utica and the Sinking fork of Silver creek, the land is rolling and much broken, especially on the river. The predominating rocks are corniferous and cement limestones, the base of a limestone soil; and this is the "blue-grass region" of the county. Charlestown is situated right on the summit of the corniferous limestone, from which flow abundant, never-failing springs. The drainage of the country is excellent. The easy-weathering limestones render the soil of this region not only well adapted to blue-grass, but likewise better suited to a variety of crops than any other part of the county. Its soil is also well adapted to clover; and in some localities, especially on the river, fruits of all kinds are grown in great profusion.

A part of the land in Utica township has not only the wash of the corniferous and Niagara limestone of this region upon it, but is in good part a river terrace, composed of altered drift, sand, and gravel, with numerous aboriginal kitchen heaps. This is a noted tract for market gardens, and it is also favorable to corn and grass. Wheat does well, and ripens early.

On the lands just west of Jeffersonville the New Albany black slate cuts off the limestone. The soil here is an ash-colored clay, except when mixed with decomposed slate, which darkens its color and increases its fertility. Drainage is imperfect on the flat land, but good where it is rolling; and with proper tillage this soil is very productive.

The slate lands in Clark county are disconnected, appearing on one farm and absent from the next, or even present and wanting on different parts of the same farm. When in large bodies they give rise to beech and white oak flats, inclined to be wet and difficult to drain.

The land about Memphis is well timbered, and the bottom lands produce good corn and grass crops. The highlands here are clay, and yield generous returns to fertilizers.

South and west of this is the Blue lick region, whose soils are derived chiefly from the New Providence shale of the knobs—a soft, light-colored, arenaceous clay-stone, containing some sulphate and carbonate of lime, with magnesia.

The soil about Henryville (which is forty feet below the top of the New Albany slate) is clay to the base of the knobs, belonging to the altered drift and alluvium in the creek bottoms, where the soil is very productive. The clay land is light-colored in the valleys, but changes to deep ochre shades towards the knobs.

The New Providence valley is about eight miles long, and one to two miles wide. The shifting of the bed of Silver creek, which forms it, has created a rich surface loam, enriched by decaying leaves and other vegetable matter from the hill sides, with a deep subsoil of gravel. It is well suited to all staple farm products, which are not here materially affected by drouth. Apples do well, and strawberries and other small fruits grow in great perfection. The water in the streams and shallow wells of this valley is noted for its softness. It does not even decompose soap, and is much in request for laundry purposes.

The line of the knobs, and the river bluffs, are found as the best fruit-growing region of southern Indiana or the West, as shown by the success of the orchards situated on the elevated lands below New Albany, and thence to Morrisville, Scottsville, New Providence, and as far north as Salem, in Washington county, and the walnut ridge west of Salem. This includes the southern and western knobs. The northern range above Henryville, going toward Vienna, in Scott county, and the river bluffs, from Utica to Marble Hill, in Jefferson county, are all favorably situated for fruit growing; especially peaches, for the tender buds are not liable to be injured by spring frosts, which are confined to the valleys below, and seldom reach as high up the hillside as the orchards.

Extensive orchards are planted on the hills above Henryville. The business of peach-growing is becoming one of the leading industries in this part of the State. The peach orchards of Messrs. Willey and his son-in-law, Mr. Poindexter, at Chestnut flats, have from fifteen to twenty-

five thousand peach trees. Owing to a good exposure afforded the knobs, the peaches here growing have a fine color, and no doubt better flavor than fruit grown in the valley.

CHAPTER II.

OLD GEOGRAPHICAL DESIGNATIONS—THE CLARKE GRANT—CONGRESS LANDS.

NEW FRANCE.

This is probably the first geographical designation for any subdivision of the North American continent including the present tract of Clarke and Floyd counties. The Ohio and Indiana country was already claimed by the French, in the seventeenth century, as an integral part of their great North American possessions, "New France," by virtue of the discovery of the Ohio river by her brave explorer, Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, and the earlier voyage (1640) of the Jesuit Fathers Charemonot and Brebœuf, along the south shore of Lake Erie. With the Iroquois also claiming it they were constantly at war, and the claims of the confederate tribes to the territory weighed nothing with the aggressive leaders of the French in the New World. When, some time in the first half of the eighteenth century, the French built a fort on the Iroquois lands near Niagara Falls, the Governor of Canada proclaimed their right of encroachment, saying that the Five Nations were not subjects of England, but rather of France, if subjects at all. But, by the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, Louis XIV., *Le Grand Monarque*, renounced in favor of England all rights to the Iroquois country, reserving only the St. Lawrence and Mississippi valleys to France. Boundaries were so vaguely defined, however, that disputes easily and frequently arose concerning the territories owned by the respective powers; and in 1740, the very year after that in which the Ohio Land company of the Washingtons, Lee, and others in Virginia, was organized under a grant from George II., to occupy half a million acres west of the Alleghanies, De Celeron, the French commandant of Detroit, led an expedition to the Ohio, dispatched by the Marquis de la Gallissoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, and buried a leaden tablet "at the confluence of the Ohio and Tchadakoin" (?) "as a monument of the renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river Ohio, and of all those that therein fall, and of all the lands on both sides, as far as the sources of said rivers"—a sweeping claim, truly. He ordered the English traders out of the country, and notified the Governor of Pennsylvania that if they "should hereafter make their appearance on the Beautiful river, they would be treated without any delicacy." The territorial squabble which then ensued led to the French and Indian war of 1755–62, which closed by the cession to England, on the part of France, of Canada and all her American possessions east of the Mississippi, except some fishing stations. Thus this region at length passed into the undisputed possession of the British crown.

IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

In 1766 (though some confidently say 1774*), the British Parliament insisted upon the Ohio river as the southwestern boundary and the Mississippi river as the western limit of the dominions of the English crown in this quarter. By this measure the entire Northwest, or so much of it as afterwards became the Northwest Territory, was attached to the Province of Quebec, and the tract that now constitutes the State of Indiana was nominally under its local administration.

BOTETOURT COUNTY.

In 1769 the Colony of Virginia, by an enactment of the House of Burgesses, attempted to extend its jurisdiction over the same territory, northwest of the river Ohio, by virtue of its royal grants. By that act the county of Botetourt was erected and named in honor of Lord Botetourt, Governor of the Colony. It was a vast country, about seven hundred miles long, with the Blue Ridge for its eastern and the Mississippi for its western boundary. It included large parts of the present States of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and was the first county organization covering what are now Clarke and Floyd counties. Fincastle, still the seat of county for the immensely reduced Botetourt county, was made the seat of justice; but so distant from it were the western regions of the great tract,

*As Isaac Smucker, in the Ohio Secretary of State's Report for 1877.

that the thoughtful Burgesses inserted the following proviso in the creative act:

Whereas, The people situated on the Mississippi, in the said county of Botetourt, will be very remote from the court-house, and must necessarily become a separate county as soon as their numbers are sufficient, which will probably happen in a short time, be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the inhabitants of that part of the said county of Botetourt which lies on the said waters, shall be exempted from the payment of any levies to be laid by the said county court for the purpose of building a court-house and prison for said county.

ILLINOIS COUNTY.

Government was still nominal, however,so far as the county organization was concerned, between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and the Indians and few white settlers within those borders were entirely a law unto themselves. After the conquest of the Indiana and Illinois country by General George Rogers Clarke in 1778, the county of Illinois was erected by the Virginia Legislature (in October of the same year) out of the great county of Botetourt, and included all the territory between the Pennsylvania line, the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the northern lakes. Colonel John Todd was appointed the first county lieutenant and civil commandant of the county. He perished in the battle of Blue Licks, August 18, 1782; and Timothy de Montbrun was named as his successor. At this time there were no white men in Indiana, except a few Indian traders and some French settlers.

The Legislature of Virginia, at the time Illinois county was created, made provision for the protection of the country by reinforcements to General Clarke's little army. By another enactment passed in May, 1780, the act of 1778 was confirmed and somewhat amended, and further reinforcements ordered into the wilderness. West Illinois county, however, was not destined to make any large figure in history.

CONFLICTING CLAIMS.

At the preliminary negotiations for peace in Paris in November, 1782, between England and her revolted, successful American colonies, both France and Spain, for similar reasons of discovery and partial occupancy, filed their protests against the claim of either of the lately contending parties to "the Illinois country." It can not be too often repeated, to the everlasting honor of General Clarke, that it was his conquest in 1778 that determined the controversy in favor of the infant republic, and carried the lines of the new Nation to the Mississippi and the northern lakes. Otherwise the east bank of the Ohio, or possibly even the Alleghanies, would have formed its western boundary in part. The final convention signed at Paris, September 3, 1783, confirmed the claim of the United Colonies as made good by the victories of Clark.

On the 20th of October, 1783, the Virginia Legislature, by solemn enactment, transferred all her rights and titles to lands west of the Ohio to the General Government. Illinois county was thus virtually wiped out.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

After the title of the United States to the wide tract covered by Illinois county, acquired by the victories of the Revolution and the Paris treaty, had been perfected by the cession of claims to it by Virginia and other States and by Indian treaties, Congress took the next step, and an important one, in the civil organization of the country. Upon the 13th of July (a month which has been largely associated with human liberty in many ages of history), in the year 1787, the celebrated act entitled "An ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio," was passed by Congress. By this great organic act—"the last gift," as Chief Justice Chase said, "of the Congress of the old Confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious labors"—provision was made for various forms of territorial government to be adopted in succession, in due order of the advancement and development of the Western country. To quote Governor Chase again: "When the settlers went into the wilderness they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest." This measure was succeeded, on the 5th of October of the same year, by the appointment by Congress of General Arthur St. Clair as Governor, and Major Winthrop Sargent as Secretary of the Northwest Territory. Soon after these appointments, three territorial judges were appointed—Samuel Holden Parsons, James Mitchell Varnum, and John Armstrong. In January the last-named, not having entered upon service, declined his appointment, which now fell to the Hon. John Cleves Symmes, the hero of

the Miami Purchase, of which Cincinnati is now the chief city. The appointment of Symmes to this high office gave much offence in some quarters, as it was supposed to add to his opportunities of making a great fortune in the new country. It is well known that Governor St. Clair's appointment to the Northwest Territory was promoted by his friends, in the hope that he would use his position to relieve himself of pecuniary embarrassments. There is no evidence, however, that either he or Judge Symmes prostituted the privileges of their places to such ends.

All these appointments being made under the articles of confederation, they expired upon the adoption and operation of the Federal constitution. St. Clair and Sargent were reappointed to their respective places by President Washington, and confirmed by the Senate on the 20th of September, 1789. On the same day Parsons and Symmes were reappointed judges, with William Barton as their associate. Meanwhile, on the 9th of July, 1788, the Governor arrived at Marietta, and proceeded to organize the Territory. He and the judges, of whom Varnum and Parsons were present, constituted, under the ordinance, the Territorial Legislature. Their first law was proclaimed July 25th, and on the 27th Governor St. Clair issued a proclamation establishing the county of Washington, to cover all the territory to which the Indian title had been extinguished between Lake Erie, the Ohio and Scioto rivers, and the Pennsylvania line, being a large part of the present State of Ohio. Marietta, the capital of the Territory, was made the seat of justice for Washington county. The next civil division proclaimed was Hamilton county, proclaimed January 4, 1790, with Cincinnati (now for the first time so-called, the previous name having been Losantiville) for its county-seat. It was an immense tract, of which but a small remnant is now left, territorially regarded, in the county of that name at the southwestern corner of Ohio. It was named, of course, from Colonel Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury.

A few years afterwards, two new counties were created in the Northwest Territory — Wayne county, now, as reduced, in Michigan; and Knox, which is still, as greatly reduced, in Indiana, but then included everything west of Hamilton county, on a line drawn from Fort Recovery, nearly on the present Ohio boundary, to the mouth of the Kentucky river. It, of course, included the present teritory of Clarke and Floyd counties. Vincennes was the county seat.

THE CLARKE GRANT.

This was a reservation made in the deed of cession by Virginia of her lands in the Northwest Territory, to the United States, of a tract not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand acres, to be apportioned to General George Rogers Clarke and the officers and soldiers of his regiment who were at the reduction of "Kerskaskias and St. Vincent's" (Kaskaskia and Vincennes) in 1778. The grant was made by the Legislature of that State January 2, 1781. A sword had previously, in September, 1779, been voted by Virginia to General Clarke. In the same act (of 1781) reservation for grants to her soldiers in the Continental line was made of the military district in Ohio, between the Scioto and the Little Miami.

The grant was to be laid off on the northwest side of the Ohio river, in such place as the majority of the officers entitled to the land-bounty should choose. They selected the tract adjacent to the rapids, upon which almost the whole of Clarke county, and parts of the counties of Floyd and another, are now laid off; and the reservation was accordingly made. Many interesting particulars concerning it will be noticed subsequently in this volume, in the history of the townships of Clarke county.

THE CONGRESS LANDS.

After the second treaty of Fort Stanwix, October 22, 1784, and the treaty of Fort McIntosh, January 21, 1785, had confirmed to the United States the Indian titles to the Western lands, Congress provided, by ordinance, for their survey and sub-division. This was the third ordinance of the kind reported to Congress, and bears date May 20, 1785, by which time Virginia, New York, and Massachusetts had ceded their several claims to the territory northwest of the river Ohio to the United States. Under this act, whose principles of survey are still substantially in vogue, the territory purchased of the Indians was to be divided into townships, six miles square, by north and south lines crossed at right angles by others. (It is an interesting fact that



ANCHORAGE PLACE. RESIDENCE OF THE LATE C



W. GOSLEE, ANCHORAGE, JEFFERSON COUNTY, KY.

the first ordinance reported, May 28, 1784, proposed townships of ten miles square; the second, brought in April 26, 1785, would have made them seven miles square). The first north and south line was to begin on the Ohio, at a point due north of the western termination of the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, and the first east and west line at the same point, and extend throughout the territory. The ranges of townships thus formed were to be numbered from the Pennsylvania line westward; the townships themselves from the Ohio northward. Each township was to be sub-divided into thirty-six parts or sections, each, of course, one mile square. When seven ranges of townships had been thus surveyed, the Geographer of the United States was to make a return of them to the board of treasury, who were to take therefrom one-seventh part, by lot, for the use of the late Continental army, and so of every seven ranges as surveyed and returned. The remaining six-sevenths were to be drawn for by the several States, in the proportion of the last requisition made upon them, and they were to make public sale thereof in the following manner:

Range first, township first, was to be sold entire, township second in sections, and so on alternately; while in range second, township first was to be sold in sections, and township second entire, retaining throughout, both as to the ranges and townships, the principle of alternation. The price was to be at least one dollar per acre in specie, "loan office certificates reduced to specie value," or "certificates of liquidated debts of the United States." Five sections in each township were to be reserved, four for the United States and one section for schools. All sales thus made by the States were to be returned to the board of treasury—a council of three, who had jurisdiction over the public lands, which was subsequently, under the Constitution, vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, and finally in the General Land Office.

This ordinance also supplied the method of dividing among the Continental soldiers the lands set apart to them, reserved three townships for Canadian refugees, secured to the Moravian Indians their rights, and excluded from sale the territory between the Little Miami and the Scioto, in accordance with the provisions made by Virginia in her deed of cession in favor of her own troops. Many points in this law were afterwards changed, but its great features remained.*

Six land districts were established, with an office for registry and sale in each. The Jeffersonville district had jurisdiction of all the public lands east of the second principal meridian and south of the line dividing the townships numbered nine and ten north. The land office was of course at Jeffersonville.

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION OF FLOYD COUNTY.

When Floyd county was created in 1819 Corydon was the capital of the State, and the Legislature was in session there. New Albany was growing so rapidly, its people, and especially its proprietor were so ambitious for its success and prosperity, and its prospects were so flattering that a determined effort was made to establish a new county that the young, ambitious town might be made a county seat. Clarke and Harrison counties then occupied the territory now belonging to Floyd, and both were large counties. The line between them followed the top of the Silver hills. In the winter of 1818-19 the citizens of the town sent some of their most influential men to Corydon to lobby for the establishment of a new county; among them was Nathaniel Scribner, who lost his life, dying on his way home as elsewhere mentioned. They were successful, however, in persuading the Legislature that a new county was needed, and early in the winter commissioners were appointed by Jonathan Jennings, then Governor of the State, to designate the bounds of the new county. This duty was performed, the boundaries of the county designated, the county divided into three townships, and their report submitted February 8, 1819.

COUNTY SEAT.

New Albany having thus secured a new county, the next movement was to secure the county seat. Its rival for this honor was the village of Greenville, then the equal in size and population of New Albany. Strong induce-

*Annals of the West, edition of 1847, 269-70.

ments were held out by both villages, and for some time the chances were pretty evenly balanced, the scales tipping a little toward Greenville as being the more centrally located of the two. New Albany labored under the disadvantage of being located at the extreme edge of the county, and Greenville was also open somewhat to the same objection, though better located in this respect than New Albany. The arguments which determined the location of the county seat finally at New Albany were its situation on the river, the great outlet for trade and commerce, and at the foot of the falls, its prospects for becoming a city, and last but not least, the power of the almighty dollar in the affairs of men. The proprietors of New Albany were not rich, but they were comparatively so, and were enabled to bring a greater weight of money, brains, and influence to bear upon the subject than the Greenville parties. If they could not give money they could give property, and it was through such influences as these that finally determined the location of the county seat at New Albany.

The following from the earliest records of the county commissioners will throw some light on this subject:

At a special meeting of the board of commissioners for the county of Floyd, and State of Indiana, convened at the house of Seth Woodruff, Esq., in New Albany, on the 4th day of March, 1819.

Present—Clement Nance, Jr., Jacob Piersol.

Ordered by said commissioners that the following bond report be entered, to wit:

Know all men by these presents that we, John Eastburn, Seth Woodruff, Joel Scribner, James Scribner, and Smith & Paxson, and all of the county of Floyd and State of Indiana, are held and firmly bound unto Charles Paxson, Clement Nance, Jr., and Jacob Piersol, county commissioners for the county of Floyd, and their successors in office in the sum of $25,000, good and lawful money of the United States. To which payment well and truly to be made to the commissioners aforesaid we bind ourselves and each of us by himself, our heirs, executors, and administrators jointly and severally firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this, the 4th day of March, A. D., 1819.

Now the condition of the above obligation is such that if the above bound, John Eastburn, Seth Woodruff, Charles Woodruff, Joel Scribner, James Scribner, and the firm of Smith & Paxson, shall, within four months from the date thereof, pay to the commissioners of said county the sum of $2,250; and in eight months from this date a like sum of $2,250; and in twelve months from this date a like sum of $2,250; and in sixteen months from this date a like sum of $2,250; and deed or caused to be deeded in fee simple to said county four lots in the town of New Albany, lying at corners of Lower and Upper Spring streets, or where they unite in State street, each lot being one hundred feet square, two of which are to be disposed of for the benefit of said county, and the other two to be retained and known as the public ground for said county for the purpose of erecting a court-house and other public buildings thereon for said county—then the above obligation to be void, else remain in full force and virtue.

The above document was signed by all parties concerned, and the record continues:

We, the undersigned commissioners, being appointed by the Legislature of Indiana to fix the permanent seat of justice for the county of Floyd, do, in consideration of the aforesaid sum of $9,000 secured to said county and four lots within New Albany, by John Eastburn, Seth Woodruff, Charles Woodruff, Joel Scribner, James Scribner, and Smith & Paxson, as set out in their aforesaid bond or obligation, establish the seat of justice for said county of Floyd, on the public ground in said town of New Albany.

Given under our hands and seals at New Albany, this, the 4th day of March, 1819.

JOHN CAWTER,
WILLIAM HOGGATT,
HENRY RISTINE.

The above named commissioners were allowed three dollars per day each, and were engaged from six to nine days in fixing the county seat.

This arrangement seemed to be final as to the location of the county seat, but later, in 1823, as will be seen further on in this chapter, the matter was reopened, the above contract not having been fulfilled. Commissioners were appointed by the State to relocate the county seat, but the matter was finally adjusted by the citizens.

During the first years of its existence the county had little government except that given it by the county commissioners, and little use for county records except to keep the proceedings of the commissioners and an occasional case in Judge Floyd's court. The commissioners were Jacob Piersol, Clement Nance, Jr., and Charles Paxson. Their meetings were frequent; there was much to do to get the machinery of the new county in motion and working smoothly; the larger part of their time was taken up for several years in the establishment of new roads and the appointment of supervisors and other necessary officers. Their powers and duties were much more extended than at present.

THE FIRST COURT-HOUSE.

The first meetings of the commissioners were held in Judge Seth Woodruff's tavern, located on Main street between Upper Third and Fourth. This was the largest frame building in town at the time, became the county court-house and was headquarters for all county business. Woodruff himself was the principal man in the new

county. He was a large framed, large brained, rough, uncultivated, but withal a kind-hearted man—a Jerseyman—who came west with a family and plenty of surplus energy, physical strength, and go-aheaditiveness, and while he lived made his presence felt in the community. He was no negative quantity, but a man of force and fine presence—a Baptist preacher, a tavern keeper, a plasterer and bricklayer by trade, an associate judge, a justice of the peace, and in fact almost everything required by a new county and a new town. He was a man of strong convictions and whatever he believed he believed with all his might, and could not understand for the life of him why other people should differ from him. He was sure he was right, and those who differed with him must of necessity be wrong, and therefore subjects for his aggressive and powerfully placed arguments. Whatever he did he did with all his might, and so enveloped his subject and work that he must necessarily control it or ruin it. His decisions in court were positive, and the other judges must coincide with him or there was trouble; his religion he believed to be the only true religion, and those who did not accept it were heretics and on the broad road to death and ruin. He believed himself capable of running the new county and town and conducting all their affairs; and throwing open his house to the public, the commissioners, the courts, and all the county officials, he thus succeeded in injecting his opinions and not a little of his surplus human nature into all the county and town affairs. His house was two stories in height, and so arranged up stairs with folding doors that two or three large rooms could be thrown into one, which became the first court room in New Albany and also a place of meeting for the Baptists. Woodruff was the second bricklayer in town, a man named Smith being the first, and much of their work is yet standing; Smith was probably the best workman; Woodruff used to say that he would take down and rebuild one of Smith's chimneys for the extra brick he could get out of it; but it is said that Woodruff's chimneys would smoke sometimes.

Woodruff's tavern was used for a court-house until the erection of the first court-house in 1823, with the exception of a short time when the court occupied the basement of the Presbyterian church. Most of the old tavern stand was taken down about 1832 and a brick building put up in its place, but it was known generally as Woodruff's tavern until 1850, though its proper name was the New Albany Hotel. After 1850 it was known as the DePauw House. It is yet standing, a large, square, dirty, dilapidated looking brick building, and has been empty and deserted for some years.

THE SECOND COURT-HOUSE.

Early in 1820 the people of the county determined to have a court-house. The Scribners had placed at the disposal of the town and county, for public purposes, four large lots or squares at the intersection of State and Spring streets, and upon one of these the new court-house was to be built in accordance with the afore-mentioned agreement between the county commissioners and Messrs John Eastburn, Seth Woodruff, Joel Scribner, James Scribner, and Smith & Paxson, who had entered into bonds of $25,000 to see that the work was done. Accordingly, on the 15th of February, 1820, the following entries appear on the commissioners' records:

Ordered, that the treasurer pay William Norman ten dollars for drawing a plan of the Court House.

Ordered, that the building of the Court House and Gaol be sold at public sale to the lowest bidder on the 3d Monday in March next on the public square. Plans of the building can be seen at the store of Messrs. Paxson & Eastburn.

The commissioners ordered the above notice to be published three weeks in the Indianian, published at Jeffersonville, and at the same time in the Indiana Gazette, published at Corydon, and one notice to be posted on Seth Woodruff's door. The manner of publication of this notice is pretty good evidence that Patrick's paper, the first one published in New Albany, was not issued at that early date in 1820. It was, however, started some time in that year, as it was there in the fall.

The sub-contractors for the work were Charles Paxson, Charles Woodruff, Christopher Armstrong, and Seth Woodruff. The sale did not take place on the third Monday in March, as ordered, but on the 20th of April, and the job was bid off by Charles Paxson and others, as above named, for $7,860. According to the contract, they were to "well and truly build a good and sufficient Court House and Gaol in New Albany," according to the plan exhibited on the day of sale. This they failed to do. They had not

figured closely enough, and had taken a larger contract than they were able to complete. They went forward with the work, but when they saw that the money would give out long before the work was done they threw up the job, and it went back into the hands of the original bondsmen. Thus the years 1820 and 1821 went by and the county had no court-house; the consequence was the courts complained, and the people complained, which resulted in the reappointment of commissioners by the State to re-locate the county-seat of Floyd county. This brought the people of the town to terms, as it was probably intended to do, and the commissioners immediately entered suit against the original contractors for $9,000, for the purpose of completing the court-house. William P. and Joel D. Thomasson were attorneys for the commissioners.

The commissioners to relocate the county-seat, appointed by the Legislature April, 1823, were Allen D. Thom, Armstrong Brandon, Hugh McPheters, John Carr, and Edward Moore. The people had held public meetings and made extraordinary efforts to raise money for the purpose of holding the county-seat; and Greenville began again to hope there was a prospect after all, through the negligence of the New Albanians, of securing the seat of justice. But when the commissioners made their appearance at New Albany the people were ready with a large subscription (large for those days) to back up their original contractors, and go on with the completion of the county buildings. The amount subscribed by the citizens was $2,456.50, and the lot or public square deeded by the corporation to the county for this purpose was valued at $800, making the total subscription $3,256.50, which sum, it was thought, would be ample for the completion of the buildings. A new bond was given, on which the sureties were James Scribner, Ashel Clapp, David M. Hale, Abner Scribner, Garret McCann, Joel Scribner, Thomas Sinex, S. C. Miller, I. Starkey, Wicome Halle, Harvey Scribner, Elias Ayers, Joseph Cannon, Mason C. Fitch, R. S. Strickland, and Caleb Newman. These were among the best and wealthiest citizens of the town, and personally pledged themselves for the payment of the subscriptions. Thus the commissioners were satisfied, and New Albany retained the county-seat.

The following list of names of the subscribers to the fund for building the first court-house is given as much for the names of the old citizens of New Albany, and a desire for their preservation, as to show the manner in which such things were done in the early days of the county's history:

NAMES.	AMOUNT SUBSCRIBED.
Harvey Scribner	$ 10.00
Henry Rinecking	10.00
P. F. Tuley	10.00
Joel Scribner, 6 16-100 acres land	180.00
Mary L. Miller	3.00
Lathrop Elderkin	10.00
Joseph Cannon	20.00
R. S. Strickland, work or materials	10.00
R. W. Nelson	10.00
Elias Ayers, in brick or other material	60.00
Mason C. Fitch	20.00
Henry Weber	1.00
John Huston	1.00
James Lyons, in work or material	10.00
Willis N. Brown	1.00
John Spalding	15.00
Francis N. Moore	5.00
James Howard, one month carpenter work	20.00
Joseph Cannon	10.00
Walter W. Winchester	10.00
Phebe Scribner and Phebe Strong, real estate	45.00
John Hancock	2.00
John Goshart	10.00
Thomas H. Letcher, in brick laying	25.00
Isaac Brooks	5.00
Thomas Wright, in labor	1.00
John Doyle	5.00
David M. Hale, in cash or material	50.00
Jacob Marcell	5.00
Edward Brown, in hauling	15.00
Henry Selp, carpenter work	6.00
H. Bogert	20.00
Asa Smith, mason work	10.00
Jacob Oatman	1.00
William Baird	5.00
Samuel Wilson	25.00
Joshua Wilson	30.00
Daniel Doup	15.00
Caleb C. Dayton, in shoemaking	10.00
Hiram L. Miller, one week carpenter work	9.00
William B. Crawford	25.00
Alpheus B. Rowley	.50
Joshua Wilson, to be paid at the completion of building	70.00
Joel Leek	2.00
Jacob Bence	10.00
George Clark	5.00
Thomas Hancock	2.00
James Hancock	1.00
Jacob Marcell, smith work	10.00
H. Clapp, lot 31, Lower First street	45.00
H. Clapp, in labor or materials	35.00
H. Clapp, in labor	5.00
James B. Moore	8.00
Jesse Hickman	6.00
John Shirley	6.00

Philip Beamgard	3.00
Joseph Day	15.00
George McCulloch	6.00
John Harkin	6.00
Samuel Jackson	3.00
Henry Turner, in labor	3.00
John Rose	12.00
Warren Bucklin	10.00
Samuel Marsh	10.00
Daniel Seabrook	10.00
H. Bogert	10.00
Joel Scribner, lot 27, Lower First street	60.00
David M. Hale, labor	10.00
James Besse	15.00
Samuel C. Miller	20.00
Abraham Brown	15.00
Isaac Sproatt	15.00
William Drysdale	20.00
Wicome Hale	10.00
Joel D. Thompson	10.00
Abner Scribner, lot 2, Upper Elm, and lot 5, Lower Elm	132.00
Abner Scribner, lots 30 and 37, Upper Elm	75.00
Abner Scribner, lot 15, Lower Spring	75.00
Francis Vary, in lime or hauling	4.00
Levi Vary, labor	1.00
Joseph Brindley, mason work	10.00
Garret McCan, smith work	10.00
Caleb Newman	10.00
Seth Woodruff, bell and cupola	100.00
Seth Woodruff, lot 37, Lower High (Main) street	100.00
James Scribner, lot 30, Lower Market	75.00
James Scribner, one-fourth section land	80.00
Obadiah Childs, carpenter work	8.00
Darius Genung	25.00
Daniel Lane, hauling	5.00
John Nicholson, mason work	10.00
John Connor, to be paid when building completed	20.00
John A. Bright	25.00
James W. Breden	5.00
George Starkey	5.00
Benjamin Shreve	10.00
Margaret Shelby, to be paid in corn or other produce at the market price, delivered in New Albany	50.00
Richard Comly, carpenter work	50.00
Caleb C. Dayton, shoemaking	10.00
Zephaniah Smith	5.00
Charles Russell, work or material	6.00
Josiah Akin	6.00
S. K. Gillchrus	10.00
William Smith	3.00
John Abbott	4.00
John Sanders	1.00
David H. Williams	5.00
Abraham Brown, labor	10.00
M. O. Fitch, administrator of Charles Paxson, deceased	100.00
Seth Woodruff for G. W. Barclay	19.00
John Miles	20.00
Garret McCan, in blacksmithing	10.00
Robert Chamberlain	3.00
William Beeler, carpenter work	10.00
Daniel Wilson, by his agent, A. Clapp	20.00
John S. Doughton	5.00
James McCrum, nails	10.00
John A. Bright	10.00
John Jones	50.00
Hugh Ferguson	10.00
William Ferguson	10.00
William Gamble, by his agent, Henry Bogert	5.00
Thomas Sinex, carpenter work	15.00
J. Starkey	20.00

At a special session of the commissioners held May 31, 1823, it was ordered that Caleb Newman be appointed to superintend the building of the court-house; his duties, as defined, being to collect the money from the subscribers, purchase the materials, pay the hands, and personally superintend the construction of the building. He was also authorized to sell the lots that had been donated, except the public square upon which the building was to be erected. He was required to report at each meeting of the board of commissioners, and entered into bond of $1,500, with John Hancock as surety, for the faithful performance of his duties. He was to follow the published plan of the court-house, except to make the walls two feet higher. Mr. Newman went forward with the building of the court-house but did not complete it, and for some reason was superseded in August, 1824, by Thomas Sinex, who continued to superintend the work until it was completed, which was in November, 1824, except the cupola, which was to be erected by Seth Woodruff. Upon finishing the building and filing his account, it appeared that $67.55 was due Mr. Sinex.

The building was a square, two-story brick, with a four-sided roof sloping up to the center, upon which was a cupola and bell. It was a substantial building; stood about where the present building stands, and answered the purpose for which it was designed about forty years, when the business of the county had increased to such an extent as to require a new one. It was freely used in early days for public meetings, elections, and religious meetings. The cupola was not put up for several years after the building was otherwise finished, as appears by the following entry on the commissioners' records, dated March 5, 1827:

> Ordered, that David M. Hale be appointed a committee to request that Seth Woodruff (who subscribed for the court-house, the building of a suitable cupola thereto) to complete said subscription, and superintend the putting up of the cupola; and said Hale is also appointed to finish one of the upper rooms of the court-house for the use of the jurors, and make an addition to the bar table, and fix a convenient desk

thereon for the use of the clerk during the sessions of the court.

These last mentioned improvements cost fifty dollars.

THE PRESENT COURT-HOUSE.

This beautiful and substantial structure was built during the years 1865–66–67. It is built of limestone from the Bedford quarries in Lawrence county, Indiana, and cost when completed $127,700. The style of architecture is Corinthian. The order for its erection was issued by the commissioners in March, 1865, and the corner-stone was laid July 11th of the same year with appropriate Masonic ceremonies. The building is sixty-four feet front by one hundred in depth, forty-five feet in height, and fire-proof.

In the copper box placed in the corner-stone were placed, the following articles: Portraits of Presidents Andrew Johnson and Abraham Lincoln, Edward Everett, Stephen A. Douglas, Herschel V. Johnson, and John Bell; a copy of Harper's Weekly containing an account of the assassination of President Lincoln; various denominations of script, both Federal and Confederate; a large number of coins of various kinds; portraits of the Governor of the State, and names of the members of Congress for this district, United States senators from Indiana, senator and representative from Floyd county, judges of the circuit and common pleas courts, county clerk, sheriff, treasurer, recorder, county commissioners, county auditor, all city officials, architects and builders, editors of the Ledger, officers of the masonic fraternity officiating; copies of the daily and weekly Ledger, a number of other newspapers and some other articles. Dr. Thomas R. Austin was the officiating officer and delivered the address.

THE JAILS.

The first jail was built on the public square near where the present one is, and was a log building, erected by Seth Woodruff. In May, 1819, the following entry is found on the commissioner's records:

Ordered, that Seth Woodruff, Esquire, be employed to build a jail to be set on the Public Square in the town of New Albany, agreeably to the following dimensions: Said Jail to be twelve feet square with a shingled roof thereon; to be built of logs hewed one foot square; seven feet high between the floors; the floors and ceiling to be of hewed logs one foot thick and pinned down to the timbers; for which he is to receive fifty dollars out of the county treasury.

And it is further ordered that the said Woodruff be and is hereby appointed to make a good and sufficient door two feet square, lined with iron, for the above mentioned jail."

The above mentioned door "two feet square" was hung so as to drop down like the door of a chicken-coop and was secured by a padlock. Mr. Seabrook says: "as a general thing the padlock was lost and the door was secured by propping it with a nail." Soon after the time that the great county of Floyd ordered a fifty dollar log jail, the following entry appears:

Ordered, that Charles Paxson employ some fit person to erect a fence fifty feet square, out of good white oak timber, five feet in height, for a public pound on the Public Square on which the jail now stands.

The cost of this public pound was $20, and Thomas Sinex was appointed pound keeper.

Whether the log jail was torn down by some unruly criminal or whether its limited space of twelve feet square was insufficient for the criminal population of the county does not appear, but in May, 1823, the following entry appears:

Ordered, that the house belonging to the estate of Joseph Brindley, deceased, on lot 31, Upper High street, be made use of for one year for a gaol.

The probability is that the old log jail stood there until another was built in 1829, but having but one small room it was often found necessary to have some other place to confine criminals.

May 2, 1826, the following appears on the record:

Ordered, that three persons be appointed in each township in the county to circulate subscription papers to solicit donations for the purpose of building a county gaol on one of the Public Squares of New Albany.

The persons appointed were David Sillings, Jacob Bence and John Rice, of Franklin township; Harvey Scribner, Preston F. Tuley, and Elias Ayers, for New Albany township, and Aaron Hey, James H. Mills, and William Wilkinson for Greenville township. For some reason this project failed to produce a new jail, and the years went by until January 5, 1829, when the subject is again referred to in the commissioners' records, as follows:

Resolved, that for the purpose of ascertaining the best plan for building a permanent gaol for the use of the county David M. Hale, Caleb Newman and William Wilkinson be and they are hereby appointed to devise and report at the next meeting of the commissioners separate plans for a gaol, and the probable expense of building the same.

March 29, 1829, the commissioners having examined the different plans, that of David M. Hale was accepted. From this it appears that

the "plan upon the ground is to be 54x16 feet; criminal department is to be sixteen feet square and to be built of hewn stone; the remainder of said house upon the ground and the second story is intended for a poor house and gaol keeper. The debtor's department is to be immediately above the criminal. See plan."

Ordered, that Richard Comly be appointed to superintend the building of the same; and $300 is hereby appropriated for building the same.

Thus was secured the first substantial "gaol" in the county and which answered the purpose until the present substantial brick and stone building was erected in 1858, on the northeast corner of State and Spring streets, at a cost of $15,000.

ANOTHER COUNTY BUILDING.

This is the county infirmary building, located two and a half miles north of the city near the railroad. The county secured a farm here of one hundred and sixty-seven acres about 1838. It contained a log house to which a log addition was added in 1842. Soon afterwards, however, a large frame house was built on the ground, which is yet standing. The present brick building was erected in 1875. Prior to the establishment of the poor farm the paupers were "farmed out," that is, they were kept by the farmers of the county who were paid something by the county in addition to labor they were able to secure from the pauper. As indicated above, they were kept at the jail until places could be found for them.

CHAPTER IV.

ORGANIZATION OF CLARKE COUNTY.

Clarke enjoys the proud pre-eminence of standing in the second generation of Indiana counties. Knox, created by proclamation of General Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, away back in the nineties, was, as is pretty well known, the original county, covering nearly the whole of what is now Indiana, with much more superficial area to the westward. It was, indeed, one of the four counties into which the great Northwest Territory was divided, and the only one west of the then great county of Hamilton, whose boundary toward the setting sun was the line prescribed as the limit of Indian occupancy by the Treaty of Greenville, from Fort Recovery, near Wayne's battle-ground, hard upon the present Ohio State line, straight to the mouth of the river Kentucky.

No county by its formation intervened in Southern Indiana between the original Knox and the original Clarke counties, the latter of which, like the former and the other primal subdivisions of the Northwest Territory, was the child, not of legislative enactment, but of gubernatorial proclamation. Since Knox was erected, Indiana Territory had been carved out of the mighty Northwest, and the young but already famed general from Cincinnati, William Henry Harrison, by and by to become the hero of Tippecanoe, had been made Governor of the vast tract stretching from the Greenville boundary line (Fort Recovery to the Kentucky) westward to the Mississippi and northward almost indefinitely. On the 3d day of February, 1801, many months before the State of Ohio had been created, it was deemed that the time had arrived for a new sub-division in southeastern Indiana. Upon proper representation to his excellency, the Governor and commander-in-chief, at his headquarters and Territorial capital in Vincennes, he, upon the day named, issued his proclamation erecting the county of Clarke "out of that part of the county of Knox lying within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the Ohio, at the mouth of Blue river, thence up the said river to the crossing of the same by the road leading from Vincennes to Clarksville, thence by a direct line to the nearest part of White river, thence up the said river to that branch thereof which runs towards Fort Recovery, and from the head spring of said branch to Fort Recovery; thence along the boundary line between the Indiana and Northwestern Territory to the Ohio, and down the Ohio to the place of beginning."

This was a great county, not far from one-fifth of the present tract of Indiana. Its boundaries can be traced with approximate accuracy upon any good, detailed map of the State, especially if it shows the principal roads and indicates, as some do, the old Greenville treaty line. The exact place of crossing the Blue river by the

Vincennes and Clarksville road may now be rather difficult to determine; but it could not have been very far from the present crossing of the main road from the old capital to Jeffersonville or New Albany. Otherwise the lines, without much trouble, can be run with tolerable certainty. They included not only the present counties of Clarke and Floyd, which make up but a moderate fraction of the original Clarke, but also, in whole or in part, Harrison, Washington, Jackson, Scott, Jefferson, Jennings, Ripley, Decatur, Franklin, Bartholomew, Shelby, Rush, Fayette, Union, Henry, Randolph, Wayne, and very likely other counties. It was a noble tract, an embryo State, in territorial area.

THE COUNTY-SEAT.

No other name could have been so fitly applied to a county including the Clarke Grant and the residence of the hero of the Northwest—he to whom the fact is due that the country embraced in it was then and is now under the flag of the United States—than that of General George Rogers Clarke, the compatriot and friend of Harrison; and Clarke county, of course, it became by the latter's nomination. It would have been strikingly appropriate, also, if Clarksville on the Ohio, the place founded by the conqueror, and at this time his personal home, had been made the county-seat. It is probable, however, that geographical considerations, those of convenience to the straggling population—which, however, was nearly all within a few miles of the river—determined the site of local government, in the first instance; and it was settled at Springville, then a hopeful hamlet a mile and a quarter southwest of Charlestown, the subsequent county-seat, and nearly four miles from the river at the nearest point. This place has fallen into greater decay than even Clarksville, not one of the primitive houses remaining, nor any visible sign that ever a village was there. It is now simply open country.

THE FIRST COURT.

Here, however, as the designated capital of the new county, assembled in solemn conclave, on the 7th day of April, 1801, the first court in Clarke, being the court of general quarter sessions of the peace, composed, under the commission of Governor Harrison and the seal of the Territory of Indiana, of Justices Marston Green Clarke, Abraham Huff, James Noble Wood, Thomas Downs, William Goodwin, John Gibson, Charles Tuley, and William Harwood, Esquires—all, as may be seen elsewhere, good names in the early history of the county. Samuel Gwathmey also took his seat as clerk of this court and prothonotary of the court of common pleas, and clerk of the orphans' court of this county. General W. Johnson, "Gentleman," on his own motion, was admitted as an attorney-at-law in the court on production of his license and administration of the prescribed oath.

THE FIRST TOWNSHIPS.

At this earliest term it was ordered that the immense county be divided into three townships, as follow:

The first to begin on the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Blue river; thence up the Ohio to the mouth of Peter McDaniel's spring branch; from thence to [in] direct course to Pleasant run, the branch on which Joseph Bartholomew lives, and down that branch to the mouth thereof, thence down Pleasant run to where the same enters into Silver creek; thence a due west course to the western boundary of this county;—to be called and known by the name of CLARKSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

The second to begin at the month of Peter McDaniel's spring branch; thence up the Ohio to the mouth of Fourteen Mile creek; thence up the main branch thereof to the head; and from thence a due west course to the county line, and from thence with the same to Clarksville township, and with the line thereof to the Ohio at the place of beginning;—to be called and known by the name of SPRINGVILLE TOWNSHIP.

The third one to begin at the mouth of Fourteen Mile creek; thence with the line of Springville township to the county line; thence with the same to the Ohio river; and thence down the same, to include the remaining part of the county to the place of beginning;—to be called and known by the name of SPRING HILL TOWNSHIP.

This division, rude and insufficient as it may now appear, was doubtless all that was then demanded by the conditions of white settlement. Every one of these township names, as such, it will be observed, has disappeared in the reconstruction of the county and its townships from decade to decade. More concerning these old sub-divisions will be found hereafter in the township histories.

Mr. Charles Floyd was appointed by the court "constable of the county" for the township of Clarksville. William F. Tuley received similar appointment for Springville, and Robert Wardel for Spring Hill.

MORE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

At the next day's session of the general court

Robert Hamilton, also "Gentleman," after the fashion of that time, was admitted to the Clarke county bar.

Joshua Lindsey, on his own motion, was recommended to "His Excellency the Governor of this Territory," as a proper person to keep a tavern in Springville for one year. Samuel Hay and George Wood were his sureties.

Under "an act to regulate county levies," the court appointed Joseph Bartholomew for one year, Peter Stacey for two years, and Joseph Stewart for three years, as commissioners to ascertain and lay the tax levy for the county. Isaac Holman and Charles Bags were appointed "to appraise each house in town, town lots, out-lot, and mansion-house" in the township of Clarksville; William Combs, Sr., and Absalom Little for Springville; and John Bags and John Owen for Spring Hill.

Leonard Bowman and William Wilson were made "supervisors of the public roads and highways" for Clarksville; Elisha Carr and George Huckleberry for Springville; and John Petit and Jesse Purdue for Spring Hill. Commissioners to settle their accounts, respectively, were George Hughes, James Davis, and Francis McGuire, for Clarksville; John Clegham, George Woods, and Nicholas Harmon, for Springville; and Abraham Huff, "Esquire" (one of the honorable court), William Plaskel, and William Brinton, for Spring Hill.

Under "an act regulating enclosures," Philip Dailey, Peter Stacey, and Isaac Holman were named fence viewers for Clarksville; —— Kaufman, Nathan Robertson, and Frederick Rice, for Springville; and Jonathan Thomas, Christopher Fefler, and Jacob Heberick for Spring Hill.

Overseers of the poor for these townships, severally, were Benjamin Redman and Isaac Holman; George Huckleberry, Sr., and Abraham Little; and William Plaskel and John Bags.

It was ordered that the ferry-keepers on the Ohio in the county observe the following tariff of rates: For a man, woman, or child, twelve and one-half cents; each horse twelve and one-half cents; every head of neat cattle three years old and upwards, twelve and one-half cents; all cattle under that age, nine cents; each sheep, goat, or hog, four cents; every wagon or four wheeled carriage, $1; and for every other carriage of two wheels, fifty cents; for goods, wares, merchandise, lumber, etc., $1 for each boat load. Lower rates were made for the ferry at the mouth of Silver creek. This ferry was taxed twenty-five cents for the year; the ferries across the Ohio were required to pay from $4 to $7. George Hughes then kept the former; the others were run by Major Robert Floyd, Samuel Oldham, Richard Ferrel, and James N. Wood.

THE EARLY ROADS.

On due petitions, orders were made for the view and survey of roads from Clarksville to the most convenient landing above the rapids of Ohio (Jeffersonville had not yet even a name to live); from the ferry of James N. Wood (Utica) to Springville; and from the house of Abraham Hoff to Springville. The viewers in the several cases were Henry Fail, Sr., George Hughes, and Leonard Bowman; Joseph Bartholemew, Thomas Ferguson, and Francis McGuire; and John Owens, John Bags, and George Woods. The surveyors, respectively, were William Wilson and Charles Tuley (the latter for both the second and third roads asked for).

The court then adjourned "until court in course"—the July term. An intelligent and vigorous beginning of county administration of government had begun.

THE COUNTY SEATS.

Springville was soon succeeded as the county seat by Jeffersonville; then Charlestown became the county seat; and finally, in September, 1878, after a sharp struggle, the records and offices were returned to Jeffersonville, where they are probably permanently located. Some details concerning these removals will appear in our histories of the townships.

CHAPTER V.

MILITARY RECORD OF CLARKE AND FLOYD COUNTIES.

The military record of the two counties of Floyd and Clarke is practically inseparable. Intimately neighbored as they are, in territory and interest, in patriotism and faithful service during periods of conflict, they should go down in his-

tory closely interlinked. Although some companies were raised exclusively in each of the counties, yet many others drew their officers and men almost indifferently from one county and the other; and commands from the two counties are often found serving together in the same regiment. The rosters and records of Floyd and Clarke are found so closely associated upon the pages of the adjutant general's reports and elsewhere, that it would be exceedingly difficult, even were the compiler disposed to do so, to separate them and make a distinct history and set of rosters for each county. The glorious story of both has therefore been made one.

THE ANCIENT RECORD—

the old relation of wars and fightings about the Falls of the Ohio, and the movement of martial expeditions therefrom in the times that tried men's souls, has been told in our chapter on the Indians in the general introduction to this history, in the first volume of the work, and in the military record of Jefferson county. It is there related with sufficient fullness, and no part of it need be repeated here. We are not aware that anything specially remains to be said for this side of the river, concerning bloody conflicts or the recruiting of forces for the field of battle, until the well-remembered period of

THE MEXICAN WAR.

In the spring of 1846, the government of Mexico, still claiming jurisdiction over the territory of Texas between the Rio Grande and the Neuces, caused its army to invade that district, which was held by the United States government, by virtue of the recent annexation of the Lone Star State, to be the soil of the Federal union. The invasion was met and repelled by the army of the United States, under General Zachary Taylor, formerly a resident of Louisville, at Palo Alto on the 8th of May, and the next day at Resaca de la Palma. Four days thereafter the Federal Congress by resolution declared that, "by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States." May 22d, President Polk called upon the States for volunteer recruits for the army to the total number of forty-three thousand five hundred. Indiana was summoned to furnish three regiments of infantry and, under the proclamation of Governor Whitcomb, they were speedily raised, and the First, Second, and Third Indiana regiments were organized and sent into the field. The next year, under the call of August 31, 1847, for two additional regiments from Indiana, the Fourth and Fifth were recruited and sent forward. From the numbers of these Mexican battalions the Indiana regiments in the late war took their point of departure, none of them bearing a number earlier than the Sixth.

The only muster-roll we have been able to procure, of soldiers from this region in the Mexican war, is that of Captain Sanderson's company in the Second regiment of Indiana volunteer infantry, which we have by the kindness of Colonel W. W. Tuley, of New Albany, who was a private in the company, and published an interesting history of it in the Public Press of that city, for December 14, 1881. It was originally an independent volunteer company, formed in New Albany in 1844, and named the Spencer Greys, in honor of Captain Spencer, a brave Indianan who fell at Tippecanoe. William L. Sanderson, a colonel in the late war, was captain; Stewart W. Cayce and James C. Moodey, lieutenants. Sanderson was a good drill master, and the corps soon became "the crack company" of the State. Upon the outbreak of the war, nearly all its members volunteered for the United States service, into which the company was sworn July 20, 1846. Captain Sanderson and Lieutenant Cayce retained their places by re-election; but Thomas S. Kunkle was chosen second lieutenant, in place of Judge Moodey, who declined to go, and Henry Pennington was after made an additional second lieutenant. The roll of the company was as follows:

CAPTAIN SANDERSON'S COMPANY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William L. Sanderson.
First Lieutenant Stewart W. Cayce.
Second Lieutenant Thomas S. Kunkle.
Additional Second Lieutenant Henry Pennington.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Aug. M. Jackson.
Sergeant R. F. Freeman.
Sergeant Thomas Gwin.
Sergeant George W. Lapping.
Corporal Benjamin F. Scribner.
Corporal George W. Smith.
Corporal Enos Taylor.
Corporal Thomas V. Stran.

PRIVATES.

William Aikin, William J. Austin, Goodheart Abbott, William Abbott, George Adams, Frank Bailey, James Bailey,

Michael Burris, William Bell, Isaac Buzby, Samuel Buchanan, Larkin Cunningham, Hiram W. Catlin, William Cook, William Canada, Lewis Coulter, Jesse Fox, Samuel Finley, Thomas Frazier, Berry Gwin, James F. Gwin, Charles H. Goff, Albert L. Goodwin, John M. Hutchings, Martin Howard, Daniel Howard, John Howard, Thomas Howard, Samuel Howard, William Hopkins, John Hitch, Luther N. Hollis, George Hoffman, August E. Hughes, Henry Hardy, Alexander M. Jackson, Granville Jackson, William Lee, William H. Lilly, Edwin R. Lunt, John T. Lewis, Walter J. McMurtry, John M. Laughlin, Conrad Miller, Joseph Morgan, Nathan McDowell, John N. Mitchell, James B. Mulkey, Henry M. Matthews, Richard S. Morris, Emanuel W. Moore, John D. McRae, Harvey Paddock, William Pitt, Wesley Pierce, Hiram J. Reamer, Warren Robinson, Thomas Raper, David Rice, Apollos Stephens, Luther Stephens, Thomas W. Sinex, James Smith, Calvin R. Thompson, William W. Tuley, John Taylor, James Taylor, Thomas J. Tyler, Luke Thomas, James Wininger, James B. Winger, James Walts, Henry W. Welker, Charles Wright, Miles D. Warren, Philip Zubrod.

The company was soon called to the field with its regiment (which, by the way, was encamped near New Albany. Captain Sanderson here came near being elected colonel, but, it is alleged, was cheated out of his election). It encamped for ten days on the New Orleans battle-ground, and spent several months at Camp Belknap, a few miles up the east bank of the Rio Grande, then marched into the interior and took prominent part in the battle of Buena Vista, February 22, 1847, in which Captain Sanderson was seriously wounded. Bela C. Kent, Esq., now a leading citizen of New Albany, was also on this field as an independent rifleman. The company was mustered out at New Orleans in June of the same year, and reached home on Independence day, where it had a grand welcome.

Colonel Tuley gives the following account of the survivors of this company and of the field officers of the regiment, so far as he knows of them:

General Lane, the first colonel, died recently in Oregon. Of the officers, Second regiment, Major Cravens, of Washington county, alone survives. All of our commissioned officers are dead except Lieutenant Pennington, who resides in this city. The sergeants are all dead except George W. Lapping, of this city. The corporals all reside in this city, but Enos Taylor, and he may be living or dead. William Akin is one of the firm of Akin & Drummond, founders, Louisville. William J. Austin is in Florida. William Bell died last year at Oxford, Indiana. Calvin E. Thompson, E. W. Moore and Sam Finley are in Iowa. William Cook is in Bowling Green, Kentucky. Berry Gwin, Alexander Jackson, John McLaughlin, Conrad Miller, Wesley Pierce, H. J. Reamer, William W. Tuley, James Taylor and Miles D. Warren are all residents of this county. J. F. Gwin lives in northern Indiana; John M. Hutchings, the Howards, William H. Lilly, in Clarke county, Indiana; Nathan McDowell, at Glasgow, Kentucky; James B. Mulky is practicing law at Bloomington, Indiana; Richard S. Morris at Galveston, Texas; William Pitt, dead. Where the others are, or whether living or dead, I know not.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

On the 15th day of May, 1861, the second day after the fall of Fort Sumter and the very day of the issue of President Lincoln's proclamation calling out seventy-five thousand of the militia of the States to aid in quelling the insurrection. Governor Morton tendered to the President a contingent of ten thousand men from Indiana. The quota assigned to the State under the call, however, was something less than half this number, being six regiments of infantry or riflemen, numbering in all, as these commands were then organized, but four thousand six hundred and eighty-three men who would be received for a three months' term of service. The ranks of these regiments were filled instantly, and a large number of surplus companies were formed. These were organized by the Governor upon his own responsibility, into five more regiments, which were sworn into the service of the State to be used in its defense, if necessary, or for the general service, for the period of twelve months. The Legislature, at its next session, not only supported the action of Governor Morton, but went further, and authorized the formation of six such regiments. Meanwhile, on the 21st of May, on the further requisition of the General Government, three of the regiments formed from the overflow under the three months' call had been transferred to the United States service and were mustered in for the period of three years. The subsequent calls by proclamation of the President of July 3 and August 4, 1862; of June 15, 1863 (under which four regiments of six months' men were sent to East Tennessee); October 17, 1863; February 1, March 14, July 18, and December 19, 1864, were responded to most patriotically by the gallant people of Indiana; and the contingents were in general, rapidly formed and sent to the several scenes of action. Nearly every Indiana soldier volunteered. A light draft was made under an order of October 6, 1862, but it was afterwards learned that the men drafted were not then actually due from the State. On the 30th of November, 1863, under the call of the Government for colored volunteers, six com-

panies were raised in Indiana, numbering five hundred and eighteen men, who were received into the Twenty-eighth regiment of United States colored troops.

The rosters, hereafter published, will show that a full share of these, as of all other troops raised in the State, went from Floyd and Clarke counties. In the credits for veteran volunteers made up March 29, 1865, the former county had one. If this seem a small number, it should be noted that seven other counties of the State had only as many, and four counties had but two each. We give this figure here, partly to point the contrast between this isolated accidental credit, as it were, and the hundreds who became veteran volunteers from the two counties, and the thousands who enlisted in the Federal service for longer or shorter periods. Already, by the 19th of September, 1862, when the war had been in progress but sixteen months, it was ascertained that Clarke county had one thousand six hundred and twelve of her sons in the field, and that the total enrollment of those remaining of suitable age for military service was two thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, of whom two thousand two hundred and ninety-seven were subject to draft; and that the corresponding figures for Floyd county were one thousand and sixty seven, three thousand three hundred and twenty-nine, and two thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, a very honorable showing, truly. (It may be added just here that the return of Indiana militia made to the United States Government after the war, April 6, 1867, exhibited a total of four thousand, five hundred and fifty-five capable of doing military service in Clarke county, and four thousand two hundred and nine in Floyd). It is very gratifying to be able to record that so far as is now remembered there was no disloyal expression at any of the early war-meetings in these counties, while treason was outspoken in certain of the adjacent counties.

FURTHER OF THE HOME WORK.

Recruiting for the Union armies was begun very early and very efficiently in Clarke and Floyd counties. It was greatly stimulated by the organization at Jeffersonville of the first camp made by a Kentucky regiment forming for the Union army. This offered an excellent opportunity to many patriotic Indianians, who were unable to find places in the first regiments from this State or for any other reason preferred to enlist in a regiment in another State, to enlist in the noble command being recruited by General Rousseau, of Louisville. As will be seen by lists published at the end of the rosters of Floyd and Clarke county commands, a considerable number of officers in this and other Kentucky regiments were residents of Jeffersonville or New Albany. Doubtless a much greater number of enlisted men from these cities and the adjacent country went into regiments from Kentucky and other States; but unhappily there are no means of identifying or naming them; and their honor must remain unsung, except in a general way, in this history. We are able to present the names of Indiana officers in Kentucky regiments only by the enterprise of the adjutant general of that State, who, in his report for the war period, took pains to make an alphabetical list of all officers in the service with Kentucky commands, and their places of residence.

THE INDIANA LEGION.

The elaborate report of the adjutant general of the State of Indiana for the war, in eight octavo volumes, makes especial mention of Colonels John T. Willey and John N. Ingham, of Clarke county, and Colonels Benjamin F. Scribner and William W. Tuley, of Floyd, for their services in aiding to raise the Indiana Legion in the fall of 1861. This organization of the State militia was formed under an act of the State Legislature, passed May 11th, of that year, in view of the war then imminently impending. It was not, however, put upon a war footing until the autumn of 1861, on account of the scarcity of arms, every gun that could be procured up to that time being needed to equip troops for the United States service. September 10th Governor Morton commissioned Major John Love, of Indianapolis, major general, and Colonel John L. Mansfield, of Jeffersonville, brigadier general, for the purpose of organizing the Legion. Companies were formed in nearly every county. They were grouped in two divisions, each commanded respectively, by Major Generals Mansfield and James Hughes (both promoted from brigadiers). The regiments of the Legion formed in Floyd and Clarke counties (full rosters of which will be found below), were assigned to the Second bri-

gade of the Second division of the Legion, commanded at first by Brigadier General Hughes, and after his promotion to the command of a division, by Brigadier General Henry Jordon.

The admirable report of the adjutant general of the State (General W. H. H. Terrell) for the war period, gives the following account of the organization and services of the Floyd county regiment:

"SEVENTH REGIMENT, THIRD BRIGADE.

"From the report of Colonel E. A. Maginness, it appears that this regiment was organized under command of Colonel B. F. Scribner, during the spring of 1861, and consisted at that time of eighteen companies, numbering in the aggregate nine hundred men, most of whom were uniformed, but not more than three hundred armed.

"During the first four months the most satisfactory progress was made in company and battalion drill, but protracted delay in procuring arms and accoutrements created general dissatisfaction, while the organization of two regiments of volunteers in this county and vicinity for the United States service absorbed many of the officers and men who had been the most active members of the Legion. Every company contributed much of its best material to the two regiments, and several of them were thus entirely deprived of commissioned officers. From these causes most of the companies were disorganized, and the efficiency of those who retained their organization was seriously impaired. Here, as elsewhere, the Legion served the noble purpose of educating young men for active service and in infusing martial enthusiasm into the public mind.

"Colonel Scribner entering the United States service as colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana volunteers, the command of the Seventh passed to Colonel William W. Tuley in September, 1861. During the incumbency of Colonel Tuley he was requested by General Anderson, then on duty in Kentucky, to send Knapp's artillery company of his command to a point opposite the mouth of Salt river, and to keep it supported by at least one company of infantry. The request was complied with, the artillery remaining on duty at the point designated about three months, during which time three infantry companies participated in the duty of supporting it, relieving each other from time to time. One company was subsequently sent to Indianapolis to assist in guarding prisoners at Camp Morton, in which service it continued several months.

"Upon the resignation of Colonel Tuley in September, 1862, Colonel Maginness was placed in command. He found the regiment, with the exception of four companies, 'utterly broken up,' and 'even these four companies very much shattered'—a condition which was not much improved at the date of his report, in December following. Colonel Maginness attributes the early dissolution of the organization to the 'utterly and fatally defective law that gave it birth,' a law 'which discovers no inducements to allure, nor penalties to compel men to join the organization.'"

The following partial account of the services of the large regiment raised chiefly in Clarke county is also given in the same document:

"EIGHTH REGIMENT, THIRD BRIGADE.

"No detailed report of the inception and progress of the organization in Clarke and Scott counties has been made by any of the officers commanding, nor has this office been furnished with reliable data relative to the services performed by this regiment, or any of the companies attached thereto. James Keigwin, of Jefferson, was first appointed to the colonelcy, under commission bearing date August 30, 1861, but almost immediately vacated the office to accept the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Forty-ninth Indiana volunteers. Colonel John N. Ingram held the command from September 6, 1861, to October 13, 1862, when his resignation created a vacancy which was filled by the appointment of John F. Willey. This officer reports twelve companies in Clarke and five companies in Scott counties at the close of 1862. Portions of the command were frequently called out to repel threatened incursions of Kentucky guerrillas, and the regiment rendered good service in guarding the shoals on the Ohio, when the water was low and the danger of invasion imminent. With resident rebel sympathizers, of whom there were a considerable number in these companies, the Legion unquestionably exercised a restraining influence. It was a prolific nursery for the volunteer service, a quickener of patriotic impulses, and conservator of genuine loyalty."

Colonel Willey reports the services of his command for 1863–64, as follows:

"We had five battalions, and were called into service by order of the Governor, June 20th, to meet the raid under Captain Hines. June 21st, relieved from duty; June 22d, a false alarm; were sent to guard White river bridge: June 24th dismissed the command; July 6, 1863, called into service by Lazarus Noble, adjutant-general; rendezvoused at Jefferson; July 7th, dismissed the command; July 8th, met at Jefferson to repel Morgan raid; were in line of battle, but no enemy came; July 15th, relieved from duty and command dismissed; June 9, 1864, called into service, by order of the Governor, to meet a raid in Kentucky by Morgan; dismissed June 25th; August 10th, called companies A and H to picket the Ohio river in the vicinity of the Grassy flats, to stop guerrillas from crossing under rebel Jesse; pickets fired on by guerrillas; returned the fire, but no one hurt; dismissed August 20, 1864. We had two battalion drills in April, 1864, one regimental drill in May, and one in October. The regiment is well drilled for militia, and is ready and willing to turn out whenever called on."

THE DRAFT IN CLARKE AND FLOYD.

The draft assignment to Clarke county was very light—only ten to Silver Creek township; and to Floyd county was not great—but twenty-four to Lafayette township, and two hundred and twenty-nine to New Albany. T. D. Fouts was appointed draft commissioner; John Stockwell, marshal; and W. F. Collum, surgeon for Clarke county. The corresponding appointments in Floyd were Jesse J. Brown, Henry Crawford, and William A. Clapp.

May 1, 1863, Colonel J. B. Merriwether, of Jefferson, was appointed provost marshal for the Second Congressional district, and served until his honorable discharge, July 31, 1865. His services of course, reached far beyond the light duty connected with drafts in this case, as, it will be noticed, they also reached some months beyond the close of the war.

It should be noted here, to the enduring honor of both these counties, that there were no deserters whatever in Clarke county for the drafts under the calls of July 18th, and December 19, 1864; and but three from Floyd county.

THE SCARE OF 1862.

The advance of a Confederate army under Generals Heath and Kirby Smith into Kentucky in the late summer and early fall of 1862, naturally excited the liveliest apprehensions in all the counties of Indiana and Ohio bordering upon the great river. There was good reason for fear, although finally no foot of soil of either State was touched by the enemy during this movement. So close and threatening, however, were their demonstrations back of Covington, that they gave some color to the somewhat fanciful title given to this period in that quarter as "the siege of Cincinnati." Many days before this, on the 5th of August, 1862, a military order had been issued proclaiming martial law in all the towns and counties of Indiana on the Ohio river, closing all places of business in them at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of every day, and requiring all able bodied whites between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in these counties to organize in companies, elect officers, and report to the commanding officer of the legion in their respective counties, armed with such weapons as could be procured, and paying strict attention to drill and discipline. These orders were cheerfully and pretty thoroughly obeyed in most quarters—nowhere more so than in the two counties which are the subject of this volume; and these measures, it is believed, were among those which deterred the enemy from attempting the crossing of the Ohio. Among the most noticeable steps taken in this region, were the planning of works and the actual planting of batteries upon the heights of New Albany, under the direction of Colonel Carrington and Major Frybarger, in order to cover with their fire the lowlands and fords of the river west of Louisville.

THE MORGAN RAID.

The next year—in the historic month of July, 1863—the enemy came vastly nearer, furnishing by far the most exciting episode of the war to nearly the whole of southern Indiana and Ohio. For the first and last time during the long conflict, the Confederate was present in armed force upon the soil of Floyd and Clarke counties, though only for an instant, as it were, and upon or near the northern borders of the counties. We refer to the raid of John Morgan and his bold riders, which carried consternation through a

wide tract of the Northland during a few hurried days, and then ended in wild flight and utter disaster on the banks of the upper Ohio. We give the story from the beginning of the rapid march to the exit from Indiana into Ohio, as found in the admirable and truly monumental work of Whitelaw Reid, entitled Ohio in the War, and published in 1868 by Messrs. Wilstach, Baldwin & Co., of Cincinnati. It should previously be observed, however, that Morgan undertook the movement against the express order of his superior, General Bragg, then commanding the Confederate army at Tullahoma, who had given him orders to make a demonstration in Kentucky, capturing Louisville if he possibly could, and going whithersoever he chose in the State, but by no means to cross the Ohio. Morgan determined, however, upon his own responsibility, to disregard the injunction, and so informed his second in command, Colonel Basil W. Duke, now an attorney in Louisville. He sent scouts to examine the fords of the upper Ohio, where he thought he should cross on his return, unless Lee's movement on Pennsylvania should make it expedient for him to keep moving eastward until he could unite his force with the army of Northern Virginia. We now follow Ohio in the War:

"On the 2d of July he began to cross the Cumberland at Burkesville and Turkey Neck bend, almost in the face of Judah's cavalry, which, lying twelve miles away, at Marrowbone, trusted to the swollen river as sufficient to render the crossing impracticable. The mistake was fatal. Before Judah moved down to resist, two regiments and portions of others were across. With these Morgan attacked, drove the cavalry into its camp at Marrowbone, and was then checked by the artillery. But his crossing was thus secured, and long before Judah could get his forces gathered together, Morgan was half way to Columbia. He had two thousand four hundred and sixty men, all told. Before him lay three States—Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio—which he meant to traverse; one filled with hostile troops, the others with a hostile and swarming population.

"The next day, at the crossing of Green river, he came upon Colonel Moore, with a Michigan regiment, whom he vainly summoned to surrender, and vainly strove to dislodge. The fight was severe for the little time it lasted; and Morgan, who had no time to spare, drew off, found another crossing, and pushed on through Campbellville to Lebanon. Here came the last opportunity to stop him. Three regiments held the position, but two of them were at some little distance from the town. Falling upon the one in the town, he overwhelmed it before the others could get up, left them hopelessly in his rear, and double-quicked his prisoners eight miles northward to Springfield, before he could stop long enough to parole them.* Then, turning northwestward, with his foes far behind him, he marched straight for Brandenburgh, on the Ohio river, some sixty miles below Louisville. A couple of companies were sent forward to capture boats for the crossing; others were detached to cross below and effect a diversion; and still others were sent toward Crab Orchard to distract the attention of the Union commanders. He tapped the telegraph wires, thereby finding that he was expected at Louisville, and that the force there was too strong for him; captured a train from Nashville within thirty miles of Louisville; picked up squads of prisoners here and there, and paroled them. By ten o'clock on the morning of the 8th, his horsemen stood on the banks of the Ohio. They had crossed Kentucky in five days.

"When the advance companies, sent forward to secure boats, entered Brandenburg, they took care to make as little confusion as possible. Presently the Henderson and Louisville packet, the J. J. McCoombs, came steaming up the river, and landed as usual at the wharf-boat. As it made fast its lines, thirty or forty of Morgan's men quietly walked on board and took possession. Soon afterward, the Alice Dean, a fine boat running in the Memphis and Cincinnati trade, came around the bend. As she gave no sign of landing, they steamed out to meet her, and, before captain or crew could comprehend the matter, the Alice Dean was likewise transferred to the Confederate service. When Morgan rode into town a few hours later, the boats were ready for his crossing.

"Indiana had just driven out a previous invader—Captain Hines, of Morgan's command—who, with a small force, had crossed over "to stir up the Copperheads," as the rebel accounts pleas-

*Some horrible barbarities to one or two of these prisoners were charged against him in the newspapers of the day.

antly express it. Finding the country too hot for him, he had retired, after doing considerable damage; and in Brandenburg he was now awaiting his chief.

"Preparations were at once made for crossing over, but the men crowding down incautiously to the river bank, revealed their presence to the militia on the Indiana side, whom Captain Hines' recent performance had made unwontedly watchful. They at once opened a sharp fusilade across the stream, with musketry and an old cannon which they had mounted on wagon-wheels. Morgan speedily silenced this fire by bringing up his Parrott rifles; then hastily dismounted two of his regiments and sent them across. The militia retreated and the two rebel regiments pursued. Just then a little tin-clad, the Springfield, which Commander Leroy Fitch had dispatched from New Albany, on the first news of something wrong down the river, came steaming towards the scene of action. Suddenly "checking her way," writes the rebel historian of the raid, Colonel Basil Duke, in his History of Morgan's Cavalry, "she tossed her snubnose defiantly, like an angry beauty of the coalpits, sidled a little toward the town, and commenced to scold. A bluish-white, funnel-shaped cloud spouted out from her left-hand bow, and a shot flew into the town, and then, cranging front forward, she snapped a shell at the men on the other side. I wish I were sufficiently master of nautical phraseology to do justice to this little vixen's style of fighting; but she was so unlike a horse, or even a piece of light artillery, that I cannot venture to attempt it." He adds that the rebel regiments on the Indiana side found shelter, and that thus the gunboat fire proved wholly without effect. After a little Morgan trained his Parrotts upon her; and the inequality in the range of the guns was such that she speedily turned up the river again.

"The situation had seemed sufficiently dangerous. Two regiments were isolated on the Indiana side; the gunboat was between them and their main body; while every hour of delay brought Hobson nearer on the Kentucky side, and speeded the mustering of the Indiana militia. But the moment the gunboat turned up the river, all danger for the moment was passed. Morgan rapidly crossed the rest of his command, burned the boats behind him, scattered the militia and rode out into Indiana. There was yet time to make a march of six miles before nightfall.

"The task now before Morgan was a simple one, and for several days could not be other than an easy one. His distinctly formed plan was to march through southern Indiana and Ohio, avoiding large towns and large bodies of militia, spreading alarm through the country, making all the noise he could, and disappearing again across the upper fords of the Ohio before the organizations of militia could get such shape and consistency as to be able to make head against him. For some days, at least, he need expect no adequate resistance, and, while the bewilderment as to his purposes and uncertainty as to the direction he was taking should paralyze the gathering militia, he meant to place many a long mile between them and his hard riders.

"Spreading, therefore, all manner of reports as to his purposes and assuring the most that he meant to penetrate to the heart of the State and lay Indianapolis in ashes, he turned the heads of his horses up the river towards Cincinnati; scattered the militia with the charges of his advanced brigade; burnt bridges and cut telegraph wires right and left; marched twenty-one hours out of twenty-four, and rarely made less than fifty or sixty miles a day.

"His movement had at first attracted little attention. The North was used to having Kentucky in a panic about invasion from John Morgan, and had come to look upon it mainly as a suggestion of a few more blooded horses from the "blue-grass" that were to be speedily impressed into the rebel service. Gettysburg had just been fought; Vicksburg had just fallen; what were John Morgan and his horse-thieves? Let Kentucky guard her own stables against her own outlaws!

"Presently he came nearer and Louisville fell into a panic. Martial law was proclaimed; business was suspended; every preparation for defense was hastened. Still, few thought of danger beyond the river, and the most, remembering the siege of Cincinnati, were disposed to regard as very humorous the ditching and the drill by the terrified people of the Kentucky metropolis.

"Then came the crossing. The Governor of Indiana straightway proclaimed martial law, and called out the legion. General Burnside was full of wise plans for "bagging" the invader, of

which the newspapers gave mysterious hints. Thoroughly trustworthy gentlemen hastened with their 'reliable reports' of the rebel strength. They had stood on the wharf-boat and kept tally of the cavalry crossed; and there was not a man less than five thousand of them. Others had talked with them, and been confidently assured that they were going up to Indianapolis to burn the State-house. Others, on the same veracious authority, were assured that they were heading for New Albany and Jeffersonville to burn Government stores. The militia everywhere were sure that it was their duty to gather in their own towns and keep Morgan off; and, in the main, he saved them the trouble by riding around. Hobson came lumbering along in the rear—riding his best, but finding it hard to keep the trail; harder to procure fresh horses, since of these Morgan made a clean sweep as he went; and impossible to narrow the distance between them to less than twenty-five hours.

"Still the purpose of the movement was not divined—its very audacity was its protection. General Burnside concluded that Hobson was pressing the invaders so hard, forsooth, that they must swim across the Ohio below Madison to escape, and his disposition for intercepting them proceeded on that theory. The Louisville packets were warned not to leave Cincinnati, lest Morgan should bring with them his artillery and force them to ferry him back into Kentucky. Efforts were made to raise regiments to aid the Indianians, if only to reciprocate the favor they had shown when Cincinnati was under siege; but the people were tired of such alarms, and could not be induced to believe in the danger. By Sunday, July 12, three days after Morgan's entry upon northern soil, the authorities had advanced their theory of his plan to correspond with the news of his movements. They now thought he would swim the Ohio a little below Cincinnati, at or near Aurora; but the citizens were more apprehensive. They began to talk about a "sudden dash into the city." The mayor requested that business be suspended and that the citizens assemble in their respective wards for defense. Finally General Burnside came to the same view, proclaimed martial law, and ordered the suspension of business. Navigation was practically stopped, and gun-boats scoured the river banks to remove all scows and flat-boats which might aid Morgan in his escape to the Kentucky shore. Later in the evening apprehensions that, after all, Morgan might not be so anxious to escape, prevailed. Governor Tod was among the earliest to recognize the danger; and, while there was still time to secure insertion in the newspapers of Monday morning, he telegraphed to the press a proclamation calling out the militia.

. . . . . .

"It was high time. Not even yet had the authorities begun to comprehend the tremendous energy with which Morgan was driving straight to his goal. While the people of Cincinnati were reading this proclamation, and considering whether or not they should put up the shutters of their store-windows,* Morgan was starting out in the gray dawn from Sunmansville for the suburbs of Cincinnati. Long before the rural population within fifty miles of the city had read the proclamation calling them to arms, he was at Harrison (Hamilton county, Ohio, on the State line), which he reached at 1 P. M., Monday, July 13th."

The end of the terrible race for life is thus told:

"Until he reached Pomeroy he encountered comparatively little resistance. At Camp Dennison there was a little skirmish, in which a rebel lieutenant and several privates were captured; but Lieutenant Colonel Neff wisely limited his efforts to the protection of the bridge and camp. A train of the Little Miami road was thrown off the track. At Berlin there was a skirmish with the militia under Colonel Runkle. Small militia skirmishes were constantly occurring, the citizen soldiery hanging on the flanks of the flying invaders and wounding two or three men every day, and occasionally killing one.

"At last the daring little column approached its goal. All the troops in Kentucky had been evaded and left behind. All the militia in Indiana had been dashed aside or outstripped. The fifty thousand militia in Ohio had failed to turn it from its pre-determined path. Within precisely fifteen days from the morning it had crossed the Cumberland—nine days from its crossing into Indiana—it stood once more on the banks of the Ohio. A few hours more of

*Many thousand men wholly disobeyed the orders, and kept their stores or shops open through the day.

daylight, and it would be safely across, in the midst again of a population to which it might look for sympathy if not for aid.

"But the circle of the hunt was narrowing. Judah, with his fresh cavalry, was up, and was marching out from the river against Morgan. Hobson was hard on his rear. Colonel Runkle, commanding a division of militia, was north of him. And, at last, the local militia in advance of him were beginning to fell trees and tear up bridges to obstruct his progress. Near Pomeroy they made a stand. For four or five miles his road ran through a ravine, with occasional intersections from hill roads. At all these cross-roads he found the militia posted; and from the hills above him they made his passage through the ravine a perfect running of the gauntlet. On front, flank, and rear, the militia pressed; and, as Morgan's first subordinate ruefully expressed it, "closed eagerly upon our track." In such plight he passed through the ravine; and shaking clear of his pursuers for a while, pressed on to Chester, where he arrived about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th of July.

"Here he made the first serious military mistake that had marked his course on Northern soil. He was within a few hours' ride of the ford at which he hoped to cross; and the skirmishing about Pomeroy should have given him ample admonition of the necessity for haste. But he had been advancing through the ravine at a gallop. He halted now to breathe his horses and to hunt a guide. Three hours and a half thus lost went far toward deciding his fate.

"When his column was well closed up, and his guide was found he moved forward. It was eight o'clock before he reached Portland, the little village on the bank of the Ohio nearly opposite Buffington island. Night had fallen—a night of solid darkness, as the rebel officers declared. The entrance to that ford was guarded by a little earthwork manned by only two or three hundred infantry. This alone stood between him and an easy passage to Virginia.

"But his evil genius was upon him. He had lost an hour and a half at Chester in the afternoon—the most precious hour and a half since his feet touched Northern soil; and he now decided to waste the night. In the hurried council with his exhausted officers it was admitted on all hands that Judah had arrived—that some of his troops had given force to the skirmishing near Pomeroy—that they would certainly be at Buffington by morning, and that gun-boats would accompany them. But his men were in bad condition, and he feared to trust them in a night attack upon a fortified position which he had not reconnoitered. The fear was fatal. Even yet, by abandoning his wagon-train and his wounded, he might have reached unguarded fords a little higher up. This, too, was mentioned by his officers. He would save all, he promptly replied, or would lose all together. And so he gave mortgages to fate. By morning Judah was up. At daybreak Duke advanced with a couple of rebel regiments to storm the earthwork, but found it abandoned. He was rapidly proceeding to make dispositions for crossing, when Judah's advance struck him. At first he repulsed it, and took a number of prisoners, the adjutant general of Judah's staff among them. Morgan then ordered him to hold the force on his front in check. He was not able to return to his command till it had been broken and thrown in full retreat before an impetuous charge of Judah's cavalry, headed by Lieutenant O'Neil, of the Fifth Indiana. He succeeded in rallying and reforming his line. But now advancing up the Chester and Pomeroy road came the gallant cavalry that, over three States, had been galloping on their track—the three thousand of Hobson's command—who for nearly two weeks had been only a day, a forenoon, an hour behind them.

"As Hobson's guidons fluttered out in the little valley by the river bank where they fought, every man of that band that had so long defied a hundred thousand knew that the contest was over. They were almost out of ammunition, exhausted, and scarcely two thousand strong; against whom were Hobson's three thousand and Judah's still larger force. To complete the overwhelming odds, that in spite of their efforts had at last been concentrated upon them, the ironclad gun-boats steamed up and opened fire. Morgan comprehended the situation as fast as the hard-riding troopers, who, still clinging to their bolts of calico, were already galloping toward the rear. He at once essayed to extricate his trains, and then to withdraw his regiments by column of fours from right of companies, keeping up meanwhile as sturdy resistance as he

might. For some distance the withdrawal was made in tolerable order; then, under a charge of a Michigan cavalry regiment, the retreat became a rout. Morgan, with not quite twelve hundred men, escaped. His brother, with Colonels Duke, Ward, Huffman, and about seven hundred men were taken prisoners.

"This was the battle of Buffington Island. It was brief and decisive. But for his two mistakes of the night before, Morgan might have avoided it and escaped; yet it cannot be said that he yielded to the blow that insured his fate without spirited resistance and a courage and tenacity worthy of a better cause. Our superiority in forces was overwhelming, and our loss trifling.

"And now began the dreariest experience of the rebel chief. Twenty miles above Buffington he struck the river again, got three hundred of his command across, and was himself midway in the stream when the approaching gunboats checked the passage. Returning to the nine hundred still on the Ohio side, he once more renewed the hurried flight. His men were worn down and exhausted by long continued and enormous work; they were demoralized by pillage, discouraged by the scattering of their command, weakened most of all by the loss of faith in themselves and their commander, surrounded by a multitude of foes, harassed at every hand, intercepted at every loophole of escape, hunted like game night and day, driven hither and thither in their vain efforts to double on their remorseless pursuers. It was the early type and token of a similar fate under pursuit of which the great army of the Confederacy was to fade out; and no other words are needed to finish the story we have now to tell than those with which the historian of the army of the Potomac (Swinton) describes the tragic flight to Appomattox Court House:

"Dark divisions sinking in the woods for a few hours' repose, would hear suddenly in the woods the boom of hostile guns and the clatter of the troops of the ubiquitous cavalry, and had to be up to hasten off. Thus pressed on all sides, driven like sheep before prowling wolves, amid hunger, fatigue, and sleeplessness, continuing day after day, they fared toward the rising sun:

> Such resting found the soles of unblest feet."

Yet to the very last the energy this daring cavalryman displayed was such as to extort our admiration. From the jaws of disaster he drew out the remnants of his command at Buffington. When foiled in the attempted crossing above, he headed for the Muskingum. Foiled here by the militia under Remkle, he doubled on his track, and turned again toward Blennerhasset Island. The clouds of dust that marked his track betrayed the movement, and on three sides the pursuers closed in upon him. While they slept in peaceful expectation of receiving his surrender in the morning, he stole out along a hillside that had been thought impassable—his men walking in single file and leading their horses; and by midnight he was out of the toils, and once more marching hard to outstrip his pursuers. At last he found an unguarded crossing of the Muskingum at Eaglesport, above McConnellsville; and then, with an open country before him, struck out once more for the Ohio.

This time Governor Tod's sagacity was vindicated. He urged the shipment of troops by rail to Bellaire, near Wheeling; and by great good fortune Major Way, of the Ninth Michigan cavalry, received the orders. Presently this officer was on the scent. "Morgan is making for Hammondsville," he telegraphed General Burnside on the twenty-fifth, "and will attempt to cross the Ohio river at Wellsville. I have my section of battery, and shall follow him closely." He kept his word, and gave the finishing stroke. "Morgan was attacked with the remnant of his command, at 8 o'clock this morning," announced General Burnside on the next day, July 26th, "at Salineville, by Major Way, who, after a severe fight, routed the enemy, killed about thirty, wounded some fifty, and took some two hundred prisoners." Six hours later the long race ended. "I captured John Morgan to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M." telegraphed Major Rue, of the Ninth Kentucky cavalry, on the evening of the 26th, "taking three hundred and and twenty-six prisoners, four hundred horses and arms."

Salineville is in Columbiana county, but a few miles below the most northerly point of the State touched by the Ohio river, and between Steubenville and Wellsville, nearly two-thirds of the way up the eastern border of the State. Over such distances had Morgan passed, after the disaster at Buffington, which all had supposed certain to end his career, and so near had he come to

making his escape from the State, with the handful he was still able to keep together.

This raid occurred at a perilous time for Jeffersonville and New Albany, where $4,000,000 worth of Government stores were deposited and awaiting movement. These cities were in the District of Kentucky, and so under the orders of General Boyle, commanding at Louisville; but General Hughes assumed to order out the companies of the Legion and the minute-men, to defend the threatened district. Before Morgan had reached the Ohio Knapp's battery, from New Albany, the artillery of Floyd county, was ordered to move on a steamer to the mouth of Salt river to prevent Morgan's crossing there. As he crossed many miles below, they saw nothing of him. General Hughes went to Mitchell, on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, and got together a force of two thousand militia, to resist any rebel demonstration that might be made in that direction, moving thence, by rail, eastward to Vernon, as the march of the rebels passed on. New Albany was left in command of a Federal surgeon, Major Thomas W. Fry. To him Colonel Lewis Jordan, who had four hundred men of the Legion in front of a portion of Morgan's force near Corydon, appealed urgently for reinforcements. Fry referred the request to General Boyle, in Louisville, at least sixteen hours before the whole rebel command had come up and confronted Jordan's lines. The latter sent repeated requests for aid, but no attention seemed to be paid to them, and after a gallant and hard fight, the colonel had to surrender his little band. Morgan then marched his right wing through Greenville, in the northwest part of Floyd county, and through New Providence, in Clarke; while his left wing took the direction of Paoli, Orange county. Scouts and squads of the enemy also pushed from the main body southward here and there, and in at least one case came down even to the Ohio, which they struck at a point between Jeffersonville and Utica. Some incidents of that part of the raid which traversed these two counties will be found in our histories of the townships.

On the afternoon of the same day that Morgan reached this vicinity, a brigade of infantry and a battery of artillery, the whole commanded by General Manson, was placed on board the cars at Jeffersonville, to be hurried out in the hope of intercepting or pursuing the raider; but they were stopped and disembarked by order of General Boyle before leaving the depot, he doubtless realizing the futility of pursuit, now that Morgan had passed, or perhaps thinking that the force would yet be needed for the protection of the Government stores and buildings at New Albany and Jeffersonville.

Little harm seems to have been done by the raiders in their passage thought Clarke county; but from Floyd county claims for damage, amounting in all to $30,291.61, were presented for payment by the State of Indiana; of which a little more than one-third, or $11,188.71, were allowed.

Again, in June, 1864, upon the occasion of Morgan's last invasion of Kentucky, the militia of this region were called out, the Harrison and Floyd counties regiments of the Indiana Legion, and the two New Albany batteries encamped at that place—likewise the Clarke county regiment at Jeffersonville—ready to move to the protection of Louisville, or for other service, at a moment's notice. Adjutant General Noble came personally from Indianapolis to New Albany to see that the men of the Legion were in proper condition, and that the batteries were in good shape for movement or action; but, happily, the services of none of them were required.

BOUNTIES AND BENEFITS.

The following is an exhibit from the first volume of the adjutant-general's reports for 1861–65 of the amounts expended in Clarke and Floyd counties for local bounties, the relief of soldiers families and miscellaneous purposes connected with the war:

CLARKE COUNTY.

Townships.	Bounty.	Relief.
Jeffersonville (including city)	$39,000.00	$1,565.00
Utica	10,000.00	400.00
Charlestown	8,341.00	552.00
Owen	1,820.00	.....
Bethlehem	1,538.45	359.45
Washington	3,982.00	586.00
Monroe	6,000.00	.....
Silver Creek	3,120.00	150.00
Wood	5,500.00	.....
Oregon	4,500.00	486.00
Carr	2,885.00	25.00
Union	4,500.00	176.00

Besides $3,680 for bounties, $2,377.52 for relief, and $261.47 for miscellaneous expenditures on war account, from the county at large, making

several totals of $94,916.45, $6,776.97, and $261.47, and a grand total of $101,954.89.

FLOYD COUNTY.

Locality.	Bounty.	Relief.	Mis.
New Albany City	$ 14,813.74	$ 4,803.76	$930
New Albany township	71,027.90	74,427.50	....
Greenville township	9,800.00	2,563.00	....
Georgetown township	.....	1,830.00	....
Lafayette township	3,500.00	1,325.00	....
Franklin township	7,970.00	834.00	....
County at large	17,750.00	.....	....
Totals	$124,861.64	$85,780.26	$930

And a grand total of $211,571.90 for this county, and of $313,526.79 for the two counties.

Under the act of the State Legislature bearing date March 4, 1865, for the benefit of soldiers' families, the State auditor, August 10th of the same year, provided for the distribution to 203,724 beneficiaries, of the total sum of $1,646,809.92. Of this amount $19,173.84 fell to 2,373 needy ones in Clarke county, and $18,640.56 to 2,307 beneficiaries in Floyd.

It may be noted here that, in the closing year of the war, Jesse J. Thomas, of New Albany, was appointed the director from the Ninth district for the Indiana Soldiers' Home.

May 9, 1861, Governor Morton wrote to General McClellan that Louisville ought to be commanded by batteries on the Indiana side, as a security for the good conduct of that city. Two pieces of heavy ordnance were accordingly sent to New Albany, but none for Jeffersonville. The latter place afterwards went to some extent into the manufacture of gun-carriages, Dawson & Marsh, of that city, in 1863, furnishing the Government with twelve, at two hundred and fifty dollars each.

On the 2d of October, 1861, Governor Morton had all the arms in the arsenal at Indianapolis sent down to Jeffersonville for distribution to the Home guards of this part of Indiana and also of Kentucky.

At one time in the early part of the war, goods that it was supposed were destined for the enemy, were stopped in transit at New Albany.

In 1861 the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad carried on war account 6,109 men, exclusive of regiments going to the field, for which it was paid the sum of $9,413.66. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road similarly carried 9,105, and was paid $9,149.42.

The Indiana regiments which rendezvoused and organized at New Albany during the war were the Twenty-third, under Colonel William L. Landrum, under authority issued June 24, 1861, mustered into service July 29, 1861, and out of service July 23, 1865; the Fifty-third, under Colonel Walter Q. Gresham, authorized in October, 1861, mustered in February 26, 1862, mustered out July 21, 1865; the Sixty-sixth, under Colonel Roger Martin, mustered in August 19, 1862, and out June 3, 1865; and the Eighty-first under Colonel William W. Caldwell, authorized August 13, 1862, mustered in August 29, 1862, and out June 13, 1865. The Jeffersonville regiment was the Forty-ninth, organized by Colonel John W. Ray, under authority granted August 23, 1861. It was mustered into service November 21, 1861, and out of service June 13, 1865. The Fifth Kentucky regiment of infantry, under Colonel Lovell H. Rousseau, was also organized here, as before noticed, at Camp Joe Holt.

The whole number of troops furnished the Union armies by Indiana during the late war was 208,367; of these 652 commissioned officers and 23,764 enlisted men were killed in action or died of disease; 10,846, sad to say, deserted the flag; and 13,779 remain unaccounted for.

THE ROSTER.

The distinguished adjutant general of the State at the close of the great struggle, General William H. H. Terrell, builded better than he knew for the local historian in the preparation of his magnificent report for the war period. This is in better shape, for the purposes of the historian, than any other report of the kind that has fallen under the eye of the writer of this history. It contains, not only full rosters of the regiments and other commands that were recruited in Indiana during the war, but also, where the officers or clerks of the companies have done their duty, full memoranda of the residences of officers and men. It is thus practicable—which it is not generally possible to do in adjutant generals' reports of the war—to identify soldiers as certainly belonging, at the time of their enlistment or discharge at least, to one or the other county of the State. It is to be regretted, however, that in some cases the residences of the men of an entire company or regiment have been omitted from the rolls; and, if any Clarke

or Floyd county officer or man does not find his name in the following lists, when he should be there, his censure must light upon those who long ago should have recorded his residence upon the roster of his command. Every line of every one of the eight thick volumes of the report has been carefully scanned in the effort to miss no name which should be embraced in this roll of honor; and in some cases, when the residence of officers has been ascertained to be in these counties, the presumption has prevailed that their commands were also bodily from the same region, and their rolls have been copied accordingly. If any one finds that he in this great catalogue experiences the peculiar sort of fame of which Byron spoke, "to have your name spelt wrong in print," he must also refer the fault to some one back of the compiler and publishers of this book. Every name has been copied with care, and it is believed, exactly; and the proofs of this chapter have been laboriously compared with the original copy. It is hoped in this way approximate exactness has been attained in nearly all cases.

For the substance of the regimental and other brief histories, and in a few cases for the text itself, we are also indebted to the admirable report of General Terrell:

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following named officers from Floyd and Clarke counties were commissioned by the President of the United States:

Walter Q. Gresham, of New Albany, major-general of volunteers by brevet, commissioned August 15, 1865, mustered out April 30, 1866.

Benjamin F. Scribner, of New Albany, brigadier-general of volunteers by brevet, commissioned August 8, 1864, resigned August 21, 1864.

John S. Simonson, of Charlestown, brigadier-general of volunteers by brevet, and colonel in the regular army; commissioned March 13, 1865.

DeWitt C. Anthony, of New Albany, brigadier-general of volunteers by brevet, commissioned March 13, 1865, resigned as colonel March 24, 1864.

Daniel F. Griffin, of New Albany, brigadier-general of volunteers by brevet; commissioned March 13, 1865, resigned as lieutenant-colonel November 8, 1864, now dead.

Augustus M. Van Dyke, of New Albany, major of volunteers by brevet; commissioned March 13, 1865; mustered out as assistant adjutant-general of volunteers September 19, 1865.

Thomas B. Prather, of Jeffersonville, captain of volunteers by brevet, commissioned May 19, 1865, mustered out June 29, 1865.

George A. Bicknell, of New Albany, first midshipman on probation at the Newport Naval academy, from December 2, 1861; son of Hon. George A. Bicknell, Sr., now a judge of the supreme court of Indiana.

NINTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

(Three years' service.)

Company D—George D. Box, Jeffersonville; substitute.

Company G—Charles W. Mitchell, New Albany; substitute.

Company I—William Goforth, Clarke county, drafted; Edward Abbott, James H. White, Noah Brown, Clarke county, substitutes.

Company K—Columbus Blinkenbaker, Georgetown, drafted.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

(Three years' service.)

Unassigned recruits — Charles Benson, John Smith, Clarke county.

TWELFTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

(One year service.)

This regiment was organized from the surplus companies that reached Indianapolis in answer to the call for six regiments of three months' troops, and was accepted for State service for one year, on the 11th of May, 1861, with John M. Wallace as colonel. On the 11th of June it left Indianapolis for Evansville, where it occupied the camp lately vacated by the Eleventh regiment. July 18th orders were received from the War department for its transfer to the United States service for the rest of its term of service, and on the 23d it left Evansville for Baltimore. Reaching that place on the 27th the Twelfth went next day to Sandy Hook, Maryland, near Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to Abercrombie's brigade of General Banks' army of the Shenadoah. While here Colonel Wallace resigned, and Lieutenant-colonel Link was promoted to his place. The regiment remained in camp in Pleasant Valley, near Maryland Heights, until the 6th of August, when it moved with the army to Hyattstown, and encamped there for a time. General Joe Johnston was reported near Leesburgh, on the opposite side of the Potomac, with a large force, and this march was made with a view to prevent his crossing. The following month marches were made to Darnestown, Nolan's Ferry, Seneca Creek, and Tuscarora Creek, and in October to Point of Rocks, Hyattstown, Urbana, and Frederick. On the 11th the regiment left the last named place, and advanced through Boonsboro and Middletown to Williamsport, Maryland. On the 13th the several companies were stationed at

Williamsport, Dams No. 4 and 5, Sharpsburg, and other points on the Maryland side of the Potomac, where they engaged in picket and outpost duty until March, 1862, during which time skirmishes and picket firing across the river were frequent. On the 11th of December the enemy captured a captain and seven men who had crossed to the Virginia shore at Dam No. 4, to see if they were really there. They found out. March 1, 1862, the Twelfth itself crossed the Potomac and marched to Winchester; on the 11th had a skirmish near that place, and the next morning was the first regiment to enter the town, which had been evacuated the night before. On the 21st it marched to Berryville and thence across the Shenandoah and over the Blue Ridge, through Snicker's Gap to Aldie. After the victory at Winchester Heights on the 23d it moved back to the Shenandoah, where it was met with orders to retrace its steps southward toward Warrenton Junction, which it reached on the 3d of April, crossing the first battlefield of Bull Run en route. Here it remained until May 5th, when it moved to Washington and was there mustered out of service on the 14th of the same month.

The regiment was reorganized for the three years' service in the following August, under Colonel Link, and early took the field again. As but few Floyd or Clarke county men were in its ranks, we will not further follow its fortunes.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Thomas G. Morrison, New Albany.
First Lieutenant John W. Moore, New Albany.
First and Second Lieutenant John A. M. Cox, New Albany.

[All the following-named were also of Floyd county.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William France.
Sergeant Paul H. McDonald.
Sergeant David M. Jordan.
Sergeant Alonzo C. Clark.
Corporal Thomas Beasley.
Corporal James E. Riley.
Corporal Winfield S. Whitman.
Corporal Charles Armstrong.
Corporal Middleton C. Tucker.
Corporal William L. Mullineau.
Musician Marshall Green.
Musician Fernando Taylor.

PRIVATES.

Jacob C. Atkinson, John Oscar Beard, Philip Best, Benjamin Broker, Walter P. Brown, William D. Carter, William H. Chapman, Lorenzo A. Clark, William M. Cox, John Dell, Adam Delord, John S. Detrick, Henry Dillon, Milton C. Dodson, Levi W. Evans, Andrew H. Fabrique, John Fields, Andrew Flannigan, Joseph C. Frank, Samuel J. Gardner, James M. Graham, William J. Glossbrenner, William F. Haigh, Peter Hallam, William Harley, Eugene Hefferman, Alexander Hennage, Silas Hill, Alexander B. Hoskins, Edward G. Hughes, William Jacobi, Lawson H. Kelly, George Knott, Amos Lang, James H. Lemmon, Francis L. Lippmann, Julius E. Liter, Samuel D. Love, Courtland Marsh, Zarne Marsh, John N. Meyer, John G. Meyer, Robert F. Minshall, Joseph C. Monin, William Munz, William McGonnigal, Michael Naughton, David Oakes, Eliphalet R. Pennington, Augustus J. Raignel, Michael Romelsberger, Thomas Q. W. Sage, Alpha R. Sharpe, William Sharpe, Henry L. Sherman, John Shotwell, Lewis H. Smith, John W. Stewart, George Stoker, Charles A. Thomas, John Thorne, Louis P. Tronselle, Augustus Wealthy, Joseph Zellar, Louis M. Chess, James W. Chess, Albert Grove, William Hinton, William Higbee, Henry C. Jones, Louis Mulholland, Lewis S. Nelson, James H. Smith.

[Three-years' Service.]

COMPANY C.

Private James Dougherty, substitute.

COMPANY F.

Private Daniel M. Hicks, substitute.

COMPANY G.

Private Charles Frederick, drafted.

COMPANY H.

PRIVATES.

John T. Kelly, John A. Mansfield, substitutes.

COMPANY I.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Price, George Reester, substitutes.

COMPANY K.

PRIVATES.

Enoch Bostwick, John Smith, substitutes. David Ballard, Clarke county, unassigned recruit.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

[Three-years' Service.]

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Quartermaster Thomas H. Collins, New Albany.
Adjutant Saxey Ryan, Jr.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second and First Lieutenant Moses M. Gordon, Georgetown.

COMPANY H.

PRIVATES.

John Conrad, William H. Howard, Marion Rhotan, Clarke county, recruits.

[Re-organized Regiment.]

COMPANY C.

Private Jonathan W. Bell, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY I.

PRIVATES.

Henry Lawson, Floyd's Knobs; John G. McKee, New Albany.

COMPANY K.

Private James Smith, Jeffersonville.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

[Three-years' Service.]

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant Alexander Burnett, New Albany.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

[One-years' Service.]

This regiment was organized at Richmond, Indiana, under Colonel Pleasant A. Hackleman, in May, 1861, for one years' service within the State. When, however, the news of the Bull Run disaster fell upon the country, its services, without limitation as to place, were offered to the General Government. On the 23d of July it broke camp, and was the first to march through Baltimore after the attack made there upon the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania troops. At Harper's Ferry it was assigned to Banks' army. About the middle of August it moved with that force through the valley of the Monocacy to Hyattstown, and in the latter part of the month marched thence to Darnestown. It remained there until the battle of Ball's Bluff, October 21, to the sound of whose cannon it moved to Edward's Ferry, crossed the Potomac in canal-boats, and joined a force there fronting the enemy. The pickets were attacked the next afternoon, and two of the regiment killed. It was soon after placed in line of battle on the bluff, and took part in a brisk engagement, from which the enemy retired during the night. On the 23d the Sixteenth covered the retreat of the Union forces, and was the last to recross the Potomac, two men being drowned during the movement. It encamped on Seneca creek until December 2d, and then took up winter quarters at Frederick City. In the spring of 1862 it participated in the forward movement of the army, and about the middle of March built a bridge across the Shenandoah at Snicker's Ferry, in the short space of four hours. March 22d the Blue Ridge was crossed, but recrossed at once after hearing of the battle of Winchester, and then crossed again, marching successively to Aldie, Warrenton, and finally to Washington, where it was mustered out May 14th. Its reorganization for three years was promptly undertaken, and completed August 19th, at Indianapolis; but, as the Clarke county company does not reappear in it, we do not continue this sketch.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James Perry Gillespie, New Albany.
First Lieutenant Henry B. Austin, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Charles P. Williamson, New Albany.

[The remainder are also of Floyd county.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John Murry.
Sergeant James Albert Noe.
Sergeant Columbus Moore.
Sergeant Wilson Morris.
Sergeant Michael Parker.
Corporal Henry Jones.
Corporal David Moore.
Corporal John C. Roster.
Corporal Robert Parent.
Corporal Seth Hawkins.
Corporal Michael Angelo.
Corporal Donald Cullen.
Musician William H. Isaacs.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Ashby, Lewis P. Baxter, Charles W. Bruder, Michael Brazelle, John Bowers, William Byland, James Brennen, James Bush, William Cenida, James M. Chase, Robert R. Chess, Hezekiah Cleveland, Andrew J. Constable, Edward Crandall, George Dorn, Lyman Davis, Asa Dean, Stephen Dutton, Henry Donnell, Colin Devenish, Jacob Ellenbrand, William M. Emery, John Englert, Columbus England, William Finch, James E. Fitzgerald, Philip Golden, William Golden, William Gardner, Harrison Goins, Michael Howard, James M. Jolley, Hamilton Kelley, Isaac N. Seffler, Bartlett Lermond, Lafayette Lindley, George W. Morgan, Joseph Morris, James McHaugh, Henry Noland, Timothy O'Kieff, Thomas Parent, John W. Parsons, Charles Penderguist, William Pfeiffer, William Rakestraw, Roland Riley, Elisha Rose, William Rose, Charles Sour, George W. Stout, John Sims, Harry Seymour, Thomas Teaford, Lorenzo Trueblood, Joseph Weaver, James Williams, Joseph Wild, William Webb, Edward Wells.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

The Seventeenth was organized at Indianapolis in May, 1861; mustered into service June 12th, and started for Western Virginia July 1st. Most of its service, however, was with the Army of the Cumberland. It was at Shiloh and Corinth; engaged Forrest sharply and routed him at McMinnville, Tennessee; was in the march to the Ohio with Buell's army and fought the enemy's rear guard at Mumfordsville; returned to Nashville in November, 1862; was in the actions at Hoover's Gap and Ringgold, the desperate fight at Chickamauga, and the battles of the Atlanta campaign; captured Macon, Georgia, with three thousand prisoners, sixty pieces of artillery, etc., and did post duty there until mustered out of service, August 8, 1865. It had a public recep-

tion at Indianapolis upon its return. Its great services were accomplished with the remarkably small loss of 30 officers and 66 men killed, 13 officers and 176 men wounded—total 258.

Adjutant Greenbury F. Shields, New Albany.

COMPANY A.

George Allison, Sylvestor Galton, Memphis, recruits.

COMPANY C.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Sergeant and Second Lieutenant (and first lieutenant company K) Edward G. Mathey, New Albany.

PRIVATE.

Christopher Boberich, New Albany.

COMPANY F.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal Lafayette Carnes, New Albany.

PRIVATES.

Adam Feisner, Charles Feisner, James Holeston, New Albany; Charles Lougtier, George Shannon, Jeffersonville.

(Three years' service).

Recruits, John P. Boling, Jeffersonville; John Shannon, New Albany.

COMPANY I.

James Handy, Jeffersonville, recruit.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal and Second Lieutenant Henry K. Smith, Greenville.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corporal Anton Hillan, New Albany.
Musician Silas McClung, Greenville.

PRIVATES.

William H. Best, Jeffersonville; John N. Brown, New Albany, Mathew Churchman, Greenville; James Clark, Jeffersonville; Jacob Floyd, Greenville; Philo Highfill, Georgetown; William and Montgomery Ingram, Greenville; George W. Knasel, New Albany; recruit Charles M. Scott, Greenville.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

(Unassigned recruits).

Thomas Dunlap, John J. West, Clarke county.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT (FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.)

Thomas Perry, Jeffersonville recruit.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

(Three years' service).

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, Charlestown.

This command rendezvoused at Madison, under Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, of Georgetown, then a captain in the regular army, but subsequently a distinguished division and corps commander. August 17th it was transported to St. Louis, where it joined Fremont's army, and was sent up the Missouri to the relief of Colonel Mulligan, who was beleaguered at Lexington. It moved with Fremont to Springfield and Otterville; was in the affair at Blackwater, and marched in January with Curtis' expedition against Sterling Price, participating in the battle of Pea Ridge, in which it bore a prominent part, losing nine killed and thirty-two wounded, including Lieutenant Colonel Hendricks. Its most famous engagements thereafter were at Perryville, Stone River, and Mission Ridge, and it was in a number of minor engagements. After the reorganization as a veteran regiment, it took part in the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, and the final marches and battles northward. It was mustered out at Washington early in June, and publicly welcomed at Indianapolis on the 16th of that month.

COMPANY A.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal Eugene Jones, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain David W. Dailey, Georgetown.

Captain Isaac N. Haymaker (also second lieutenant), Georgetown.

Captain James M. Parker (also first lieutenant), Georgetown.

Captain Thomas H. Dailey (also second and first lieutenant), Georgetown.

First Lieutenant William H. Ralts, Georgetown.

The following-named were all of Clarke county:

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Joseph B. Rowland.
Sergeant David N. Runyan.
Sergeant John B. Watkins.
Sergeant Patrick H. Carney.
Sergeant James Simonson.
Corporal Benjamin F. McEwen.
Corporal William R. Goer.
Corporal George W. Smith.
Corporal Charles C. Winters.
Corporal John B. Butler.
Corporal George G. Taff.
Corporal Wash W. Nandair.
Corporal James H. Wilson.
Musician Maurice Hall.
Musician Edward Phillepy.
Wagoner Martin V. Bridges.

PRIVATES.

George W. Bard, Westerfield Baxter, Loran M. Bartle, Wesley Bowen, Markius C. Beisbe, Green Burgess, Eleivins Burwell, Samuel H. Campbell, Alfred Caughman, William Christian, Harvey Clapp, Samuel Covert, Silas Covert, Thomas Cowling, Edward N. Conner, Harman Cously,

William Critchfield, Martin L. Critchfield, Thomas H. Dailey, Henderson Davis, William Deitz, John Q. Dixon, Thomas Donlan, George W. Eads, William E. Gable, Martin Gavin, James Gaylord, Andrew J. Geltner, Charles J. Giles, James A. Guire, Henry Hines, Lewis Harker, Marion Harrison, Carter Harrison, Walter Harrison, John F. Haynes, William Harman, Joseph Hayburn, Ephraim Harman, Andrew J. Horde, Peter Hoffman, James H. Kane, Benjamin F. Kenny, Volney B. Kenny, Ebenezer Kelse, Peter Kizer, Enoch Lockhart, Henry Lonnis, Thomas J. McMillan, Lemuel L. Mitchell, Thomas Moore, George W. Montgomery, Nathaniel Montgomery, George W. Morris, Joseph D. Officer, Calvin R. Ogle, Milton C. Olivar, Lewis H. Olivar, Joseph C. Overman, Miles B. Patrick, James M. Parker, Philip Phifer, Alexander N. Rutherford, James H. Ridge, Benjamin F. Shoots, Henry H. Sickley, Robert P. Slazdin, Joseph H. Slazdin, William Sooper, Samuel K. Stearns, William Stone, Harrison Sturdivan, William A. Steirhem, Charles B. Still, William Stewart, Belshazer Swinger, George W. Tieman, John Tipps, George W. Trumbull, William W. Walters, John C. Watterson, Samuel L. Wells, Laban J. Williams, William W. Wheeler.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant Samuel H. McBride, New Albany.

COMPANY F.

Daniel Pascall, Jeffersonville, recruit.

COMPANY H.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corporal Preston Holmes, New Albany.

Musician Thomas P. Knowland, Charlestown.

Private Oliver Grazier, Jeffersonville.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

(Three years' service.)

The Twenty-third was almost wholly a Floyd and Clarke county regiment. It was organized and mustered into service at New Albany July 29, 1861, under Colonel William L. Sanderson. Early in August it moved to St. Louis, and thence to Paducah. In the attack upon Fort Henry it was placed upon gunboats, one of which, the Essex, exploded its boilers during the action, by which several members of Company B lost their lives. On the second day of the battle of Shiloh the Twenty-third was engaged as part of General Lew Wallace's division, losing one officer and fifty men killed, wounded, or missing. During the siege of Corinth it formed part of the reserve stationed at Bolivar, and remained at that point through the summer of 1862. In September it went to Iuka, and took part in the re-capture of that place, when it was ordered to proceed to Hatchie Bridge, but arrived too late to take part in the engagement there. In November it marched down the Mississippi Central railroad, and after the capture of Holly Springs by Van Dorn moved to Memphis. February 21, 1863, it proceeded down the river to take part in the movement on Vicksburg, and was engaged with Grant's army prior to the march to the rear of the doomed city. April 2d, volunteers were called for from the several companies, and placed on board the transport J. W. Cheeseman to run the Confederate batteries at Vicksburg, which was accomplished without loss of life, though with considerable harm to the vessel. While moving to the rear of the place, the regiment was engaged at Thompson's Hill, and again a few days after, with some loss in both cases. May 12th it was in the battle of Raymond, and charged the enemy, taking many prisoners, but losing one-third of the number engaged. At Champion Hills it was the first to arrive in aid of Hovey's division, soon after the battle opened, and took active part in the battle. May 24th it participated in the attack and capture of Jackson, Mississippi. During the siege of Vicksburg it was upon the front line, and lost in all five officers and fifty men killed and wounded. It had then a comparatively quiet fall and winter until February 3, 1864, when it moved with Sherman's great raid into Mississippi, and assisted in destroying the railways on the line of march. At Hebron, Mississippi, the regiment re-enlisted, and soon after the raid took its veteran furlough home. At the expiration of this it was ordered to Bird's Point, Missouri, and thence to Clifton, Tennessee. During the Atlanta campaign it was united with the Seventeenth corps at Ackworth, Georgia. From this time it was engaged nearly every day in skirmish or battle until Atlanta was taken. October 3d it started with the force in pursuit of Hood, who was marching to the rear of Sherman, but returned to Atlanta, and took part in the march to the sea, during which it was several times engaged in brisk skirmishes. It accompanied the corps from Savannah to Beaufort, and thence, in January, 1865, on the march through the Carolinas. It lost four men wounded in the battle of Bentonville, the last fought by Sherman's grand army. On the 4th of March it reached Goldsborough, North Carolina, and after the surrender of Johnston's army took up its line of march for Washington. It was transported thence to Louisville, and remained on duty until July 23d, when it was mustered out of service. On the 25th the regiment ar-

rived at Indianapolis, and was prominent in the reception given that day to the Twenty-third, Thirty-third, Forty-second, and Fifty-third Indiana regiments in the Capitol grounds. Addresses were made upon this occasion by their late commander, General Sherman, by Governor Morton, and other eloquent speakers. A few days thereafter the command received its final discharge, and the men dispersed rejoicing to their homes. It had suffered mortal loss, during its entire term, to the number of three hundred and forty-five killed in battle and died of wounds, and one hundred and seventy-nine died of disease—a total loss, by death, of five hundred and twenty-four officers and men.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Colonel William L. Sanderson, New Albany.
Colonel George S. Babbitt (also lieutenant colonel), New Albany.
Lieutenant Colonel DeWitt C. Anthony, New Albany.
Lieutenant Colonel William P. Davis (also major), New Albany.
Lieutenant Colonel George S. Babbitt, New Albany.
Major Henry C. Ferguson, Charlestown.
Major Alonzo Tubbs, New Albany.
Adjutant Eugene Commandeur, New Albany.
Adjutant Shadrach R. Hooper, New Albany.
Adjutant John J. Howard, New Albany.
Quartermaster Isaac P. Smith, New Albany.
Quartermaster Jacob C. Graves, New Albany.
Chaplain John D. Rogers, New Albany.
Surgeon Thomas D. Austin, New Albany.
Assistant Surgeon Nathaniel Field, Jeffersonville.
Quartermaster Sergeant William H. Hale, New Albany.
Commissary Sergeant Christian G. Zulauf, New Albany.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Frederick Pistorius, New Albany.
Captain Thomas Krementz (also first lieutenant), New Albany.
Captain Michael Koch, New Albany.
First Lieutenant Leopold Neusch, New Albany.
First Lieutenant William P. Orth (also second lieutenant), New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Christian C. Zulauf, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant George Diechert, New Albany.

[The remainder of this company was from Floyd county].

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Adam Schmuck.
Sergeant George Diechert.
Sergeant John Deitz.
Sergeant Henry Lever.
Sergeant Charles Schmick.
Corporal Louis Hoffman.
Corporal William McKinley, Jr.
Corporal Michael Coch.
Corporal Frank Mutz.
Corporal Frederick Dillinger.
Corporal Leopold Neusch.
Corporal Frederick Bruder.
Corporal Charles Goodman.
Musician Julius Blessin.
Musician John Munsch.

PRIVATES.

Edward Adam, Christian Abele, Robert August, Henry Beararch, Peter Binger, August Bowvier, Frank Briggerman, Frank Bruner, Andrew Carle, Jacob Deibal, Philip Deis, Jacob Enderlin, Peter Fillion, Andrew Fox, George Frank, Anton Graf, Peter George, John M. Graff, George Gershutz, Joseph Heirizman, John Hess, Christian Holschward, Louis Hollis, John Holler, Tobias Hert, Frederick Heardt, August Ikey, Felix Knoell, Jacob Koch, Joseph Konig, Casper Knauer, Henry Kempf, Harman Kresia, August Krell, John Knunin, Jacob Korns, Henry Kilinger, Frank Long, Conrad Lotes, Peter Lotz, John Leming, Louis Lehr, Adam Morsch, Charles Mentz, George Mudwiler, John Mudwiler, Frederick Norman, Charles Nestel, John Offerman, John Prensy, Benjamin Purviance, Robert Porter, Peter Pope, Samuel Probst, Joseph Pfiefer, Henry Robertius, James Reardon, Joseph Richart, Frank Rainer, John D. Shirner, George Seilenfuss, John Sandlewick, Paul Stein, Fedele Schubnell, Frank Schmidt, Henry Stouts, Frederick Silcher, Anton Steffan, William Steinberger, Gottlieb Spatig, John Thran, Philip Trukes, Henry Willard, John Wich, Charles Wagner, Maxmillian Wunsch, Daniel Wolf, John Wood, William Williard, Christian Widereau, Peter Weber, Jacob Young, John Zeller.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William W. Caldwell, Jeffersonville.
Captain William M. Darrough (also first lieutenant), Jeffersonville.
Captain Michael Whalen (also first lientenant), Jeffersonville.
Captain Frederick Wilkins, Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant Henry C. Foster (also second lieutenant), Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant Phiip Pflanzer, Jeffersonville.
Second Lieutenant Daniel Trotter, Jeffersonville.
Second Lieutenant Martin Muthig, Jeffersonville.

[This was a Clarke county company throughout.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Mike Whalen.
Sergeant Henry C. Foster.
Sergeant Charles Trotter.
Sergeant Frederick Wilkins.
Sergeant Albert Weifels.
Corporal George McIlvane.
Corporal Eli Triber.
Corporal William Burke.
Corporal John G. Smith.
Corporal Patrick Howlett.
Corporal Oliver Smith.
Corporal George M. Brown.
Corporal Henry Stephens.
Musician John W. Thompson.
Musician Theodore Alpha.

PRIVATES.

James Anderson, Patrick Brown, William Baker, Thomas Bailey, Henry Brosch, Frederick Bowman, Michael Burns, Conn Boyle, John M. Comsin, Samuel Crowder, Daniel Campbell, Anthony Coyne, Patrick Cassedy, Thomas Caugh-

lin, John Coyne, William Donalos, Lawrence Delaney, Patrick Doyle, Daniel Dwire, Hugh Dennigan, George Elwell, Charles Erb, Ottoway B. Evans, Peter Frank, Gottlieb Frank, John Gouber, Peter Gippert, Jacob Grant, Louis Gauntner, Alfred Hash, Lawrence Hanley, Thomas Herbert, John Hahn, Christopher Hahn, William Henry, Frank Holfiner, Leopold Hess, Henry Harnen, Jerry Hylard, Harrison Hoy, Louis Habrik, George S. Idell, Jefferson Jones, John Jennings, Hugo Knoth, Joseph Kichner, Peter Kern, Frank Lyons, Samuel Loninger, Michael Linch, Julius Lamb, Benjamin Lubeck, John Lavacomb, Thomas Mansfield, Thomas Murray, Samuel Messenger, Martin Missinger, Dedrich Matfield, John Miller, Alfred Martin, Martin Mutig, Samuel McCurdy, Peter McGrery, Sylvester A. McKenzie, Timothy O'Conner, William O'Neal, Philip Pflantzer, John Pfoff, Henry Petty, Thomas R. Roach, John Rader, Charles Ramin, William Sponci, Christian Seifried, Charles Slefer, Carl Stacker, John Toolis, James A. Timmonds, John Tobin, John H. Talbott, Otto Waltz, John H. Williams.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain David C. Kay, Greenville.

Captain Marion W. Smith (also first lieutenant), Greenville.

Captain William R. Mead (also sergeant) Greenville.

First Lieutenant Hiram Murphey (also second lieutenant), Greenville.

First Lieutenant William T. Rodman, Greenville.

Second Lieutenant John Jackson (also first sergeant), Greenville.

Second Lieutenant George B. Spurrier, Greenville.

[The rest of the company were Floyd county men.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Isaac H. Easton.
Sergeant John M. Latter.
Sergeant William J. Norris.
Corporal Benjamin F. Norris.
Corporal Jeremiah Monks.
Corporal Benjamin F. Welker.
Corporal Phillip J. Zubrod.
Corporal Philip W. Royse.
Corporal Rufus H. Keller.
Corporal Andrew J. Moore.
Corporal Joseph Merchant.
Musician Harrison H. McClellan.
Musician Charles H. Kepfly.

PRIVATES.

John M. Akers, William H. Ashly, James Ashly, Joseph Ansley, William J. Berly, David L. Blankenbaker, Elijah Burton, Henry Bower, James Bowers, Jacob R. Butterfield, William Campbell, James M. Campbell, William H. Cummines, Samuel T. Collins, John H. Cooley, George W. Cook, William H. H. Dollins, Pleasant C. Dollins, Woodford Davis, Benjamin Dodd, Young D. Davenport, John B. Dudley, John W. Ellis, John F. Eaton, Miller C. English, William Fullenlove, John Gross, Samuel Gross, George M. Henry, Edward Harrison, William B. Hinckley, Granville Holtsclaw, George W. Harmon, Henry Jones, Robert J. Johnson, Thomas W. Keffly, Jacob Kentick, John P. Kite, Joseph Linder, Martin Linder, Stephen Lukenville, Samuel C. Lukenville, Thomas Lewis, William C. McClelland, Daniel T. McIntyre, James A. McIntyre, Thomas I. Mottsenger, David Mead, Daniel McKenzie, Andrew Norman, George W. Newland, Jacob E. Navil, James F. Okes, Gebhart Oexinrider, John Pennington, Jonathan Pence, Jacob A. Palton, Squire S. Riley, James W. Rose, Francis M. Rozse, William T. Rodman, Newton W. Rodman, Benjamin M. Rodman, Joseph Sutherland, Andrew J. Sutherland, Aquilla Standiford, William A. Slater, Lewis Smith, Hiram B. Stevenson, Bela Spurner, George W. Summers, John T. Steele, William Stewart, Perry Swain, George B. Sease, Aaron Smith, George B. Spurrier, James M. Tibbatts, Harbin H. Waltz, Henry H. Wilcoxson, Willis G. Whittaker, George L. Walker, James D. Watts.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain George S. Babbitt, New Albany.
Captain John W. Hammond, New Albany.
First Lieutenant William Strain, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Madison M. Hurley, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Garrett E. Riggle, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Nelson T. Gailey, New Albany.

[This was a Clarke county company.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergant D. M. Roberson.
Sergeant John W. Hammond.
Sergeant James Totten.
Sergeant Garrett E. Riggle.
Sergeant Charles R. Mesfield.
Corporal William Dailey.
Corporal George Walker.
Corporal William S. McClure.
Corporal William T. Roberson.
Corporal John Osborn.
Corporal John W. Portlock.
Corporal Leonidas L. Ayres.
Corporal Henry Elijah.
Musician J. Angele.
Musician B. M. Bessinger.

PRIVATES.

W. T. Arnas, H. Brown, A. N. Beach, Cyprian Bennett, Edward Pary, Samuel H. Bell, John Bailey, John Cinnamon, Alonzo Chamberlain, Thomas Crawford, John Coleman, Francis M. Coleman, Patrick Dewitt, William R. Dodd, Thomas Dulanty, Andrew Dunn, Jack Doll, Miles Finegan, Andrew J. Fisher, S. Fisher, Nelson S. Gailey, Haw Gibbs, Jefferson Gondson, John W. Gondson, John B. Graham, James P. Gott, Michael Gorman, Timothy Haley, William H. Harrison, Abraham Hedges, Barney Henrytree, John Hickey, Thomas S. Harriss, S. Hischlay. Daniel H. Johnson, Thomas J. Johnson, Stewart Kellems, Fred Kreamer, Marshall Kemp, William H. Long, John R. Longert, Jonas Longert, David Lance, Joseph McNeely, Frank McKee, Hugh McNomeany, James Macandaran, James Murray, John Murray, Richard Murray, Daniel Miseniller, Henry Mulvaney, James Martin, John Nesbett, Robert Pipes, John Patterson, Thomas F. Paniss, S. B. Portlock, James W. Robertson, John M. Robinson, George Russell, James Shean, Jerry Shea, Henry Sharps, John Snellbaker, Elijah Shepley, William Stewart, Samuel Strain, James Tigert, David Tennison, Henry Tennison, George Townsend, Fred Turkey, William H. H. Toney, James Tnell, Charles E. Villier, Alfred Williams, Albert M. Wright, Hampton Wade, Thomas Walls, Asbury Williams, Alfred Young, Martin C. Younger.

Recruit--Stewart Kellems, New Albany.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Thomas Clark, New Albany.
Captain John J. Hardin, New Albany.
First Lieutenant David T. McQuiddy, New Albany.
First Lieutenant David Long, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Louis P. Berry, New Albany.

(The remainder were from Floyd county).

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Milton J. Lewis.
Sergeant William H. Dean.
Sergeant Thomas P. Moore.
Sergeant John J. Hardin.
Sergeant John W. Edmondson.
Corporal David V. Balthis.
Corporal David G. McCann.
Corporal Shadrach K. Hooper.
Corporal Edward Roberts.
Corporal John A. Morton.
Corporal John B. Baldwin.
Corporal Lafayette W. Pfrmmer.
Corporal Jonah L. Reed.
Musician Addison Joselyn.
Musician Richard N. Fox.

PRIVATES.

Hezekiah Allen, Daniel Brooks, Henry L. Boyden, William R. Burton, Alexander S. Banks, Theodore Berwanger, William H. Brown, Joshua Brown, Joseph W. Barkwell, Robert B. Benton, Benjamin F. Carby, Jesse A. Carter, John H. Cramer, Jacob Case, William H. Cisco, John W. Coffin, Preston Davis, Edward Delaney, Oscar B. Dunn, Joshua Davis, Edward M. Davis, William Elgen, Jeremiah Emmery, Nathan Evans, John Fisher, Hugh Farrell, William Flynn, Charles Groves, Frank M. Griggs, Andrew J. Hampton, John F. Howerton, A. G. Hitchcock, Christian J. Hurst, Silas F. Hoar, Andrew J. Hays, Francis G. Harmondson, Alexis Lemon, Cyrus B. Lewis, David Long, Henry B. Martin, John L. Martin, Walter R. Mears, Charles F. Master, George W. Martin, William M. Mix, Benjamin F. Norvell, George W. Nutting, William H. Neely, George W. Owens, Ichabod Overly, Willis Pruett, Richard R. Pond, William A. Pond, Edward A. Pond, James Pollock, Robert H. Patridge, Hezekiah Pray, James Robertson, Matthew P. Robertson, Bart Robbins, Henry C. Rodgers, Samuel B. Rogers, Eli B. Stephenson, William M. Spaulding, Ephraim C. Smith, Benjamin C. Smith, Samuel W. Stratton, Albert A. Show, Zephaniah Sawtelle, William R. Sidwell, Frederick Stoch, Peter W. Shank, R. H. Simpson, Christian Strattbrug, Robert W. Tunt, John Troy, Dennis Teaford, Benjamin W. Wilson, John H. Warren, Martin B. Warrell, John T. Withers, David Wheat.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William P. Davis, New Albany.
Captain John S. Davis (also first lieutenant), New Albany.
Captain William L. Purcell, New Albany.
First Lieutenant Harvey C. Moore (also second lieutenant), New Albany.
First Lieutenant Richard Burk (also second lieutenant), New Albany.
First Lieutenant William H. Hale, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Charles W. Speake (also first sergeant), New Albany.
Second Lieutenant George W. Grosshart, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant John T. Goodrich, New Albany.

(The rest of the company was from Floyd).

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant James H. Curts.
Sergeant Richard Burk.
Sergeant George W. Grosshart.
Sergeant Jerry Brooks.
Corporal Benjamin F. Cornelius.
Corporal Harvey Long.
Corporal William L. Purcell.
Corporal Daniel Cook.
Corporal Harrison C. Hess.
Corporal John H. McCartney.
Corporal Andrew H. Gochee.
Corporal Charles Rogers.
Musician John A. J. Nichols.
Musician John Gresham.

PRIVATES.

William Bliss, Solomon Blice, John E. Barbee, Paul Burkhart, James M. Birts, Silas M. Brown, Columbus Bolin, George L. Bratton, William J. Cearns, William Creamer, Frank Creamer, Norman Cunningham, Phillip Dietrich, Francis M. Davidson, Benjamin Dawson, Michael Devainey, James V. Darkiss, John Duffey, John Funk, Henry P. Francis, Thomas B. Ferrell, Isaac Free, Simon B. Gresham, Lewis Gillman, Jacob Graves, John T. Goodrich, Riley Gibson, Charles L. Green, Peter Harvey, Thomas H. Hardin, John Henry, Roger Hartegan, William Hitner, John Highfill, Deealin S. Jocelyn, George A. Jones, Richard Jones, Benjamin B. Johns, Thomas Johns, Miles James, Charles Jarvis, Robert Jennings, Sylvester M. Kron, John W. Kron, William L. Kerr, George A. Long, Cravan Long, John H. Long, Thomas W. Lane, Isaac Lefler, Edward Labree, John S. Levi, Martin J. G. Mowrey, John Mars, David Mars, Martin Montgomery, John McCullum, Thomas McIntire, James McIntire, James McCollan, John Neary, William A. Purkhiser, August Petty, Isaac N. Purcell, Ephraim J. Potts, Joseph Porter, Smith Reasor, Jr., William Reasor, Morgan Reasor, Oscar Rager, Henry L. Stinson, Aaron Suiton, David Sage, Thomas Stewart, William Tirrell, Charles Tucker, Eugene Vollette, Sebastian Wessell, John Wooton, Thomas J. Wells, Marion Welton, Thomas Wilkinson, Thomas Williamson, George Windling.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Alonzo Tubbs, New Albany.
Captain Anthony S. Bauer, New Albany.
First Lieutenant Samuel C. Mahlon, New Albany.
First Lieutenant Abraham D. Graham, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Conrad H. Hiner, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant William McCarty, New Albany.

(It was a Floyd county company throughout).

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William S. Daniels.
Sergeant James H. Rice.
Sergeant John W. Dermore.
Sergeant Ab. Graham.
Sergeant Robert Gardner.
Corporal Peter C. Edmondson.
Corporal Greenberry Dorsey.
Corporal William J. O'Neil.
Corporal Thomas J. Healstead.
Corporal George W. Newton.

Corporal John Fogarty.
Corporal Anthony S. Bauer.
Corporal Francis M. Tubbs.
Musician John H. Wade.
Musician Jacob W. Cassell.

PRIVATES.

John K. Blackburn, Conrad Bates, Theodore S. Barton, Christian Boss, Timothy Bochan, Henry Burt, Salem Centis, Edward Cozle, John Carter, Patrick Duffy, Isaiah Davis, James A. Deubo, James B. Dennison, James G. Donlow, John Freedman, Lewis Ferrir, Barney Flynne, Isaac Green, Benjamin H. Graham, Patrick Grey, Hazel Gott, John A. Green, Adam A. Gott, James Hamsten, Edward Harrison, Walter J. Hipple, Andrew J. Hand, Iraton P. Hungate, George S. Kendall, John Keeton, Richard W. King, Alexander B. Lankford, William C. McMahell, William McCall, Garret McCall, William McCarty, William Madinger, James Miller, Stephen Murphy, Patrick Mansfield, Jacob T. Myers, John W. Newton, James Newton, Martin Ohiner, Daniel O'Donnell, Neal O'Brien, James Perry, William S. Potter, Elisha Prime, August Pfeiffer, Henry Robinson, Elhannan H. Reynolds, George W. Riley, Frank Seltz, William H. Stroud, Arthur Sellers, William Sadler, Charles Spencer, Henry Sharon, James Sherman, Edmund Scott, John Seve, Noah Syre, John Syre, Charles H. Stewart, James Taylor, Samuel Thurston, Isaiah Thurston, James Tussey, Patrick Tobin, Thomas Tobin, Martin Tobin, William Thomas, James Uhlrick, Lyman Warren, William Wild, James H. Wyble, Samuel N. Wyble, Asa C. Williams, Thomas Watson, James Whitten, Clemens Wahlbrink, David Walker.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Henry C. Ferguson.
Captain James N. Wood.
Captain Benjamin F. Walter (also first lieutenant).
First Lieutenant Joshua W. Custer (also second lieutenant).
First Lieutenant David Moore.
Second Lieutenant Henry C. Dietz.
Second Lieutenant Frank M. Crabtree.
Second Lieutenant Claiborn M. Delton.
[The foregoing were from Charlestown; the residue were from Clarke county].

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Henry C. Dietz.
Sergeant Frank M. Crabtree.
Sergeant James D. Rose.
Sergeant Richard Reynolds.
Sergeant James N. Wood.
Corporal Joseph Vanmeter.
Corporal Frank D. Crew.
Corporal Alpha Walter.
Corporal William H. Kimberlin.
Corporal George Hudson.
Corporal George A. Neville.
Corporal David Pratt.
Corporal John Meyers.
Musician James S. Knowland.
Musician George W. Knowland.

PRIVATES.

Andrew Amick, Benjamin F. Andrews, Frank Bowers, John W. Baldwin, John H. Bane, William A. Barton, Charles F. Bollawig, John D. Boyd, George Bowman, William Butterfield, Ambrose H. Caldwell, Richard Clegg, Joseph Cole, William M. Cory, Milton C. Cory, James Cosgriff, Thomas Cozzins, William C. Cozzins, John Cozzins, David Coshaw, William Covert, Elisha D. Custer, James R. Cunningham, Alexander Davis, William T. Davis, Claiborne M. Delton, Joseph Deering, Peter Dexter, John Dillon, Michael Easter, George Field, Alonzo Francory, William S. Flood, Louis Goodline, Charles Henrite, Mack Hooker, John F. Howard, Henry Hopson, Jonathan Huston, Alexander Holman, Reuben C. Hart, Thomas J. Huffman, George W. Idner, David H. Johnson, Jacob Kaelhopper, Almus Kennedy, Jacob Kimberlin, Benjamin F. Kimberlin, Alexander Lewis, John Mead, Henry Madden, Darius Marshall, James Mathis, John R. McDaniel, Peter L. McDaniel, Daniel B. McDonald, William H. M. McDonald, John A. McWilliam, David McGregor, George M. Gawley, Silas M. Neely, Edward Metz, James Montgomery, Josiah Mullen, David Moore, Thomas J. Morgan, John Pratt, Enoch Pratt, Levin Reed, Joseph Richardson, Solomon F. Rose, David Sullivan, William Sibert, Samuel E. Smith, William St. Clair, Samuel P. Stark, James Stark, Jacob Steiner, John Stone, Allen Vest, Louis A. Voegle, Mathew A. Watt, Lafayette Wood.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Vincent Kirk.
Captain James F. Stucker.
First Lieutenant Jerome Beers.
First Lieutenant Russell B. Woods.
First Lieutenant Jesse Poe.
Second Lieutenant Silas E. Warden.
Second Lieutenant Samuel C. Collins.
Second Lieutenant John Fess.
[All of New Albany. It was wholly a Floyd company].

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Samuel C. Collins.
Sergeant Charles F. Ross.
Sergeant Edward P. Bruner.
Sergeant Lafayette Frederick.
Sergeant James F. Stucker.
Corporal William H. Kirk.
Corporal Charles Edwards.
Corporal Joseph P. Doubet.
Corporal George W. Nunemacker.
Corporal George W. Evelseger.
Corporal David E. Craig.
Corporal Thomas F. Garrettson.
Corporal Lew W. Johnson.
Musician Russell B. Wood.
Musician George Muir.

PRIVATES.

Charles August, William Andrew, William H. Akers, Henry L. Benedict, Charles J. Beers, John W. Blake, James W. Bird, Henry Brock, Frank M. Boston, James Cleaveland, Adam Clark, Patrick Cunningham, Martin Consory, Julius Dontaz, Frank Dontaz, James Davis, William H. Daily, William H. Dawson, Lorenzo D. Emery, Alexander G. Ewing, Malen James Elliott, John Fess, Ewell Ford, Jacob G. Ford, Samuel A. Fergitt, C. C. Frederick, George W. Fox, George Goldsby, Isaac Gibson, William S. Gibson, Ira C. Gunn, Anthony Gainer, Richard Humdhrey, James M. Harryman, John Halenback, George Hale, Lewis A. Hollis, William H. Hillyard, John C. June, William H.

Kirk, William H. H. McDonald, Norman M. McCartney, Ephraim Muir, Charles W. Muir, Joseph Moran, Conrad Miller, Jr., John Murray, Joseph H. Nelson, Thomas H. Nash, George M. Patterson, George Pfeiffer, John Pilliworth, Jesse Poe, Burton Parsons, Robert George Ross, Henry H. Royce, Nelson Roberts, Samuel Roby, Andrew J. Schwartz, William Seamster, James G. Smith, Jesse Smith, Wilford Sanders, John O. Sandback, Laban Sittisen, John Slider, Joshua Swincher, William Thompson, William Turnboy, Philip Tool, James C. Vanderbilt, John M. Wallace, Charles W. Wood, James B. Whalen, John Watterman, Joseph P. Wooley, Thomas J. Wooldridge, Joseph P. Warfield, David Wyman, John T. White, John Moore, Edward McConnel, Webster McDonald.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant Mahlon E. Williamson.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Sergeant and corporal Mahlon E. Williamson, New Albany.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY E.

Private John T. Miller, Jeffersonville.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant and Captain John T. Boyle.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY A.

PRIVATES.

George Andre, Martin T. Byron, Joseph Carrel, Wash L. Moffitt, Milt W. Miles, August Mainlail, James M. McFall, Henry Willcutt, all of Jeffersonville.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY C.

Recruits—John B. Brown, George W. Bimley, John Brewster, Halbey B. Fransley, James M. Keon, John C. Keon, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY D.

Private James N. Anderson, New Albany.

COMPANY F.

Recruit Robert McKim, Floyd county.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY E.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant Max Hupfaup (also second lieutenant, company G), Jeffersonville.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Franz Kodalle, New Albany.
First Lieutenant Nathan Levy, Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant Stephen Schutz (also second lieutenant), New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Ernst Meyer, New Albany.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain William Seivers, Jeffersonville.

Not a single enlisted man in this command, either the old or the reorganized regiment, has his place of residence named in the report. Most of company H, apparently, were from Floyd county.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY C.

Recruit John B. McClaskey, Jeffersonville.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY I.

Recruit William Brown, Jeffersonville.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

This regiment was also recruited very largely in these two counties. Both its colonels were New Albany men, and most of the other officers were from that city, Jeffersonville, or Charlestown. General Walter Q. Gresham, of Corydon, now judge of the United States district court for Indiana, was its first lieutenant colonel. The Thirty-eighth rendezvoused at New Albany, and was mustered into service September 18, 1861. Three days afterward it moved to Elizabethtown, Kentucky. The fall and winter were occupied at Camp Nevin, on Nolin's fork of Barren river, and at Camp Wood, on Green river, near Mumfordsville. In February, 1862, it accompanied Buell's army in the movement on Bowling Green and Nashville, reaching the latter place March 6th. After a rest of about twenty days it marched to Franklin, thence to Columbia, and thence to Shelbyville, where it staid till May 11th, making from time to time rapid marches to prevent or obstruct the raids of Morgan's cavalry. May 13th it had a skirmish with the enemy near Rogersville. On the 29th it moved toward Chattanooga, and reached the opposite bank of the Tennessee June 7th, whence it returned to Shelbyville, and presently was advanced to Stevenson, Alabama. Its next movement was to Dechard, where it remained from August 17th until Bragg crossed the Tennessee, when it fell back to Nashville and thence marched northward with Buell's army. The Thirty-eighth was engaged in the campaign through Kentucky, taking part in the action at Perryville, where it sustained the heavy loss of twenty-seven killed, one hundred and twenty-three wounded and seven taken prisoners. It was then sent to Bowling Green, where

it arrived November 2d, and was placed in the First division of the Fourteenth corps. Early the next month it returned to Nashville, and was thence pushed to the front at Murfreesboro, where it took part in the great battle of Stone River, losing fourteen killed and eighty-six wounded. After this it encamped at Murfreesboro until the Chattanooga campaign opened. It was engaged in the lively skirmish at Hoover's Gap, losing one man killed and fifteen men wounded; and subsequently in the battle of Chickamauga, where its losses footed nine killed, fifty-nine wounded, and forty-four missing, being a large percentage of the number engaged. Returning to Chattanooga the Thirty-eighth remained inactive until the 23d and 25th of November, on which days, respectively, it took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. The following winter was passed at Rossville and Chattanooga. The regiment re-enlisted at Rossville, December 28, 1863, and on the 3d of the next January left for home on its veteran furlough, three hundred and sixty strong. It reached Indianapolis, January 9th, and returned to Chattanooga February 26th. The next month it removed to Tyner's Station, and the next to Graysville, Georgia. May 7th it started with the grand army on the Atlanta campaign, and was in all the skirmishes and battles of that memorable movement. At Jonesboro the Thirty-eighth carried the rebel works at a single dash. In the charge the color-bearer was killed just as he was planting the standard inside the works, when Lieutenant Redding, of Salem, seized the color and carried it through the rest of the day. The regiment lost one hundred and three killed, wounded and missing in this campaign. October 4th it marched in pursuit of Hood as far as Gaylersville, Alabama, whence it returned to Atlanta, and in November moved with the army of Georgia on its campaign to the sea. It remained in Savannah until February 5th, and then started on the march to Goldsboro. It was in most of the actions of this campaign, including the affair at Bentonville. From Goldsboro it moved to Raleigh, and thence, after Johnston's surrender, to Richmond, Alexandria, and Washington, averaging thirty-two miles a day, and being but six days on the way. From the Federal capital the command was transported to Louisville, and there, after a short period of further service, was mustered out July 15, 1865. It also had an enthusiastic reception at Indianapolis, and was soon afterwards finally released from its long and arduous service.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Benjamin F. Scribner, New Albany.
Colonel Daniel T. Griffin (also major and lieutenant colonel), New Albany.
Lieutenant Colonel James B. Merriwether (also major), Jeffersonville.
Major Joshua B. Jenkins, Jeffersonville.
Major William C. Shaw, New Albany.
Adjutant Daniel T. Griffin, New Albany.
Adjutant George H. Devol, New Albany.
Quartermaster John R. Cannon, New Albany.
Surgeon William A. Clapp, New Albany.
Assistant Surgeon Thomas C. Mercer, Utica.
Sergeant Major George H. Devol, New Albany.
Commissary Sergeant Michael T. Griffin, New Albany.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Charles B. Nunemacher, New Albany.
Captain William C. Shaw (also first and second lieutenant), New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Andrew McMonigal.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant William O. Shaw, New Albany.
Musician Alvia Chamberlain, New Albany.
Musician Craven Chamberlain, New Albany.

PRIVATES.

Henry Hunter, George Knight, New Albany; William Labry, Floyd Knob; Andrew McMonigle, New Albany; Recruits Henry Barker, New Albany; Reuben Edwards, Edwardsville; Henry Hunter, Andrew Huim, Stephen Whiteman, New Albany.

[But few of the names in this roll have a place of residence attached].

COMPANY C.

PRIVATES.

James Saldkill, Charlestown; recruits Peter J. Morrison, John P. C. Morrison, New Albany.

COMPANY E.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Musician John Clyne, New Albany.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Wesley Conner, Charlestown.
Captain William M. Pangburn (also first lieutenant), Charlestown.
Captain Joshua B. Jenkins (also first and second lieutenant), Jeffersonville.
Captain Benjamin Parke Dewey (also first lieutenant), New Albany.
First Lieutenant Stephen L. Cole, Charlestown.
First Lieutenant Thomas R. Mitchell, Charlestown.
Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Adams, Charlestown.
Second Lieutenant Michael T. Griffin, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Elias Daily, Charlestown.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

(This was almost wholly a Clarke county company)

First Sergeant Thomas H. Adams.
Sergeant William M. Pangburn.
Sergeant Robert Watson.
Sergeant John M. Plaskate.
Sergeant Uriah McConnell.
Corporal William Tucker.
Corporal Fred M. Goss.
Corporal Elias Daily.
Corporal Milton Buttorf.
Corporal Robert Latta.
Corporal William P. James.
Corporal Chester Allen.
Corporal Alban V. Huckleburry.
Musician Perry Tucker.
Musician William Rockey.
Wagoner William Eversole.

PRIVATES.

John Abbott, Samuel Amick, George Apperson, A. P. Alford, John A. Bozer, Lewis Bernard, Benjamin Baker, Daniel Baker, I. T. Baugh, Henry Briggs, James Buttorf, Daniel Cleveland, Enoch Causey, David Cole, Charles Cole, L. I. Clapp, James Chappel, Isaac N. Carlin, Edward Carney, H. S. Carter, Isaac Dailey, Robert Dailey, James Dailey, August Davis, Elevin C. Elsey, Henry Frank, Isaac H. Flint, James Ford, Benjamin Ferguson, Bruner Gusgind, Jacob Hartman, Samuel Helton, Alfred Hamlin, Herman Hammelman, Alexander L. Justice, John James, Frank S. James, James F. Jarvis, M. B. Jenkins, John Kemple, Jacob Kemple, Elijah Kemple, Thomas Kelly, James Kelly, Mortimer Lewelyn, Samuel A. Lewelyn, B. F. Lewis, A. Lonnesberry, William H. Marberry, Thomas R. Mitihek, Luke McMahon, William Morris, Robert G. Morris, James H. Matthews, John W. Overman, Levi R. Pettit, William Pitman, Elva Perry (New Albany), John Rouff, W. R. Roberts, Valentine Steinman, Jesse Stoutzman, Christian Staffinger, William Stansberry, John Sanders, Thomas J. Schinler, Thomas J. Smith, George Tirrell, John Vest, Fred Velter, Christian Williams, Frank Williams, Joseph A. Williams, George Waughman, A. H. Young. Recruit, George W. French.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Gabriel Poindexter, Jeffersonville.

Captain Alexander Martin (also first lieutenant), New Albany.

Captain Leander C. McCormick (also second and first lieutenant), New Albany.

Captain Victor M. Carr (also second and first lieutenant), Jeffersonville.

Captain Andrew J. Crandall (also first lieutenant), Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant Samuel W. Vance, New Albany.
First Lieutenant Joseph J. Leach, Jeffersonville.
Second Lieutenant Andrew J. Howard, Jeffersonville.
Second Lieutenant Thomas Cain, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Samuel F. Smith, New Albany.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant L. C. McCormick, New Albany.
Sergeant Victor M. Carr, Jeffersonville.
Sergeant Andrew J. Crandall, Jeffersonville.
Corporal Thomas Cain, New Aibany.
Corporal Joseph L. Leach, Jeffersonville.
Musician James E. Ryan, Jeffersonville.
Wagoner William Marshall, Utica.

PRIVATES.

William Brady, Jeffersonville; James N. Leach, New Albany; Samuel F. Smith, New Albany; James Williams, Jeffersonville. Recruits, James F. Crandall, Basil P. Call, William Holland, William B. Pooley, William Piercey, Jeffersonville; William A. McCafferty, Enoch T. Leach, George J. Schenk.

[Most of the names in this roll are without notes of residence.]

COMPANY I.

PRIVATES.

Charles F. Roynon, George W. Southard, New Albany.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First (also second) Lieutenant George L. Newman, New Albany.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Sergeant George G. Newman, New Albany.

[Many names in this company have no residennce attached.]

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY B.

Recruit, George P. Dantic, New Albany.

COMPANY D.

Recruits, Aaron E. Allane, Dennis Conway, James Dewyer, Jonathan B. Newkirk, Samuel Pittman, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY G.

Recruit, Charles F. John, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY I.

Recruit, Alvey E. Hodge, Floyd Knob.

COMPANY K.

Recruits, Frank Lauman, Patrick O'Brien, Solomon Rosenbarger, George W. Sigler.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY A.

Recruit, George W. Rankins, New Albany.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY.)

(Three years' service.)

This was the first Indiana regiment to rendezvous and organize at Jeffersonville, from which place it was largely officered, especially on its field and staff. Its commander was Colonel John W. Ray, son of one of the pioneer Methodist preachers, and long a resident of that place, but since the war an eminent lawyer and public man in Indianapolis. It was mustered into service November 21, 1861, and moved for the interior of Kentucky December 11th. On the 13th it reached Bardstown, where a camp of instruction was formed. January 12, 1862, it started for Cumberland Ford, arriving February

15th, and remaining there until June. It was here severely afflicted by sickness and lost many of its men. On the 14th of March several companies were engaged in a skirmish at Big Creek Gap, Tennessee, and nine days thereafter in a fruitless attempt to capture Cumberland Gap. June 12th it marched under General Morgan again upon the Gap, and occupied it on the 18th, the enemy having evacuated it without a fight. Here the Forty-ninth encamped until the night of September 17th, when the Federal troops in their turn abandoned the works, as the Confederates had cut off their lines of communication, and prevented the garrison from obtaining supplies. It was with Morgan's command during the entire retreat to the Ohio through Eastern Kentucky, subsisting most of the time upon green corn. The march continued sixteen days, when Greenupsburg was reached October 3d. Crossing the river the regiment encamped and refitted at Oak Hill, Ohio, and presently was moved to Western Virginia, up the Kanawha as far as Coal Mouth. Returning from this expedition it was embarked, November 17th, in transports at Point Pleasant, for Memphis, which city was reached on the 30th. December 19th it embarked with Sherman's army on the expedition to Vicksburgh, landing at Chickasaw Bayou on the evening of December 26th, and engaged in the five day's battle that followed. In that it lost fifty-six killed and wounded. The attempt to storm the rebel works proved unsuccessful, and the regiment re-embarked on transports and left Chickasaw Bayou January 2, 1863, for Milliken's Bend. From this place it started by steamer on the expedition against Arkansas Post, in the reduction of which place, on the 11th of January, it performed full part. Returning to Young's Point the Forty-ninth assisted in digging the canal across the Point, and remained in the neighborhood until April 2d, when it moved with General Grant to the rear of Vicksburg, and participated in the battles of Port Gibson, May 1st; Champion Hills, May 16th; Black River Bridge, May 17th, and the siege of Vicksburg, including the assault on the works, May 22d. After the fall of the city it marched to Jackson, being fully engaged in the seven days' fighting in the movement. It was then moved back to Vicksburg, and thence to Port Hudson, whence it proceeded to New Orleans, and was there assigned to the Department of the Gulf. From Berwick's Bay it took part in the expedition up the Teche, going as far as Opelousas. Once again at New Orleans it left in transports for Texas December 10th, on the 14th reaching Decroe's Point, on the Matagorda peninsula. It then moved to Indianola, where one hundred and sixty-seven men and four officers of the regiment re-enlisted February 3, 1864. The next month it moved to Matagorda island, where it encamped until April 19th, and then embarked to reinforce General Banks at Alexandria, Louisiana. Here skirmishing went on until May 13th, when the entire force fell back to the Mississippi. From New Orleans the Forth-ninth returned to Indiana on its veteran furlough, getting to Indianapolis July 9th. At the end of its play-time the regiment was ordered to Lexington, Kentucky, and remained there for some months after the close of the war. Finally, September 13th, 1865, at Louisville, it was mustered out of service. The next day it arrived at Indianapolis, with two hundred and sixty-one men and seventeen officers, and was finally discharged from military service. It had marched eight thousand miles, and fought almost innumerable battles and skirmishes.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel John W. Ray, Jeffersonville.
Colonel James Keigwin (also lieutenant colonel), Jeffersonville.
Colonel James Leeper (also major and lieutenant colonel), Charlestown.
Lieutenant Colonel Arthur J. Hawke (also major).
Adjutant James M. Gwin, Memphis.
Adjutant Beverly W. Sullivan, Jeffersonville.
Quartermaster Charles H. Paddock, Jeffersonville.
Quartermaster George W. Pettit, Jeffersonville.
Surgeon Edward F. Bozelt (also assistant surgeon), Jeffersonville.
Assistant Surgeon J. A. C. McCoy, Jeffersonville.
Assistant Surgeon John H. Thomas, Jeffersonville.
Assistant Surgeon William Z. Smith, Greenville.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Arthur J. Hawke, New Albany.

[No places of residence of enlisted men given.]

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John W. Kane, Jeffersonville.
Captain James W. Thompson, (also second lieutenant), Jeffersonville.
Captain David Hogan, Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant Thomas Bare, Charlestown.
First Lieutenant James M. Waters, Jeffersonville.

Second Lieutenant George F. Howard, Jeffersonville.
Second Lieutenant Richard F. Dilling, Jeffersonville.

The remainder of this company was mostly from Clarke county.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant James C. Wheat.
Sergeant David Hogan.
Sergeant Samuel H. Smith.
Sergeant John P. Glossbranner.
Corporal George W. Pettit.
Corporal Hiram F. Butler,
Corporal William R. Bozer.
Corporal William G. Hilton.
Corporal James Walters.
Musician Mark P. Butler.
Musician Thomas Marbury.

PRIVATES.

Cyrus S. Chapman, John Flackerstane, Michael Fox, Levi Frailey, Timothy Frooley, Stephen W. Gibbs, Thomas McCauley, Charles K. Morgan, Richard Pile, Beverly W. Sullivan, William J. Simons, William J. Sparks, Jeffersonville; John Wilson, James P. Pettit, William Koons, Charlestown; Hardin Rasor, William Rackor, New Albany; William C. Fawn, New Washington; Josephus Lee, Memphis; Lewis C. Pound, John Richter, J. W. Scott, John Salmon, Jonathan Wininger, Hibernia; Edwin S. Holmes, David Hoding, Martin Hurst, Vatchel Low, August Marmur, James McWilliams, Thomas Robinson, Julius Rummings, Clarke county. Recruits, Thomas B. Hill, Eldrich Ogden, Base Ogden, John Otter, Chris C. Peasley, Frank Sharp, John Trotter, Silas Veach, Jeffersonville; Thomas A. Stutsman, John M. Stutsman, Thomas J. Bozer, Hibernia.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John Nafins, New Albany.
Captain John McWilliams, Greenville.
First Lieutenant Isaac Buzby.
First Lieutenant James Fulyard (also second lieutenant), New Albany.
First Lieutenant George Denny, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Fred. P. Bethel, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant James T. Wilcoxon, New Albany.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Fred P. Bethel, New Albany.
Sergeant Henry C. Hopper, New Albany.
Sergeant George Denny, New Albany.
Sergeant George W. Smith, Greenville.
Corporal Edward Session, New Albany.
Corporal James M. Allen, New Albany.
Corporal Isaac Searles, Bennettsville.
Corporal John W. Williams, Greenville.
Musician John Denny, New Albany.
Wagoner John F. Bird, Floyd county.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Alexander, James Bassett, Comodore Bassett, George Birger, Rufus Bowman, John Cendy, Michael Fisher, Charles Franconie, Isaac Hendricks, Enoch Jinkins, Joseph W. Jones, Thomas Morgan, Sr., Thomas Morgan, Jr., Franklin Ragin, Jesse Ragle, Charles E. Robertson, James W. Robertson, Charles Rix, Bennettsville; Asbry Atkins, David Dodd, John W. Lamb, Galena; John H. Bruner, James Curns, William Denny, Harrison Devorne, Porter F. Devorne, Charles T. Jack, Jeremiah Knight, Matthew Rafate, Dennis Shane, Theodore Smith, New Albany; Thomas Hickman, Georgetown; John P. Nerreyton, David Merrywether George Hollis, William T. Kimball, Floyd's Knob; George W. Layle, Lafayette Miller, Isaac Miller, David Miller, Greenville. Recruits—William H. Ansel, John H. Bertsch, William M. Cox, Peter Curns, Ross Cosgrove, John G. Ealey, Pulaski F. Gathers, Edward C. Greenwood, John Hogan, Tillam Hollis, Charles W. Utzman, New Albany; Charles E. Scott, Greenville; Henry Lufft, Edwardsville.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James Leeper, Charlestown.
Captain James R. Ferguson (also first lieutenant) Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant Upshur S. Reynolds, Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant James H. Morgan, Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant William H. Sharp (also second lieutenant), Henryville.
Second Lieutenant James A. C. McCoy, Jeffersonville.
Second Lieutenant James S. Ryan, Jeffersonville.
Second Lieutenant Henry J. Smith, Jeffersonville.
Sergeant James S. Ryan, Henryville.
Sergeant Joseph C. Drummond, Memphis.
Corporal William W. Sharp.
Corporal William W. Vanscamper, Henryville.
Corporal Thomas Dillon, Memphis.
Corporal Jones Elbert, Memphis.
Corporal William C. Friend, Jeffersonville.
Corporal William C. Wroughton, Jeffersonville.
Corporal John C. Jasper, New Albany.
Musician Thomas B. Mathers, Memphis.
Musician Joseph M. Hurrell, Blue Lick.
Wagoner William A. True, Jeffersonville.

PRIVATES.

Bennett T. Atkins, John M. Clark, James W. Crummins, John Enlow, Abel Enlow, Michael Felter, James R. Ferguson, John Harris, William McComb, Elias Puckett, James H. Richardson, Henry J. Smith, John R. Stephan, Reuben J. Stutsman, John Veasey, Alexander Veasey, Isaac Wascom, Henryville; William Blakely, Noble Blakely, Ira H. Rose, John J. Rose, John Swagert, Milton Stone, Benson Tevis, Samuel Yesley, Blue Lick; William O. Wyatt, John Trotter, John Sundry, Samuel F. Smith, Floyd Ross, William B. Powell, William C. Messenger, Josephus P. Hiler, Felix Hanlin, George Golden, Patrick Fitzgerald, John Edwards, Christian C. Clark, Jeffersonville; James W. Baxter, Hiram H. Beard, Jonah E. Cooper, Charles H. F. Jasper, Frank M. Jasper, Melworth Marlow, New Albany; Henry Woodward, James F. Smith, Upshard S. Smith, Wesley Middleton, Marshal England, Henry Coffman, Burnhardt Butt, Memphis; James H. Covert, Lewis M. Smith, Newmarket; Oliver Robinson, Andrew J. Mathers, Charlestown. Recruits—Charles Bache, George W. Broy, Phil. Golden, Andrew J. Golden, Jerome B. Hiler, William J. McCoy, Frank Milligan, Robert Wyatt, Jeffersonville; William Zeller, Matthias C. Roach, James McGregor, Alexander C. Lewis, Samuel D. Lewis, Henderson Davis, Robert J. Bigge, Luke S. Becket, Henryville; David Carroll, New Albany; Hamilton L. Smith, Newmarket; John Kelly, Winfield S. Kelly, Otisco; James H. Davis, Charlestown; Otheniel Prentice, Blue Lick.

COMPANY E.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Musician Thomas Killick, New Albany.

Musician Joseph Glancer, Jeffersonville.

Recruits—Robert M. Francis, John Wingard, New Albany.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant August H. Letourmy (also second lieutenant), Memphis.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First (also second) Lieutenant William V. Gross, New Albany.

First (also second) Lieutenant David Hogan, Jeffersonville.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Musician Thomas J. Pugh, New Albany.

Musician George S. Peyton, New Albany.

PRIVATES.

William V. Gross, New Albany. Recruit—Theodore S. Payton, New Albany.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

This was organized at Seymour, September 12, 1861; Cyrus L. Dunham, of New Albany, colonel. It left camp October 25th, and marched to New Albany, recruiting at several places where it halted. Christmas-day it crossed the Ohio and marched to Bardstown, where a camp of instruction was formed. Thence it moved to Bowling Green. After Nashville was taken, the regiment was scattered along the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and remained on this duty till September, 1862. August 20th a detachment of twenty men was attacked by one thousand of Morgan's cavalry, in a stockade near Edgefield Junction; but repulsed the enemy three times, and finally forced him to retire with some loss. In September the Fiftieth marched to relieve Mumfordsville, and was there captured with other forces by General Bragg on the 14th of that month. It was paroled and sent to Indianapolis till exchanged. November 1st it started again for the field, reaching Jackson, Tennessee, on the 10th, and there forming part of the Sixteenth corps. December 31st it was engaged all day with Forrest's cavalry at Parker's cross-roads, and captured five hundred prisoners and seven guns. During the rest of the winter it encamped near Jackson, moving to Memphis the next spring. Thence it was transferred to Arkansas, where it had a skirmish at Little Rock. Marching thence September 10th, to Lewisburg, in that State, it there remained in garrison till May 17, 1864. March 2d of that year three hundred and fifty of its number "veteraned." It was engaged with General Steele's Camden expedition in the battles of Terre Noir, Prairie Leon, Red Mound, Camden, and Saline River. It returned to Little Rock May 5th, and staid till the last of July, when its veteran furlough began, and it was transported to Indiana. Returning in September, it did garrison duty at Little Rock for several months. December 31st the non-veterans were discharged, and four hundred and fifty veterans and recruits remaining were consolidated into a battalion of five companies. January 5, 1865, it started with General Carr's command on a ten day's expedition to Saline river. The next month the battalion left Arkansas to join Canby's army besieging Spanish Fort, near Mobile. April 10th it took part in the capture of Mobile, and the next day was engaged at Whistler's Station. May 26, 1865, it was merged in the Fifty-second regiment, which remained in service until September 10th, when all were mustered out at Montgomery, Alabama, sent to Indianapolis at once, and discharged.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Cyrus L. Dunham, New Albany.

Major Bannister Compton, New Albany.

Major John Hungate, New Albany.

Adjutant Thomas H. Jones (also adjutant of the residuary battalion).

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John Hungate, New Albany.

Captain Isaac A. Craig (also second and first lieutenant), New Albany.

First Lieutenant Benjamin F. McClintoch, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Jones, New Albany.

[The remainder of the company was from Floyd county.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Thomas H. Jones.
Sergeant Henry H. Polson.
Sergeant John S. Cobb.
Sergeant Jere F. Pittman.
Sergeant William M. Holson.
Corporal Thomas I. Truelock.
Corporal William McDonald.
Corporal James Miller.
Corporal Joseph Smith.
Corporal Joseph Smith.
Corporal John R. Rivers.
Corporal James W. D. Bradish.
Corporal William B. Grigsby.
Corporal David E. Rook.
Musician Michael M. Critchfield.
Musician Robert D. Longert.
Wagoner Samuel Dougherty.

PRIVATES.

Brazilla Abel, John Abel, William H. Abel, Silas A. Adams, Mart V. Archer, Leonard H. Archer, William A.

Atkinson, Emmitt Bartlett, John Bell, Andrew J. Blalock, Ptolmy Bledsoe, John T. Brown, Henry Brobst, William S. Buchanan, Daniel O. Burgess, Benjamin B. Case, John A. Chopot, Obadiah Cleveland, Jesse J. Collier, Nicholas Cook, Philip M. Cutshall, Thomas B. Cummins, Andrew J. Cummins, Archibald Dougherty, William H. Dougherty, Benjamin Dooley, Thomas Duysdale, Rasebery Drennen, Alexander Gobbel, Solomon B. Grainger, Wilson S. Gregory, Isaac Guthrie, Daniel Helmstutlar, Hiram M. C. Hobson, Jediah Hunter, Robert W. Hughes, George W. Jackman, William Jenkins, Harrison Johnson, William Kahler, John P. Kirk, Daniel L. Lambdian, Jonathan D. Leonard, William H. Longert, William D. Lynch, John Mason, James Marley, Elias McDonald, John R. McMickle, Joseph P. Miller, George B. Miller, Thomas Morgan, James B. Newkirk, Thomas Pedo, Bedford Phillips, John Phillips, Robert Pittman, Enoch Prewett, Joshua Prewett, Singleton Rawlings, Joel O. Ray, Chester C. Rook, John Raverty, John Ruby, Claudius Standiford, Ephraim Standiford, Alexander Shofe, George D. Smith, Mart M. Stout, William P. Strain, William M. Taylor, James H. P. Tarr, Lafayette Thorpe, John Trinkle, Mart Venerable, John S. Walls, Richard N. Wellman, Jere Wellman, Richard Wheat, Calvin R. Wood, Eanis Wells, Jason Veitch.

[The list of rectuits includes no notes of residence, and we are unable to locate any of them in Floyd or Clarke county.]

FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY (RE-ORGANIZED).

COMPANY A.

Private Arthur H. Neal, New Albany.

COMPANY B.

Private John Fipps, New Albany.

COMPANY D.

PRIVATES.

Obadiah Cleveland, Thomas Morgan, New Albany; Cyrus B. Garlinghouse, Bethlehem.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The Fifty-third organized in part at New Albany in January, 1862, and was filled up February 26th by recruits raised from the Sixty-second. Walter Q. Gresham, of Corydon, now judge of the United States district court, was made colonel. The first movement of the command was to Indianapolis, where it guarded rebel prisoners at Camp Morton till March 15th. It was then started for St. Louis, and thence went to Savannah, Tennessee. April 15th it joined the forces moving on Corinth. After Corinth was evacuated, marched to Lagrange, and joined expeditions from that place to Holly Springs and other points. It was then at Memphis until September, then at Bolivar, then moved again on Corinth, and, October 5th, participated in the battle of the Hatchie, during which it made a courageous crossing of the burning bridge and charged the rebel line. It marched under Grant into Northern Mississippi, returned to Moscow, Tennessee, and again to Memphis, where it staid till April, 1863. It then moved to Young's Point, Grand Gulf, and Chickasaw Bluffs, where it joined the army before Vicksburg. It took an honorable part in the siege, and afterwards marched to Jackson with the force which occupied that city July 16th. Returning to Vicksburg, it was sent to Natchez, and quartered there about three months. August 11th, Colonel Gresham was commissioned brigadier. The next month the Fifty-third, now in the Seventeenth corps, accompaned an expedition into Louisiana, where an important fort was taken and other injury done. It was at Vicksburg till February, 1864, and then marched with Sherman in the Meridian campaign. On the return three hundred and eighty-three of its men re-enlisted, and they took their veteran furlough the next month.

From Vicksburg the regiment was sent with its division to Georgia, and joined Sherman at Acworth, June 6th. During the rest of the Atlanta campaign it was heavily engaged at Kenesaw Mountain, Nikajack Creek, Peach-tree Creek, near Atlanta, July 22d. In the last fight it suffered greatly, losing its commander, Colonel Jones, and many other officers and men. After Atlanta was occupied it aided in the pursuit of Hood, but got back in time to join in the famous march to the sea and through the Carolinas. At the close of the war it moved from Goldsboro by Raleigh and Richmond to Washington, and was thence transported to Louisville, where it was mustered out July 21st, 1865. It was in the public reception of returning regiments at Indianapolis, July 25th, and was soon after discharged.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Major and Lieutenant Colonel Henry Duncan, New Albany.

Lieutenant Colonel Andrew H. Fabrique, New Albany.

Chaplain William W. Curry, New Albany.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain and First Lieutenant A. H. Fabrique, New Albany.

First Lieutenant John M. Austin, New Albany.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal John M. Austin.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFIGERS.

Captain Seth Dailey, Charlestown.

Captain William Howard (also second lieutenant), Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant John L. Gibson (also second lieutenant), New Albany.

First Lieutenant James A. Engleman, Georgetown.

[This company appears to have been raised in Floyd and Harrison counties, but there are no means furnished in the roll for distinguishing the men from each region.]

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Rufus A. Peck, New Providence.

Captain John W. Heistand (also first lieutenant), New Providence.

Captain George H. Beers (also second and first lieutenant), New Albany.

First Lieutenant Henry Pennington (also second lieutenant), New Albany.

First Lieutenant Royal M. Gibson, Providence.

First Lieutenant Neville A. Lartigue, New Albany.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant George H. Beers.
Sergeant William H. Smith.
Sergeant Royal M. Gibson.
Sergeant Neville A. Lartigue.
Sergeant James A. Berkey.
Corporal Ezek. C. Lane.
Corporal Francis M. Miller.
Corporal Oliver Q. Trueblood.
Corporal William Rockwood.
Corporal William J. Morris.
Corporal Palmer Bailey.
Corporal Jeff Potts.
Corporal Larkin Kennedy.
Musician George H. Pennington.
Musician John W. Heistand.

PRIVATES.

James W. Ashings, John Bruce Allen, Robert Allen, David C. Alois, Lyman Alton, David A. Baker, George N. Bailey, David Butterfield, Alfred Bagshaw, Napoleon B. Boss, Jasper N. Brannaman, William H. Baynes, Thomas Butler, James M. Carnes, George Canner, Richard M. Clark, Isaac S. Cutshaw, Francis M. Crockett, George W. Clipper, Samuel K. Darkies, Patrick Dunihue, Alfred L. Elliott, Martellus M. Evans, Benjamin F. Emery, John Ebeling, William R. P. Eades, Joseph Fisher, James Gibson, Thomas Gibbons, John Hedrick, Jacob Haxton, John Herral, George W. Hamilton, John Hoke, Michael Jones, Jacob Volney Jamison, Joseph E. Kite, Martin C. Lukenbill, Washington Linder, Nathaniel Linder, John Mann, Joshua T. Morris, Martin H. Miller, Jonathan Minton, Isaac Minton, William C. Morgan, John McCosky, Samuel Newby, Thomas Piers, John Overshiner, William H. Pickler, Hugh T. Prentice, George Powers, John F. Rodman, Moses Russle, John M. Rutherford, Philip Shadrion, George Shoemaker, Frederick Schliecher, Cornelius Standiford, Thomas C. Stucher, Peter Smith, Thomas J. Smith, William R. South, Fielding R. Seale, Francis Tartarat, William W. Taylor, Joshua G. Trueblood, Isaac N. Thomas, John M. Tatlock, Abram Tatlock, Leonard M. White, Spencer C. Walker, George Wright, Telle Weeks, Andrew York.

[The roll furnishes no means of determining the residence of recruits to this company.]

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Henry Duncan (also second and first lieutenant), New Albany.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Henry Pennington, New Albany.

Captain Eben Knight (also second lieutenant), New Albany.

PRIVATES.

Additional enlisted men—Thomas S. Dryman, William H. Duncan, Clarke county; Henry Achord, Floyd county.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY B.

PRIVATE.

Recruits, Adolphus Banct, Paul L. Banct, Peter Fatig, Robert Fenwick, Lawson Stone, New Albany; Orin A. Searles, Floyd's Knobs.

COMPANY C.

Private Harbin Kepley, Jeffersonville, recruit.

COMPANY E.

PRIVATES.

Albert G. Austin, New Albany. Recruits, Joseph Singer, Joseph Greenor, New Albany; John W. Swartz, Bennettsville.

THE FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT

was recruited late in 1861, and early in 1862, and mustered in February 11th, at Gosport. At New Albany it was equipped with Enfield rifles, and on the 18th started by river for Cairo, there embarking for Commerce, Missouri. It was the first regiment to report to General Pope for the Army of the Mississippi. February 25th it moved to Benton, and was there brigaded with four other Indiana regiments. Early in March it shared in the siege of New Madrid, and was one of the first commands entering the place. April 7th it crossed the Mississippi, and marched to Tiptonville, aiding to capture five thousand prisoners. Its subsequent movements were to Fort Pillow, Cairo, and Hamburg, Tennessee, Corinth, Boonville, Clear Creek, Ripley, Jacinto, Rienzi, and other points. October 3d and 4th it was heavily engaged at Corinth. January 3d to March 1, 1863, it was on guard duty near Memphis, and then went to Helena, Arkansas. March 12th it started with the Yazoo expedition, returned April 10th, and going to Milliken's Bend on the 15th. On the 24th it started for Vicksburg, and was engaged subsequently at Forty Hills, Raymond, and Champion Hills. Its skirmishers were the first to enter Jackson, and its battle-worn flag was soon floating from the State capitol. It joined in the siege of

Vicksburg, and suffered severely in the assault of May 22d, when one hundred and twenty-six men were killed or wounded. July 4th it was in the column which marched into Vicksburg, and remained until September 13th, when it was sent to Helena, and thence to Memphis, Corinth, and Glendale. October 19th it started for Chattanooga, and shared the glory of the Mission Ridge victory. It was afterwards in the Atlanta campaign and the marches to the sea and northward, and was mustered out at Louisville July 17th. It had received seven hundred and seventy-seven recruits during its service, and lost seven hundred and ninety-three, and had traveled thirteen thousand six hundred and seventy-nine miles in its various campaigns.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Major Elijah Sabin, New Albany.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Thomas Riley, New Albany.

PRIVATE.

John Byrne, New Albany.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant William B. Lyons, New Albany.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant (also private) Samuel W. Taylor, New Albany,

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Wilford H. Wellman, New Albany.
First Lieutenant Thomas Riley, New Albany.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Self, John E. Stanley.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain (also second and first lieutenant) Ephraim J. Hollis, New Albany.
First Lieutenant William B. Lyons, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Paley W. Fitzgerald, New Albany.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal John Thurston, New Albany.

PRIVATES.

George D. Byorly, Andrew Hogg, James W. Mahuran, Ebenezer L. Mahuran, George W. Newman, Lewis N. Ritter, William T. Ritter, David Stover, Joseph Woods, Lorenzo Wood, New Providence; Paley Fitzgerald, Frederick Kooek, Alexander Williamson, New Albany. Recruits—George W. Adamson, William H. Morton, Thomas Newcomb, Luther D. Whitten, New Albany; Thomas M. Harlin, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY H.

Private George J. Pullern, New Albany.

COMPANY K.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant Howard Webber, New Albany.

PRIVATE.

Additional enlisted man, William Holmes, New Albany.

SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

It was raised in the Second Congressional district, with the celebrated Lew Wallace, of Crawfordsville (already a major general), as its first colonel under provisional appointment; rendezvoused at Camp Noble, New Albany; was hastened into service August 19, 1862, by the danger menacing Cincinnati, and marched at once for Lexington, Kentucky. It was in the ill-starred action near Richmond on the 30th, when most of the regiment were captured and paroled. The entire command was reunited at New Albany September 10th was refitted at Indianapolis in November, and started for the field again December 10th. At Corinth, Mississippi, it joined the First brigade of Dodge's division, and remained in garrison till August 18, 1863. Six companies (B, C, D, E, G, and I) were engaged at the battle of Collierville October 11, 1863. Moved October 29th to Pulaski, Tennessee, and staid till spring. With the Second division, Sixteenth corps, in late April, 1864, it went to join in the Atlanta campaign. It was engaged at Resaca, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross-roads, Dallas, Kenesaw, before Atlanta, and at Jonesborough. Near Atlanta its division was transferred to the Fifteenth corps, and started for Rome September 26th, returning in time, however, to join in the "marching through Georgia." It reached Washington through the Carolinas and Virginia May 24, 1865, and was there mustered out June 3, 1865. Upon arrival at Indianapolis it was publicly welcomed, June 12th, in addresses by Governor Morton and others. Some of its recruits served with the Fifty-ninth until the muster-out of that regiment July 17, 1865.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel DeWitt C. Anthony, New Albany.
Lieutenant Colonel (also adjutant and major) Thomas G. Morrison, New Albany.
Major John W. Gerard, New Albany.
Adjutant William H. Mahon, New Albany.
Quartermaster Campbell Hay, Jeffersonville.
Quartermaster Thomas C. Hammond, Charlestown.
Surgeon Nathaniel Field, Jeffersonville.

Surgeon James C. Simonon (also assistant surgeon)' Charlestown.

Quartermaster Sergeant William H. Day, New Albany.

Commissary Sergeant Edward A. Cobb, New Albany.

COMPANY C.

PRIVATES.

James G. Rowth, James N. Rowth, New Albany.

COMPANY D.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Sergeant William H. Day, New Albany.

COMPANY E.

Private Aaron Rigler, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY. G.

Private John M. Merryweather.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant David Simpson, New Albany.

PRIVATE.

Harrison T. Gandy, New Albany.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John W. Gerard, New Albany.

Captain James N. Payton (also first lieutenant), New Albany.

Captain Charles P. Sisloff (also second lieutenant), New Albany.

First Lieutenant Winfield S. Whitman (also second lieutenant), New Albany.

First Lieutenant John B. Parker, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Alexander B. Hoskins, New Albany.

[The following named were also of New Albany, with the exception noted. The residences of many of this company are not given on the roll].

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Charles R. Sisloff.

Sergeant William F. Haigh.

Corporal Middleton C. Tucker (Jeffersonville).

Corporal James H. Smith.

Corporal Abraham McCoblan.

Musician William K. Shipman.

Wagoner Asahel M. Pyburn.

PRIVATES.

Martin Ashby, Bernard Brady, Walter P. Brown, Henry H. Baxter, Calvin Carpenter, Ephraim Carnes, Lee Carpenter, Alfred Danton, William Grimes, Dieu. D. Hinneux, Robert Hinton, Charles E. Jones, John Kelly, Henry B. Leach, Leonard Leach, John E. Lavey, Harvey Money, William C. Miller, Patrick O'Brien, William A. Smith, Michael Shine, Jacob Schester, John Whitten, Robert O. Whitten, William Whitten, Michael F. Wemyss, Michael Waters, Joseph Weaver.

SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—COMPANY A.

George W. Townsend, recruit, New Albany.

SEVENTIETH INFANTRY.

John Graves, recruit company H, New Albany.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT (SIXTH CAVALRY).

COMPANY M.

PRIVATES.

Andrew Hand, William Holmes, New Albany.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT (FOURTH CAVALRY).

Organized at Indianapolis August 22, 1862. Four companies were promptly sent to Henderson, Kentucky, and the rest to Louisville, to aid in the campaign against the Confederate invaders. The former battalion had skirmishes at Madisonville August 26th and October 5th, and another at Mt. Washington October 1st, suffering some loss. The other battalions encamped for a time near Madison, Indiana, and presently crossed near Vevay and marched to Frankfort, arriving about October 24th. Its next station was at Gallatin, Tennessee. On Christmas a fight was had with John Morgan near Munfordville, in which he was beaten. January and February, 1865, it moved to Murfreesboro, and operated thereabout for several months, having a sharp skirmish at Rutherford's creek March 10th. The battalions were united this spring, and took an active part in the Chattanooga campaign under Rosecrans. It was at the battle of of Chickamauga, and again engaged September 23d, and then November 1st, at Fayetteville, Tennessee. It was in east Tennessee during the winter of 1863–64, in advanced position, and bore conspicuous part in the affairs at Mossy Creek, Tabbot's, and Dandridge, for which it was highly praised in the official reports. January 24th, 1864, in a sharp action at Fair Garden, in which the second battalion of the Fourth charged the Confederate skirmish line, and the first joined in a sabre charge on a battery, capturing it and a large number of prisoners, Lieutenant Colonel Leslie, of this regiment, was killed, but the enemy was thoroughly routed. In May it moved with Sherman's cavalry against Atlanta, and fought the enemy at Varnell's Station, Burnt Church, and Newman. In October it was engaged at Columbia, Tennessee; the next month was on duty near Louisville, in January at Nashville, and in February at Waterloo, Alabama. It was in Wilson's campaign through that State, sharing in the battles of Plantersville and Selma. In May it went to Nashville, and remained in the Provisional Cavalry Camp at Edgefield until mustered out, June 29, 1865. The men were paid off and discharged shortly

after, and scattered northward to their homes, preferring not to return in a body.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Warren Horr, Charlestown.
Captain Samuel E. W. Simonson (also first lieutenant), Charlestown.
Captain Richard F. Nugent (also first lieutenant), Charlestown.
First Lieutenant Thomas B. Prather, Jeffersonville.
Second Lieutenant Edmund J. Davis, Charlestown.
Second Lieutenant Isaac M. Koons, Charlestown.
Second Lieutenant Albert Taggert, Charlestown.
Second Lieutenant Enoch S. Boston, Jeffersonville.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Thomas B. Prather, Charlestown.
Company Quartermaster Sergeant Isaac M. Koons, Charlestown.
Company Commissary Sergeant Alban Lutz, Charlestown.
Sergeant John Andrews, Charlestown.
Sergeant William H. Dunlevy, Charlestown.
Sergeant William M. Gibson, Charlestown.
Sergeant Thomas E. Hill, New Albany.
Corporal William Johnson, Jeffersonville.
Corporal John T. Kelly, New Albany.
Corporal George W. King, New Albany.
Corporal William M. Burns, New Albany.
Corporal John T. Littell, New Albany.
Corporal Washington P. Butts, New Albany.
Corporal John W. Cass, Memphis.
Bugler David Ferrier, Charlestown.
Bugler William F. Blankenbaker, Charlestown.
Farrier and Blacksmith Charles H. Harris, Charlestown.
Farrier and Blacksmith Joseph Newby, Henryville.
Saddler William D. Teeple, Charlestown.
Wagoner George W. Gibson, Charlestown.

PRIVATES.

Reuben Bottorff, John F. Brown, James W. Bennett, James H. Cartner, John W. Coons, James R. Demar, Milton R. Davis, William T. Dawkins, Edward Fitzgerald, Samuel Ferrier, Thomas Gifford, Newton F. Gibson, Thomas B. Gibson, Jacob Gibson, Joseph M. Haas, Andrew J. Hackleberry, John J. Hazeburn, Henry Howard, James M. Harris, George W. Kirk, Crassey L. Key, George Littell, John C. Lutz, Samuel Mills, Isaac W. Noe, Richard F. Nugent, Thomas J. Roger, Elijah J. Sommers, Thomas B. Suttle, Thomas Stricker, Alexander B. Smith, John W. Saltkill, William A. Trimble, Albert Taggart, Joseph M. Tilford, James M. Vanhook, John J. Weber, Jesse Washburn, George D. Watson, William H. Young, Charlestown; Gideon W. Ware, George C. Shapard, Anthony Rapp, Henry Miller, Charles Northam, William Mower, James W. Jacobs, Thomas J. Jacobs, Worden P. Fields, John A. Blakeslee, Jeffersonville; Banonia Beggarly, Louis W. Beggarly, James O. Beggarly, Clinton Beggarly, Thomas Scott, Providence; Louis P. Bailey, Louis S. Cass, Samuel Harris, Memphis; James M. Covert, Oregon; Thomas L. Dunahue, Maranna Dunahue, William H. Defenbaugh, New Washington; Elwilt Enlow, Whitman Gordon, William E. Jones, James A. Robertson, Cornelius Sargent, New Albany; John Long, Bethlehem; Martin L. Prather, Utica. Recruits, James H. Boyer, William J. Badger, Lewis Badger, James S. Conner, John Douglas, Andrew J. Gillespie, William H. Gillespie, Samuel K. Hough, John Massmar, John Wilson, Jackson M. Thompson, Charlestown; Hugh Bell, Charles Breedlove, John J. Crawford, Benjamin F. Hedrick, William M. Massingale, Gideon Spraberry, Jesse F. Spraberry, William R. Spraberry, William Spearman, William Stamy, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First (also second) Lieutenant Henry Lodge, New Albany.

EIGHTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

COMPANY K.

PRIVATES.

John Topy, James Topy, New Albany.

EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The Eighty-first rendezvoused at Jeffersonville with William W. Caldwell, of that place, as colonel, and was mustered in August 29, 1862. It left at once for Louisville, and was there till October 1st; then joined Buell's army and marched against Bragg, but did not take part in the battle of Perryville, though on the field. Moving to Nashville it was assigned to the Third brigade in General Jefferson C. Davis' (First) division, and staid there till December 26th, when it moved with the army on Murfreesboro, and had its first fight at Stone River. It was in the right wing when the rebels made their headlong charge upon it December 31st. Its brigade held the position until both flanks were uncovered by the Federal retreat, when it had also to fall back. The Eighty-first lost eighty-eight men in this action, of whom forty-four were "missing." After the battle it encamped at Murfreesboro till June 26th, and then started in the movement on Chattanooga. It was engaged at Liberty Gap and at Chickamauga, where it lost 8 killed, 59 wounded, and 22 missing. It was at Chattanooga till October 25th; at Bridgeport, Alabama, till January 26, 1864, and at Ooltewah, Tennessee, till the opening of the Atlanta campaign. In this the regiment was engaged at Rocky Face, Resaca, Kingston, Bald Knob, Kenesaw, Marietta, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy's. After the occupation it remained in Atlanta till October 3d, when it joined in the pursuit of Hood to the rear of Sherman's position. October 31st it left Chattanooga as train guard, and marched to Pulaski, Tennessee, and thence to Franklin, where it fought in the action of Schofield's forces against Hood's. December 15th and 16th it bore part in the battles before Nashville, and followed in the pursuit to the Tennes-

see river. It then marched to Huntsville and on to Strawberry Plains, East Tennessee; thence to Bull's Gap, and April 3, 1865, started with an expedition into North Carolina. It was returned to Nashville on the 22d, and there staid till June 13th, when it was mustered out. Reaching Indianapolis two days after, it was the recipient, with others, of a grand welcame home in the capitol grounds. Of the 927 men with which it began service, there were remaining 250, with 27 officers. Its recruits were transferred to the Thirty-first Indiana veterans, and served in Texas till the muster out, in November, 1865.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel (also adjutant) William W. Caldwell, Jeffersonville.
Major and Lieutenant-Colonel Leonidas Stout, New Albany.
Major and Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin G. Mathey, New Albany.
Major William G. Richards, New Albany.
Major William D. Evrilt, Charlestown.
Adjutant Aug Jocelyn, New Albany.
Adjutant John J. Gallagher, Jeffersonville.
Quartermaster William H. Daniel, New Albany.
Chaplain Peter St. Clair, New Albany.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Leonidas Stout, New Albany.
Captain (also first lieutenant) Henry E. Jones, New Albany.
Captain (also first lieutenant) Spencer H. McCoy, New Albany.
First Lieutenant Thomas W. Teaford, Georgetown.
Second Lieutenant Wilford M. Allen, Greenville.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Thomas W. Teaford, Georgetown.
Sergeant Jesse D. Teaford, Georgetown.
Sergeant Philip Rosenberger, New Albany.
Sergeant William Nance, New Albany.
Corporal James M. Laughlin, New Albany.
Corporal Hezekiah Cleveland, New Albany.
Corporal John W. Speak, Greenville.
Corporal Tilford M. Allen, Greenville.
Corporal Tilford H. Sherly, Edwardsville.
Corporal John C. Carroll, Memphis.
Musician Josiah T. Little, Sellersburg.
Musician Willard Stockdale, New Albany.
Wagoner James Williams, New Albany.

PRIVATES.

James M. Akers, Elisha W. Allen, Benjamin S. Bell, John Blise, Emanuel Blise, Greer W. Davis, James Dicks, George W. Fisher, John Joyce, John R. Kennedy, Charles G. T. Leppert, David F. Lewis, Richard McCuffrey, Spencer H. McCoy, Silas Quick, Hardin B. Roberts, Andrew J. Ross, George Robinson, William Stoll, David Stepp, John W. Turner, James W. Turner, Martin Young, New Albany; William H. Wright, Louis T. Teaford, Alexander Sampson, Robert P. Minton, Eliphalet Hickman, George Burkhart, Lafayette Burkhart, Georgetown; John T. Adkins, George W. Allen, Claiborne Sloan, Thomas Gray, Bennettsville; John W. Wright, John L. McCoy, Calvin Bottorf, Sellersburg; C. E. Fisher, Henry C. Tyler, Edwardsville; Christ Gaustine, Thomas J. Martin, William H. Tibbets, Greenville; William R. Merrill, Blue Lick; Solomon Simpson, Henry H. Ward, Muddy Fork; George W. Sweeny, New Providence. Recruit, George W. Teaford, Georgetown.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain (also second and first lieutenant) Andrew J. Howard, Jeffersonville.
Captain (also second and first lieutenant) William H. H. Northcott, Jeffersonville.
Captain Eugene M. Schell (second and first lieutenant also), Jeffersonville.
Captain Leonard H. Tuttle (also first lieutenant), Utica.
First Lieutenant William H. Morgan, Henryville.
First Lieutenant George W. Alpha, Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant James Wilson, Utica.
Second Lieutenant George W. Clark, Henryville.
Second Lieutenant Charles Ashton, Utica.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant W. H. H. Northcott, Jeffersonville.
Sergeant Peter H. Bohart, Henryville.
Sergeant James Mitchell, Henryville.
Sergeant Samuel Gardiner, Jeffersonville.
Sergeant Emery W. Bruner, Utica.
Corporal John Gallagher, Jeffersonville.
Corporal Eugene M. Schell, Jeffersonville.
Corporal George W. Alpha, Jeffersonville.
Corporal Alpin S. Prather, Utica.
Corporal James Wilson, Utica.
Corporal Henry H. Pratt, Henryville.
Corporal Matthew Mahan, Clark county.
Musician C. E. W. Glossbrenner, Jeffersonville.

PRIVATES.

Charles Ashton, Uriah Bennett, Gabriel Bell, William D. Blizzard, Melvill W. Bruner, George T. Fry, Benjamin Hammond, James W. Hooper, John W. Jacobs, John M. Laws, Charles McCormick Joseph G. Snider, Amos Summers, Leonard H. Tuttle, Utica; William T. Young John T. Sneed, George W. Scott, Thomas Powell, Robert L. Parkison, James S. Norris, John S. Midcap, George McCarty, John Maley, Morton Long, James N. Seclar, Alexander G. Green, James H. Ford, Michael Fannon John Dunn, Peter Cosgrove, Dunmick Bishop, Jeffersonville; Joseph Byer, John Cole, John W. Cowling, Francis M. Daily, William Devansa, William Detrich, Cyrus Decamp, Sargent W. Evans, Cornelius Fields, Daniel J. Green, Wesley Gross, Henry H. Gray, James W. Houseworth, William Kemple, Henry Kemple, Robert Kirk, Joseph Koener, John Lambert, John Laws, George W. Lewellan, Frederick Lotz, Milton A. Mahan, John O. McClure, Samuel L. McHenry, Daniel O'Harra, William Sample, Andrew J. Stoner, Levi Sturdevant, Peter Stein, Daniel Stoner, Amos St. Clair, Arthur St. Clair, Elisha W. Thompson, Louis Thompson, John P. Walker, Joseph Walker, Henryville.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain (also first lieutenant) Anthony Mottwiler, Georgetown.
First Lieutenant Daniel K. Starr, Georgetown.
Second Lieutenant Elijah R. Mitchell, New Providence.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant A. Mottwiler, Georgetown.
Sergeant David B. Starr, New Albany.
Sergeant David G. Hudson, New Albany.
Corporal Benjamin Buzby, New Albany.
Corporal John W. Flickner, Edwardsville.
Corporal Zonawine Sloan, Edwardsville.
Corporal Lyman Davis, Georgetown.
Corporal Jesse H. Watts, Georgetown.
Corporal John J. Grandell, Georgetown.
Corporal George W. Wolf, Georgetown.
Musician Francis M. Zonawine, Edwardsville.
Musician Lafayette Lydica, Edwardsville.
Wagoner John Swartz, Edwardsville.

PRIVATES.

Henry Atkins, William Atkins, New Albany; Jacob Baker, James W. Byerly, Albert Cayce, John Churchman, William Cochran, Cyrus Crandall, Nathaniel Crandall, George W. Davis, Samuel Daugherty, Spurgeon Duncan, Jefferson Engleman, Adam J. Eddleman, A. J. Fox, J. R. Fox, Jesse B. Harmon, Elijah Harmon, George W. Hedrick, John Hedrick, Moses Harper, Manaples Kepley, Isaac Kepley, Francis M. Lansford, Lafayette Mosier, Robert C. Miller, William Tipton, Henry Tipton, William Thomas, Hamilton Treswriter, James P. Tyler, John H. Tyler, William H. Tyler, Rolly Tyler, Jere Utz, George W. Watts, David W. H. Wolf, Georgetown; Henry C. Whitson, Martin Stover, Preston Sparks, Moses Shoemaker, Ezekiel Porter, Ephraim McNamara, Louis A. Morell, Peter Moody, George M. C. Littell, Harry Denny, William Coats, George W. Brown, John S. Brown, New Providence.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Edward G. Mathey (also second and first lieutenant), New Albany.

Captain James M. Graham (also second and first lieutenant), New Albany.

First Lieutenant James Wilson, Utica.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal James M. Graham, New Albany.

PRIVATES.

John G. Davis, Newton Gordon, August Jocelyn, John Johnson, William H. Martin, New Albany.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Elijah R. Mitchell, New Providence.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain William J. Richards (also first and second lieutenant), New Albany.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William D. Evritt, Charlestown.
Captain John Carney, Charlestown.
First Lieutenant John C. McCormack, Charlestown.
Second Lieutenant John Schwallier, Charlestown.
Second Lieutenant George T. Peters, Charlestown.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

[The rest of this company, from the residence of its officers, is presumed to have been from Clarke county].

First Sergeant Edmund T. Bower.
Sergeant Thomas L. Cole.
Sergeant Andrew Dunn.
Sergeant John M. McCormick.
Sergeant George T. Peters.
Corporal John A. Mitchell.
Corporal William H. T. Hostetler.
Corpotal Jackson D. Murry.
Corpotal Amos Murry.
Corporal Andrew J. Nicholas.
Corporal Clayland Long.
Corporal John S. Robertson.
Corporal George W. McConnoughy.
Musician James A. Stuart.
Wagoner William A. Mitchell.

PRIVATES.

Henry B. Abbott, John F. Adams, Samuel Adams, William H. Barrett, Conrad Bolls, Dennis R. Bottroff, Martin B. Bottroff, Nathan A. Bowyer, John A. Bowyer, William A. Bower, Nathan Brooks, John A. Buchanan, Albert N. Carroll, John Canny, James J. Cole, Thomas J. Cole, George Cook, George W. Conn, William Coons, Benjamin F. Curtis, John L. Delahunt, Christian Ditsler, David D. Divine, John W. Edwards, William H. Fifer, Allen Fisher, Andrew J. Fisher, James Franey, Andrew J. Fullilove, John Garrick, George W. Giffin, Charles Green, Charles T. Hall, George Hall, Michael Hannay, George Hartman, Thomas L. Henthorn, Amos M. Henthorn, John M. Hostetler, Elisha Hobbs, William Hooker, Miles C. Hodgin, John H. Hutchings, Hanbury Hughes, Andrew J. Izzard, George G. Jenkins, Thomas J. Jones, James Kelley, Thomas Knowland, Henry W. Lamppin, Henry Lutz, Albert Matthews, Hamilton McCormick, Robert W. McMurry, William P. Miller, Frederick W. Miller, Thomas J. Murry, John Owens, William C. Patterson, William A. Percy, William Plasket, James T. Prent, William H. Robertson, James N. Ross, Jacob A. Salmon, John M. Scott, Henry Shouldis, Elijah F. Smith, James F. Smith, Alva R. Topflinger, Joseph W. Topflinger, John M. Vought, William D. Vought, William A. L. Watson, William P. Watson, Isaac Watson, Augustus Welty, Thomas J. Yarbrough.

Recruits—Milton B. Cole, Martin W. Cowsey, Thomas W. Gray, John Long, Alonzo M. Starks.

EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY A.

PRIVATES.

James A. Robison, New Albany; Daniel Taft, Thomas F. Warner, New Washington.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant David B. Adams, Georgetown.

EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY C.

PRIVATES.

Charles W. Haxton, Jeremiah Haxton, New Albany.

NINETIETH REGIMENT (CAVALRY).

COMPANY M.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant Matthew Clegg, Henryville.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Matthew S. Clegg, Henryville.

Sergeant William A. Craig, Henryville.
Sergeant Daniel W. Layman, Henryville.
Corporal James A. Clegg, Henryville.
Corporal Charles W. Bailey, Blue Lick.
Corporal Edward W. Bagshaw, Memphis.
Corporal John C. Smith, Memphis.
Blacksmith Benjamin F. Atkins, Blue Lick.

PRIVATES.

William L. Belding, George W. Brooker, Blue Lick; Charles R. Durmet, Memphis; Willford Fields, Aaron O. Good, Joseph B. Layman, James Rillay, Benjamin Pevler, Nelson Quick, John K. Clegg, all of Henryville; Christian Josling, New Albany; Phillip Philbough, Georgetown.

NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY),

raised in the First Congressional district in August, 1862—only seven companies—which were mustered in October 1st. The battalion did guard duty at Madisonville and Smithland, Kentucky, till June 15, 1863, when it went in pursuit of John Morgan. It then camped at Russellville. The same summer the regiment was filled up by the addition of three companies of six months' men, of which company K was one. Its subsequent service was mainly with Sherman in Georgia. It was engaged near Cumberland Gap, February 2, 1864; at Pine Mountain, New Hope Church, Kenesaw, Decatur, Peach-tree Creek, the right of Atlanta, and Utoy Creek, in the Atlanta campaign. It was in the pursuit of Hood and the battles of Franklin and Nashville. Transferred to North Carolina, it aided in the capture of Wilmington, and moved to Goldsboro and Raleigh. At Salisbury, North Carolina, it was mustered out June 26, 1865, and started for Indianapolis, where it had an enthusiastic public welcome. It had lost eighty-one killed and wounded, and returned with nineteen officers and three hundred and fifteen men, its recruits having been transferred to other regiments. In the winter of 1864, the three companies of six months' men, upon the expiration of their term, were replaced by three of one-year recruits, forming new companies H, I, and K.

COMPANY I.

[One year service].

Private John Archanbau, New Albany.

COMPANY K.

[Six months service.]

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Willett M. Wilcox, New Albany.
First Lieutenant George W. C. Self, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant John P. Smith, New Albany.
[The rest of this company is presumed to have belonged to Floyd county.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Phillip Miller.
Sergeant Benjamin H. Briggs.
Sergeant John M. Daniel.
Sergeant Henry Friedley.
Sergeant Thomas Griffith.
Corporal Martin Gary.
Corporal Fred Murphy.
Corporal Thomas E. Beard.
Corporal John Johnson.
Corporal Walter Knibbs.
Corporal Peter Richards.
Corporal George M. Miller.
Corporal Luckey Smith.
Musician John P. Brooks.
Musician Charles Barker.
Wagoner William Nesbitt.

PRIVATES.

William Allen, Richard J. Abbott, William Binkley, Lyman Brooks, John Boxer, Robert Burns, Henry Bullitt, Thomas Burton, Miles Berry, Charles H. Bliss, Ewing D. Carr, David Catner, John Cotrell, John Claspill, Columbus Duggings, Alfred Derramore, Brutus Ehrlich, William Egbert, Silas Elliott, George Fultz, August Fisher, Jacob Gabel, Andrew Hand, William Howard, Allen Hutchins, William, Johnson, Samuel D. Johnston, Henry Kelter, William Linn John Luty, Thomas E. Langdon, John Miller, Elijah Miller Joel Morgan, Teuch McCeary, Hamilton McCormick, William Minninger, George Moss, Elias Nantz, George W. Plants, George H. Pennington, Alfred Redform, Henry Rice, Simon Rice, David Rodeffer, Frank M. Rumington, John Roney, David W. Rowland, Charles Robertson, Richard Stringer, Malton Simond, Austin B. Smith, Henry Storm, John W. Sowers, James Stocksdale, James Shroyer, John Leib, Polk Turner, Jacob Trice, Thomas Vaughn, John Veirs, Samuel Wiseman, Peter Wise, William Wilson, Jacob West, Henry Webster, Harvey Winters.

Recruits—Jacob Anstott, James Kirkham, William J. Ross.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This was raised in the Third Congressional district and mustered in at Madison in the fall of 1862. It served in Sherman's army in Northern Mississippi and Tennessee, and on railroad guard duty the next February and March near Memphis; in Louisiana with General Sherman's Fifteenth corps, in the movement on Jackson, Mississippi, and the siege of Vicksburg; in several expeditions into Mississippi, and in the disastrous affair at Brice's Cross Roads, June 10, 1864, where it was stampeded with a total loss of two hundred and fifty-three, of whom one hundred and eighty-four were prisoners. Transferred to Nashville in December, it was engaged in the defeat and pursuit of Hood, and went into winter quarters at Eastport, Mississippi, till February 6, 1865. It shared actively in the siege of Spanish Fort, near Mobile, and the storming of Fort Blakely. It was then stationed

at Montgomery and Gainesville till ordered home. August 10, 1865, it was mustered out at Memphis. Of its original nine hundred and twenty-three, it had but eighteen officers and two hundred men left. Companies I and K were detained in service till October, 1865.

Major James F. McCurdy, New Albany.

COMPANY B.

Private William Robinson, New Albany.
Recruit—George W. Dean, New Albany.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant Campbell Welch, New Washington.
Second Lieutenant Francis Hall, New Washington.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Frank Hall, New Washington.
Corporal William M. Dickey, New Washington.
Corporal Sol D. Rogers.
Corporal James H. Clapp.

PRIVATES.

William J. Turner, Joshua M. Tull, New Washington; Samuel H. Amrick, Joel Albright, James A. Brinton, William R. Cole, James A. Curtis, William R. Clapp, Henry J. Clapp, William F. Clapp, John H. Cartner, Robert F. Daily, William H. Dorman, Chambers Fields, John T. Hutchings, William R. Laswell, Benjamin F. Lemon, Albert Rush, James M. Smith.

Recruits—William Cartner, Oregon; William M. Sturdevant, Memphis.

COMPANY H.

PRIVATES.

George W. Dean, Fidell Shadinger, New Albany.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Lafayette Frederick (also first lieutenant), Galena.
Captain William Lamb, Galena.
First Lieutenant Pleasant Lang, Galena.
Second Lieutenant Martin V. Mallory, Galena.
First (also second) Lieutenant Frederick Miller, New Albany.
First Lieutenant William M. Gregg, New Albany.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William F. Brown.
Sergeant Charles Wells.
Sergeant Pleasant Lang.
Sergeant Martin V. Mallory.
Corporal John B. Compton.
Corporal William H. Merryman.
Corporal Michael J. Naville.
Corporal Harrison C. Lamb.
Musician Alexander Dodd.

PRIVATES.

Richard Dunn, John W. Faulkner, Conrad Hiser, Conrad Kingberger, Peter Merkel, Benjamin S. McCord, Robert F. Minshall, August Sperzel, Lewis Sperzel, George W. Slythe, Jacob Wells, William Wells, James M. Watkins, David Williams.

[The following were recruits].

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corporal William Gregg, New Albany.
Corporal William C. Atkins, New Albany.
Corporal Levi T. Hand, New Albany.
Sergeant Charles F. Roger, Floyld's Knobs.
Musician Joseph Drysdale, New Albany.

PRIVATES.

James N. Revis, Galena; August F. Amborn, Brewer Bird, Adam Bower, Lewis Bir, Jacob Bailey, William G. Chamberlain, William P. Cortiner, Valentine Hellwic, Frank Hatfield, August Kriger, Frank L. Lipman, Edward Money, Samuel Morris, Lewis S. Nelson, William H. Perry, Julius S. Perry, John Rister, Samuel R. Smith, Frederick Sellers, Michael Sohn, Charles A. O. Schrader, William Wedge, Joseph Zollars, John W. Athon, Samuel McKeek, New Albany; John R. Yarbrough, William G. Yarbrough, Jeffersonville; Curtis Atkins, William H. Cochran, Samuel R. Davis, William Foust, Paul E. Gruguard, Walter Moore, Jasper Richards, Floyd's Knobs; Isaac Metcalf, Thomas M. Martin, Greenville.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT

was recruited for six months' service in July and August, 1863, and mustered in at Indianapolis September 17th. It was sent to Kentucky, joining a brigade of six months Indiana troops, and marching thence in October to East Tennessee. Near Greenville it remained until November. On the 14th it was in imminent danger of capture at Church Mountain Gap, but escaped by leaving all baggage and making a forced march to Bean's Station. It was then in garrison at Cumberland Gap, Strawberry Plains, and Maynardsville until near the end of its term. "The winter campaign of the six months men in East Tennessee," says the Report, "for hardships and real suffering was perhaps more severe than that of any other winter campaign of the war. The One Hundred and Seventeenth suffered its share of these privations, marching over mountains, crossing streams, and enduring the severest exposure without shoes, and at times living upon quarter rations." The regiment was discharged at Indianapolis about the middle of February, 1864.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William H. H. Strouse, Greenville.
First Lieutenant George W. Smith, Greenville.
Second Lieutenant Jona Peter, New Albany.

[The promotions of these officers are not shown, no muster-out rolls having been received by the adjutant general. The company was wholly from Floyd county.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant James S. Hagans.

Sergeant George W. Lukenbill.
Sergeant Nelson Lukenbill.
Sergeant Robert Lappenfield.
Sergeant George W. Brown.
Corporal Hiram B. Stevenson.
Corporal Leonard Southerland.
Corporal Josh Win.
Corporal Walter P. Davis.
Corporal Theodore Mosier.
Corporal Jeremiah Floyd.
Corporal Isaac Metcalf.
Corporal John Sigler.
Musician Charles E. Scott.

PRIVATES.

Bennett Andrew, John Arnold, Thomas Byerley, Frank T. Bradberry, James Buley, James M. Brown, James Bunch, George Burgess, Robert Boston, Wade Broomfield, Jonathan Boston, George Barker, Charles H. Dodge, Thomas Dodge, Oscar F. Davis, Pennington R. Eliphalet, George Elliott, Levi Elliott, William P. Ellis, John Flemings, Thomas Flemings, James H. Foster, Marshall Gardner, Jesse Gibson, Matthew Graham, Charles P. Harmon, Alexander W. Hedden, Edward B. Henry, William Henry, Finley A. Hancock, Thomas W. Hedgecock, William C. Jones, William H. Johnson, John Lownery, John K. Low, Warden Lincoln, John H. Mulvania, John Moore, Daniel F. McCrey, George Mosier, Isaac Moss, William B. Moore, George O'Neal, William Mylinger, Thomas McKinster, Isaac Nelson, William Palson, Evans Pavay, Volney Phillips, Jonathan Poe, Elijah Perkiser, James H. Rollens, John W. Rollings, Henry H. Royce, Alvin C. Roll, Peter Rising, Michael Rising, Marion Royce, William Redman, John T. Radcliff, Charles Rowlings, James Suppenfield, Elias Siglar, Thomas G. Strange, Noah U. Sutherland, William L. Swartz, William H. H. Smith, Warren Taylor, George Thornbaugh, Isaac Thackara, Daniel Underwood, Isaiah Williams, Conrad S. Whitman, John Wright, Moses Wingby, Haw Wingby, Newton Webb, Joseph Yunt, John Zigler.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH REGIMENT (SEVENTH CAVALRY).

COMPANY M.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Thomas W. Gibson, Charlestown.
Corporal George Lutz, Charlestown.

PRIVATES.

Benjamin Matthews, Oliver N. Ratts, Charlestown.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

COMPANY I.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal Edward Griffin, Springville.

PRIVATES.

Joshua Winders and Alfred Winders, Springville.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT (TENTH CAVALRY).

This had two camps of rendezvous—at Vincennes and Columbus. February 2, 1863, it was fully organized, but did not take the field until May 3d, when, without horses and armed as infantry, it started to Nashville and Pulaski, Tennessee, where, and at Decatur, Alabama, it was engaged in guarding railroads during the Atlanta campaign. September 28th it fought the battle of Pulaski with Forrest, and a detachment at Decatur had a four-days' fight with Hood's men in October. In that campaign the remainder was in action at Nashville, Little Harpeth, Reynold's Hill, and Sugar Creek. After Hood's retreat the Decatur battalion fought at Flint River, Indian Creek, Courtland, and Mount Hope, and captured a valuable supply train, ten guns, and one hundred and fifty prisoners. The detachments joined in February, and went to New Orleans, and thence to Mobile Bay, where it aided in the reduction of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. It then marched through Montgomery and Columbus to Vicksburg, where it did garrison and patrol duty to the end of its service, August 31, 1865. It had twenty-eight officers and five hundred and nineteen men upon arrival at Indianapolis September 5th.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John W. Bradburn, Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant Jasper F. Dunlap, Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant John F. Leftwick, Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant John T. Dunlap, Jeffersonville.
Second Lieutenant Franklin G. Wall, Jeffersonville.

[The rest nearly all Clarke county men.]

PRIVATES.

David Adams, James R. Arthur, William A. Boin, John Boley, John Craswell, Hudson B. Brady, James M. Brooks, James M. Brown, James C. Bryant, Peter Burke, Leonard Carr, Gideon C. Childers, James C. Clark, Mart V. B. Clark, Seymour Clendenin, Thomas B. Cooper, William C. Crawford, Patrick Cruley, William Daniel, James A. Dixon, Michael Devaney (Floyd county), Rufus Dodd, Thomas Dowdy, Patrick Dowling, John Dugan, Walt F. Eversoll, John R. Floyd, Mart Fuly, Eli R. Flurry, James Few, John Gentry, James W. Harris, Carter Harris, William Harris, James Harris, Julius C. A. Hargett, William H. Heasley, George W. Holt, James Herrel, Alexander D. Huron, Andrew J. Heckimbottom, Putnam C. Hickman, Patrick Hines, William Howington, Polk Howington, Lewis Huber, Robert Humble, James M. Hunt, Daniel Hyatt, Nicholas C. Jones, Thomas Jarred, Patrick Joyce, Joseph King, James Kelley, Lorenzo D. Solar, John H. Leftwick, Sterling B. Lucas, James Mack, Michael Moser, John A. May, William Mann, Thomas McCandless, William McCaw, John T. McDaniel, Claiborne P. Millican, Hezekiah McGrady, Mart Mahan, Hugh Murphy, Barney McCardle, James Newcomb, William W. Porter, James Patton, John J. Pritchett, Zebediah Payne, William C. Reed, James W. Ray, Isaac Roberts, William H. Robertson, Andrew J. Rowill, James S. Sanders, James Sartain, John Squires, James M. Selvage, Allen Slaten, Samuel Stout, Mart V. B. Smith, William G. Sprucill, Francis M. Thomas, Powell C. Thompson, Richard Towns, Franklin G. Wall, Thomas J. Weatherly, James S.

Wade, John White, Robert M. (or W.) White, William S. Webster, George Wilburn, Humphrey Williams, John Willis.

[No addresses are given with names of recruits to this company.]

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT (THIRTEENTH CAVALRY).

This was the last cavalry command raised in Indiana. Recruiting for it was begun in September, 1863, and continued till April 29, 1864, when it was mustered into service at Indianapolis. It left the next day for Nashville, and joined a camp of instruction there till May 31st, when it was sent to garrison duty at Huntsville Here it was in several skirmishes and on the 1st of October held its position against the entire force of General Buford. October 16th companies A, C, D, F, H, and I, started for Louisville, whence they were ordered to Paducah. In November they moved from Louisville to Nashville, and were presently in the battles of Overall's Creek and Wilkinson's Pike, and in twelve skirmishes, with an aggregate loss of 67 out of 325. The other companies served as infantry in the battle of Nashville, after which the regiment was united, and assigned to the Second brigade, Seventh division of the Cavalry corps. February 11, 1865, it started on transports down the Mississippi, and disembarked finally at Mobile Bay, where it reported to General Canby and assisted in the operations against the forts and defenses of Mobile, also running a courier line to Florida. April 17th, after the fall of Mobile, it started on the long Grierson raid through Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, reaching Columbus, in the last-named State, May 22d. The regiment then did garrison duty at Macon and on the railroad till June 6th, when it returned to Columbus, and staid till late in the fall, when it moved to Vicksburg, and was there mustered out November 18, 1865. A week afterwards it was handsomely received at Indianapolis, returning with 23 officers and 633 men.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant Colonel (also major) Ranna S. Moore, New Albany.

Major Leonidas Stout, New Albany.

Quartermaster Edward A. Cobb, New Albany.

Commissary John B. Ruter, New Albany.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Jacob Herman, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant (and first sergeant) Jacob Miller, New Albany.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Company Quartermaster Sergeant William Gehlback, New Albany.

Sergeant Thomas Crawford, New Albany.

Corporal Gideon B. Vandyke, New Albany.

Corporal George E. Herman, New Albany.

Corporal John W. J. Smith, New Albany.

Corporal David E. Craig, Memphis.

Bugler George H. Cook, New Albany.

Saddler Jacob Sherrer, New Albany.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Aladice, John M. Abbott, Benjamin F. Applegate, Martin L. Armstrong, Joseph H. Byrns, James M. Blake, Oscar Burton, Thomas Ferry, William W. Hockersmith, August Jocelyn, John C. June, William L. Kerr, Andrew Knoyer, Andrew V. McBarron, Pinckney C. Nance, John Ryan, Frank M. Rakestraw, William Smith, James Stockdale, John Tomlinson, Lewis Weiland, William A. Wood, Andrew York, New Albany; John Folsom, Thomas J. Sloan, Memphis; Joseph Briggs, Jonathan T. Burge, Providence; Jesse Cronk, Galena. Recruits, Albert G. Gibson, Thomas J. Scott, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY D.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corporal Harbin H. Moore, New Albany.

Corporal James R. Appleby, New Albany.

Farrier and Blacksmith John W. Harris, New Albany.

Saddler John F. P. Money, New Albany.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Dennis, Andrew Degnan, Henry T. Francis, Willis G. Heth, Joseph Hubler, James Hudson, John Keafer, Michael Lemuel, New Albany.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Charles F Bruder, New Albany.

First Lieutenant (also first sergeant) Charles W. Bruder, New Albany.

First Lieutenant (also second lieutenant) John Michaels, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant William Haun, New Albany.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Company Quartermaster Sergeant John B. Ruter, New Albany.

Sergeant Joseph L. Hanger, New Albany,

Sergeant John F. Norrington, New Albany.

Sergeant John Mickels, New Albany.

Corporal Frank Curran, New Albany.

Corporal Gottlob Burckle, New Albany.

Corporal Harrison Robinson, New Albany.

Wagoner Lewis H. Milholland, New Albany.

PRIVATES.

William Alvah, Charles Barron, Charles Bowen, Thomas Butler, James Dunn, George Fishback, James S. Grosehart, William L. Gilchrist, John Harriott. Eugene Heffman, Frederick Hans, George Howard, John Johnson, John Kelly, Patrick Kingswell, Daniel Lappe, Jacob Manin, Thomas McNeal, John Mack, Charles W. Randall, Phineon Sears, James M. Sneed, John J. L. Thurman, Englebert Volmer, James H. Yarbrough, New Albany; William Bottoms, Solomon Miller, Josiah T. Mullen, Edwardville; Christ Thomas, Georgetown.

COMPANY H.

Private—Thomas Yarbrough, New Albany.

COMPANY L.

Private—Benjamin J. Armstrong, New Albany.

COMPANY M.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Dillon Bridges, Charlestown.
Captain George P. Bunce (also first lieutenant) Charlestown.
First Lieutenant James M. Ross, Charlestown.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant David Loring.
Company Quartermaster Sergeant Joseph D. Bridges.
Company Commissary Sergeant James M. Ross.
Sergeant Ephraim C. Wilson.
Sergeant Jeremiah A. Powell.
Corporal John B. Miller, New Albany.
Corporal David L. Weir, Memphis.
Corporal Henry C. Farward, Otto.
Corporal William Hardiman, Otto.
Bugler James H. Wier, Memphis.
Bugler Theodore F. McClellan, Memphis.
Saddler Frank Temper, New Albany.
Wagoner William Watson, Jeffersonville.

PRIVATES.

George Anstall, William M. Barnes, George W. Bradley, James Fenston, George Haybour; recruit Sylvester A. McKenzie, Charlestown; James Andrews, John Benson, John Holland, John Simon, Thomas Simonson, Clairborne Woolifer, John Woolford, New Albany; Joseph Calivary, Jacob Sehr, Nicholas Sehr, Alfred Sloan, Moses Pruit, John S. Sholl, Memphis; John England, Alexander Gorsage, William H. Harriman, John B. Stoner, Andrew Stoner, Jacob Stoner, Otto; Joseph Boyce, George Rogers, Jeffersonville; Enoch M. Bennett, Jefferson Montgomery, Utica; Mack Hooker, New Washington; recruits, John R. Brewer, Christ C. Brewer, Henryville; William Norman, Floyd county.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

(One hundred days' service).

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Erastus Baird, Clarke county.
Corporal Henry Sharpe, Clarke county.

PRIVATES.

Benjamin Bawlsley, Juan Brayward, Edward Geisert, Theodore Low, Elmadores Pool, Richard Whitson, Jacob Whitson, Clarke county.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This was one of eight regiments raised in the spring of 1864, under a call for hundred-days' men, to relieve the veterans on garrison and guard duty, and enable them to take the field. The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh was mustered in at Indianapolis May 27th. Five companies were from the Third Congressional district, and five from other parts of the State. The regiment was sent to Tennessee, and with the other hundred-days' commands from Indiana, was kept guarding railroads for somewhat more than their period of service, when, about the 1st of September, they were returned to Indianapolis and discharged from service.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas D. Fouts, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY D.

Private Taylor Miller, Clarke county.

COMPANY E.

PRIVATES.

Joel M. Conn, John W. Cunningham, James F. Cunningham, John C. King, Clarke county.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Dennis F. Willey, Clarke county.

PRIVATES.

William Adams, George D. Allhands, Silas Bottorff, Henry Bowen, John H. Cole, Newton J. Conn, Addison G. Cortner, George W. Crum, William W. Crum, John Davis, John Francis, James Gusamore, William C. Hanlin, Thomas G. Harris, John Hudson, Joseph Jones, Pinkeny L. Justice, George W. Koons, Thomas J. Lewman, William Long, James P. McGee, Robert McMillan, Thomas L. Montgomery, Anson Nicholson, Isaac M. Perry, James Rush, Lambert Rush, George A. Smith, Arthur C. Stockwell, Thomas A. Stutsman, Elisha W. Thompson, Thomas C. Williams, Clarke county.

[The remainder of the company was from Jefferson and Scott counties.]

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT

was also recruited for one hundred days, and mustered in at the State capital June 8, 1864. New Albany and Metamora consolidated their recruits for it to form one company (B). It was shortly sent southward, and performed in Tennessee similar duty with other regiments of its class during its term of service, and a little more.

(One hundred days' service).

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Chaplain Allen W. Monroe, New Albany.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant and Captain Allen W. Monroe, New Albany.

PRIVATES.

James T. Adams, Charles Beck, Lewis Bravelt, James Bolander, Marks B. Colvin, Randy Davis, George Decary, Hutchins Barham, George Evans, Victor Emery, Thomas Faurote, Alexander Hildrath, William Hinaman, Charles Humes, George Humes, John Lee, Isaac Lockwood, Elmire McGuire, Clark McIntire, Hiram Oliphant, John T. Reed, George Reisinger, Edward P. Smith, John J. Smith, Henry Seep, Charles H. Trooney, Absalom Wiley, Alfred Wright, James Wright, Floyd county.

[The rest of the company was raised in Franklin county.]

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH REGIMENT.

[One years' service].

COMPANY E.

Private Theodore R. Best, Jeffersonville.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

[One years' service].

This was the second of eleven regiments raised in the winter of 1864–65, for one year's service. It was recruited in the Second Congressional district, and mustered in at Indianapolis March 6, 1865. Three days afterwards it started for Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to the First brigade, First Provisional division, Army of the Shenandoah. It was stationed at Halltown, Winchester, Charlestown, Stevenson Depot, and Opequan creek, engaged in guard duty, until August 5, 1865, when it was mustered out. On the 9th it reached Indianapolis, with thirty-seven officers and eight hundred and forty men, and two days after shared in a soldiers' reception in the capital grounds, where it was addressed by Lieutenant Governor Baker, General (now United States Senator) Benjamin Harrison, and others.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant Colonel John T. McQuiddy, New Albany.
Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Ferguson, Charlestown.
Major Thomas Clark, New Albany.
Adjutant Henry B. Spencer, New Albany.
Assistant Surgeon Thomas C. Neat, New Albany.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Thomas Clarke, New Albany.
Captain Frank Hopper (also first lieutenant), New Albany.
First Lieutenant Andrew F. O'Neil, New Albany.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant James Fullyard, New Albany.
Sergeant Gorham Tuffts, New Albany.
Sergeant Thomas J. Reed, New Albany.
Sergeant Isaac Gowen, New Albany.
Corporal John C. Thurman, New Albany.
Corporal James G. Rowley, New Albany.
Corporal George A. Graham, New Albany.
Corporal James H. Faxon, New Albany.
Corporal James L. Miller, Galena.

PRIVATES.

Augustus Bresson, Edward Buckley, James Cooper, William P. Dixon, John Feco, Lawrence Fogle, Thomas M. Gardner, William S. Gibson, Powell Henn, Joseph Huber, William Higbee, Zachariah T. Haney, William A. Jackson, Joseph Kelso, Michael Murphy, Joseph McLaughlin, Robert C. McLaughlin, H. R. McKinley, Andrew F. O'Neil, Elisha Prime, George W. Phipps, Jefferson Reisinger, Joseph Randolph, Hugh F. L. Smith, Henry Vance, William H. Wood, George Widering, Peter Wise, New Albany; Lewis Baron, George W. Lyons, Peter Pey, Adam Stumber, Joseph Smith, Joseph Thomas, Lavia Vevia, Floyd's Knobs; Robert H. Stroedtham, Charles H. Merryman, Theodore Ingram, Francis Fatix, Henry Conrad, Galena; James F. Blossom, Jesse K. Engleman, William N. Hopper, Isham Jones, James P. Richards, Greenville; Jacob Cook, Sutherland Mayfield, Lafayette Holmes, Edwardsville; Matthew Rady, Greenville.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Henry C. Ferguson, Charlestown.
Captain Floyd G. Ogden (also first lieutenant), Utica.
Second Lieutenant John F. Bullock, Charlestown.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Lafayette Wood, Bennettsville.
Sergeant Francis J. Sternheim, Charlestown.
Sergeant Solomon F. Rose, Blue Lick.
Sergeant David L. Gwin, Memphis.
Corporal John Williams, Memphis.
Corporal Oscar J. Randall, Memphis.
Corporal Stephen F. Hardin, Muddy Fork.
Corporal William Stone, Muddy Fork.
Musician David D. Coombs, Memphis.
Musician James Hughes, Memphis.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Anslatt, Barney Carney, George W. Crum, Jacob Doll, William Dawson, Joseph Eichle, Andrew Graves, William C. Hanlin, Frederick Hebner, Allen Hutchings, William McCombs, Hamilton McCormick, William Masmer, William L. Noe, James M. Parker, David W. Rowland, William M. Robertson, Joseph H. Smith, William A. Worrall, Charlestown; William R. York, William W. Wood, Ogilvie B. Spencer, Henry T. Sparling, John Miller, Abner McDonald, John McCarty, Jesse Leeds, George S. Idell, James Huston, Thomas Holden, William H. Hawkins, Charles E. Carle, Jeffersonville; Benjamin F. Alexander, Sellersburg; Eli Baker, Benjamin Beyle, Benjamin Carter, Elim L. Guernsey, Memphis; Charles Bassett, William Bell, David Chriswell, Robert H. King, John Shay, Jasper Wood, Bennettsville; James W. Wilson, George Maywood, Barney Hamilton, Utica; Alonzo C. Cooley, Josiah McCory, Henry H. Plummer, Henry Stone, Muddy Fork; George W. Stinson, New Albany; Francis M. Dinetz, Blue Lick.

COMPANY C.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Sergeant Gordon Warnick, Jeffersonville.

PRIVATE.

Jacob J. Miller.

COMPANY E.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Wagoner Benjamin Johnson, Edwardsville.

PRIVATES.

Martin Ang, New Albany; Gilbert P. Gunn, Edwardsville; James Holstclaw, New Albany; John W. Johnston, Dale Keith, Edwardsville; Enoch S. Lewallen, Theodore Routh, New Albany; George W. Routh, William H. Sillings, Edwardsville.

COMPANY F.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William B. Peter, Galena.
Sergeant Robert Sappenfield, Greenville.
Sergeant John W. Brazeman, Galena.
Corporal William D. Morris, Greenville.
Corporal George Hopper, Greenville.

PRIVATES.

James M. Craig, New Albany; Nelson Lukebill, Philip Martin, Thomas Taylor, Isaac Woods, Greenville; Aaron Zigler, New Washington.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Henry H. Ewing, Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant John F. Wilson, Jeffersonville.
Second Lieutenant Joseph F. Place, Providence.
Sergeant Marcus D. French, Jeffersonville.
Sergeant Elisha C. Rose, Jeffersonville.
Corporal William E. Ross, Jeffersonville.
Corporal William Norman, Jeffersonville.
Corporal George W. Ross, Jeffersonville.
Corporal William Mathews, Jeffersonville.
Corporal Henry B. McAkins, Charlestown.
Corporal Alexander Fordyce, New Providence.
Musician James Hilton, Jeffersonville.
Wagoner Franklin Gibbs, Jeffersonville.

PRIVATES.

John Bradley, John H. Beeler, Daniel Cleveland, John Carr, Asa Chambers, Beechard E. Demming, Edward Fletcher, Levi Frothingham, Mathew Faucett, William P. Galvin, George W. Golden, John Gray, Richard Green, James Kining, John Lutz, James Lang, Robert Lang, Peter F. Seclar, William M. Minter, Franklin Mason, Greenberry N. Rose, Taylor Rose, George W. Reed, William Rodgers, John M. Rodgers, Isaac Ronzee, Samuel Stevenson, Thomas Sullivan, George Sisum, James A. Stevens, Shades Trammel George Williams, Richard Wilson, James Whitesell, Andrew Wilson, John Wallace, Jeffersonville; Jefferson Rice, Isam Pruett, William E. Mathias, William Hinton, John F. Hamden, Hiram Forrister, Albert Forrister, Lew H. Durking, Zachariah Brumsfield, New Albany; George D. Jacobs, Charlestown; Robert Newman, New Providence; Erasmus Bennett, Eli Hilton, Utica.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Stephen S. Cole, Charlestown.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant John W. Hanlin, Oregon.

PRIVATES.

Joel Amick, Hugh Goben, Andrew J. Maixwell, Jesse Smith, William Watson, James Watson, Samuel Wagoner, Samuel N. Hillard, Jeffersonville; Abner Reggs, Henryville; William L. Carter, Blue Lick; James Conley, New Albany; Enoch A. Maloy, Memphis.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant James Nicholson, New Albany.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Frank Creamer, New Albany.
Corporal Rolin B. Perry, New Albany.
Corporal Morgan D. Jones, New Albany.
Wagoner Barney Shine, New Albany.

PRIVATES.

William H. Akers, Jerry Brooks, Thomas Eurles, Jacob Fess, Michael Groshart, Robert Johnson, William Love, Charles W. Marsh, John Morton, James M. Melton, Ezek Mezingill, William H. Proctor, James M. Riley, Claiborne Sigler, Henry H. Sigler, William Sharp, John W. Wells, Bartlett Witlon, New Albany; Hudson J. Martin, Jeffersonville.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

(One-year service.)

COMPANY A.

Private James Jackson.

COMPANY B.

Nathan Cooper, David Oliver, Jeffersonville, recruits.

COMPANY F.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Sergeant John M. Ratliff, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY G.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Sergeant Robert Brown, New Albany.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

(One-year service.)

COMPANY A.

PRIVATES.

Elias C. Ball, John Brooks, Joseph Denham, New Albany.

COMPANY I.

PRIVATES.

Elisha Dodge, Robert Phillips, Greenville.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

Six companies of this regiment were organized at Indianapolis in April, 1864, as a part of the quota of the State, but were turned over to the United States as a battalion of the Twenty-eighth. It left the city April 24th, for Washington, and was placed in a camp of instruction at Alexandria, where it underwent a series of drills in preparation for active field service. On the 2d of June it embarked for White House, on the Yorktown peninsula, where it took part in an engagement on the 21st. With Sheridan's cavalry it had a toilsome and circuitous march through the Chickahominy swamps to Prince George's Court House, during which it sustained much loss from frequent skirmishing with the enemy. At the Court House it was assigned to Thomas' brigade, Fenero's division, Ninth army corps, and with it moved to the neighborhood of the Appomattox, where it took full part in the Petersburg campaign. It was in the terrible battle of "the Crater," and lost nearly half the number engaged. The shattered ranks were presently recruited, and four more companies were sent from Indiana, filling the regiment. At Hatcher's Run it was prominently engaged, and lost a large number. It was then transferred to the

Twenty-eighth corps, Army of the James, and put on duty in the quartermaster's department at City Point, where it remained until the final operations against Richmond. It was among the first Federal troops to occupy that city, was detained for three days at Camp Lee, and then sent to City Point again, to guard prisoners. It there staid until the corps was ordered to Texas, and arrived at Brazos Santiago July 1, 1865. It was disembarked at Indianola on the 5th, and was on duty at Corpus Christi until November 8th, when it was mustered out of service. It returned by New Orleans and Cairo to Indianapolis, reaching there with thirty-three officers and nine hundred and fifty men. January 8th—Battle of New Orleans day—a public reception was given the Twenty-eighth at the tabernacle, where speeches of welcome were made by Governor Baker and others, and responses by Lieutenant Colonel Logan, Chaplain White, and Lieutenant Holahan. The next day the regiment was discharged from service.

COMPANY A.

Recruits, Charles Bowles, James Botts, Henderson Pete, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY B.

Recruits, George Con, Henry Daniels, Jesse Gassaway, Jackson Harriss, Philip Simcoe, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY D.

Privates, Doctor McClure, Oliver Prine, Joseph Williams, New Albany. Recruits, Edward Coleman, Levi Hillman, Thomas Linsey, Charles Williams, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY E.

Private William Scott, Clarke county.

COMPANY G.

Recruits, Thomas Jackson, James Walker, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY I.

Privates, Rolly Douglass, James Gibson, Jackson Guthrie, Edward Johnson, Joseph Robinson, Matlock Spencer, Jack Towsey, Jeffersonville. Recruits, George Stinson, Charles Williams, Jeffersonville.

Unassigned recruits—George Coldow, John Harrison, Thomas C. Jackson, Ed Johnson, John Williams, Edward Wilson, Samuel Woods, Clarke county; William McAtee, Jack Robertson, Alexander Samuels, William Wallace, Richard Graham, Floyd county.

EIGHTH REGIMENT UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

PRIVATES.

Recruits—William Ayres, Alexander Allen, Alfred Braher, William Cox, Bill Campbell, James Dert, John Foster, Newton Finley, Phil Gibson, Robert Howard, John Hamell, Henry Harrison, Joe Hilligoss, Charles Henry, Henry Johnson, Martin Luther, Samuel McHenry, Dansberry Umdock, Theodore Myers, James M. Ragan, John S. Smith, James Stewart, John Warner, Joseph Walker, Clarke county; Jerry Williams, James W. Thompson, George Smith, James Stewart, Enoch Machum, William Mars, Joseph E. Jinkes, John Jackson, Elijah Hart, John Foster, Charles Evans, David Barrett, Floyd county.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

PRIVATES.

Recruits—George Christian, William Johnson, Floyd county; Pleasant Morris, Clarke county.

FOURTEENTH RHODE ISLAND HEAVY ARTILLERY, UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

PRIVATES.

Jeremiah Baker, John Cahill, Nicholas Chinn, Moses Fry, Richard Howard, Archibald Kelly, Calvin Reed, George Washington, Edward Wallace, Jeffersonville.

UNASSIGNED COLORED RECRUITS.

PRIVATES.

Colonel Brown, Henry Clay, John Cosbey, John Turner, Jacob Dosier, (substitute), Floyd county; Joseph Carroll, Joe Hawkins, George White, Jerry Willis, John Page (substitute), Ned Street (substitute), Clarke county.

TENTH BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

PRIVATES.

Michael Gessler, Fred. Hammer, John Ruppert, John H. Southard, New Albany.

TWELFTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

This was recruited at Jeffersonville, organized at Indianapolis, December 20, 1861, and mustered in January 25, 1862. February 22d it proceeded to Louisville, where it was temporarily assigned to General Thomas' division in Buell's army, and with it marched to Nashville, arriving on the 6th of March. On the 29th it advanced across the country with a detachment of Buell's command to Savannah, on the Tennessee; but did not reach Pittsburg Landing in time to take part in the action. Here Captain Sterling resigned (April 25th), and was succeeded by Second Lieutenant White. In May and June the battery shared in the movement against Corinth, and after the evacuation of that place went with the Army of the Cumberland into Northern Alabama as far east as Stephenson, and thence moved to Nashville, getting there August 18. It was here stationed in Fort Negley, in charge of the siege guns of the garrison, and remained there the rest of its term. November 5th the city was attacked by the united forces of Breckenridge, Forrest, and Morgan; and the men of the Twelfth, handling skilfully the guns of the fort, rendered important service in repelling the

attack. After Chickamauga was fought, half of the battery, under Lieutenant Dunwoody, was sent to Chattanooga, and arrived in time to share in the victories of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, after which it returned to Nashville. Forty-eight men of the battery re-enlisted in January, 1864. The service of this year was comparatively uneventful, except on the 15th and 16th of December, during the battle before Nashville, when it was actively engaged. Thirty non-veterans were mustered out December 23d, at the expiration of their term. January 5, 1865, Captain White resigned, and Lieutenant Dunwoody was commissioned to his place March 1st. The battery was kept well recruited, and had more men at the end of its service than were properly allowed to light batteries. July 1, 1865, it reached Indianapolis for muster out and discharge, with five officers and one hundred and seventy men, and was relieved from further duty on the 7th of that month.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain George W. Sterling, Jeffersonville.
Captain James E. White (also second lieutenant), Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant Wilfred H. Wilford, Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant Adam A. Steadler, Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant George Leach, Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant James W. Jacobs (also second lieutenant), Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant Moody C. Dustin, Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant George W. Linch (also second lieutenant), Jeffersonville.
Second Lieutenant Samuel B. Glover, Jeffersonville.
Second Lieutenant James D. Robinson, Jeffersonville.
Second Lieutenant William Getty, Utica.
Second Lieutenaut Joseph Shaw, Utica.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant George W. Gilson, Charlestown.
Quartermaster Sergeant James E. White.
Sergeant Joseph Kelly.
Sergeant George Link.
Sergeant James D. Robison.
Corporal James C. Richards.
Corporal Squire Gill.
Corporal Moody C. Dustin.
Artificer Marshall White.
Artificer James W. Jacobs.
Artificer Samuel Hanson.

PRIVATES.

Villa Bucha, William Brendell, Thomas Chambers, Matthew Carroll, Louis Dolfert, Calvin A. Gibson, George Greene, Charles S. Idell, Pleasant Ingram, Abner Kelly, Michael Lavey, Aciel B. Morgan, Anthony McGlaird, David L. May, William Mitchell, Henry Plister, Richard Powell, Benjamin Roach, Josiah Reeder, Joseph Snider, David S. Stafford, John W. Shield.

The following were recruits:

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corporal Moses Lease, New Albany.
Corporal Joseph Shaw, Utica.
Corporal John M. Cross, Charlestown.
Bugler Webster Marsh, Utica.
Wagoner Thomas Marsh, Utica.

PRIVATES.

William H. H. Fletcher, George M. Goss, James Martin, Jeffersonville; Joseph Bier, John Hozier, Jr., Robert Hedgecock, George W. McCulley, New Albany; James Briggs, John Briggs, Charles Herrick, William T. Hutchinson, John Hooper, Darius G. Hogg, Thomas J. James, Jeremiah Lewis, John I. Cloud, James D. Irwin, William Getty, Henry C. Marsh, Benjamin F. Potter, Peter C. Perry, James M. Swartz, all of Utica; Peter Bottorf, Anthony Bowers, Newton F. Gibson, James A. Haas, James B. Jacobs, David Noftskey, John B. Randals, all of Charlestown; Frank J. Deitz, Michael H. H. Dillon, John S. Good, Thomas Idner, James T. Staton, George W. Koons, Clinton Thompson, James Young, Zachariah Young, Memphis.

FOURTEENTH BATTALLION (LIGHT ARTILLERY).

Recruit—Oscar Galliger, New Albany.

There were probably many Clarke and Floyd county men in other batteries, but most of their rolls furnish no means of naming and locating them.

INDEPENDENT BATALLION.

(Thirty days' service.)

This was composed chiefly of militia men in the Indiana legion, who volunteered in July, 1862, for thirty days under a special call of the President, to guard rebel prisoners confined at Camp Morton, Indianapolis. It was not fully organized with field and staff officers, but was commanded by Colonel D. G. Rose, of the Fifty-fourth regiment, commandant of the military prison. The following company was altogether from New Albany.

THE DAVIS ZOUAVES.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Hezekiah Brown.
First Lieutenant William A. M. Cox.
Second Lieutenant Willett Wilcox.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant George W. Celf.
Sergeant Henry C. Wicks.
Sergeant Benjamin F. Brocker.
Sergeant Wiatt W. Wicks.
Sergeant Theodore Beard.
Corporal John W. Seabrook.
Corporal John March.
Corporal William Garrett.
Corporal George W. Scales.
Musician Benjamin Lemmon.
Musician Charles Griggs.

PRIVATES.

John Abbott, Miles Ashby, Henry Baxter, Oscar Benton, James M. Blake, John W. Blake, William Cavender, George W. Chase, James Cooper, Silas A. Day, Alfred Derramore, John Donaldson, James Duffy, John Ealy, Nathan N. Evans, Charles Fits, Charles Frederick, Oscar W. Gallagher, George Graham, Creighton Humes, James H. King, Henry Kotter, William Logue, John Luty, George W. Lukenbill, George Martin, John J. McNally, Charles Marsh, Frank Meyer, George Minsch, Robert F. Minshall, Frederick Murphy, Andrew Plowt, Henry Robinson, Dallas Sanford, Charles Sinking, Edward Smith, James Stockdale, Joseph Sullivan, John H. Wardrip, George Whiteman, Stephen Whitman.

FIRST ARMY CORPS (HANCOCK'S CORPS.)

This was raised under an order of the War department November 28, 1864, for one years' service, of men who had served honorably not less than two years, and were therefore not subject to a draft. The corps was to comprise not less than twenty thousand infantry, and was raised from the country at large. The following-named persons was credited to Clarke county:

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Private Nicholas Reuter.

And the following to Floyd county:

FIFTH REGIMENT.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal Sylvester Webber, New Albany.

NINTH REGIMENT.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant George Deichert.
Corporal Henry Brock.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Gang, George Townsend.

FIRST UNITED STATES VETERAN VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Organized under act of Congress approved May 20, 1864, from the volunteers in the Army of the Cumberland serving or having served as pioneers, pontoniers, or engineers.

COMPANY B.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corporal James W. Turner, New Albany.
Artificer Daniel T. Davis.

PRIVATE.

William Coats, New Providence.

COMPANY E.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant William Friend, New Albany.
Artificer Benjamin F. Ferguson, Clarke county.

UNASSIGNED MEN.

Edward P. Curtis, John A. Elkins, George Lehr, James A. Riley, Floyd county.

William Grimes, Harman Lamb, George W. Lamb, Clarke county.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT (INDIANA LEGION).

This was composed mainly of the militiamen of Floyd county. Only the names of officers are given in the adjutant general's report. Some notice of its history is given in the introduction to this chapter.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Benjamin F. Scribner, New Albany.
Colonel William W. Tuley, New Albany.
Colonel Edward A. Maginniss, New Albany.
Lieutenant Colonel James F. Curdy, New Albany.
Major William W. Tuley, New Albany.
Major E. Q. Naghel, New Albany.
Quartermaster Jesse J. Brownoak, New Albany.

ANDERSON RIFLES.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Daniel F. Griffin, New Albany.
Captain Alf B. Collins, New Albany.
First Lieutenant William H. Mahan, New Albany.
First Lieutenant John Creed, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Edward A. Maginniss, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Edward Faucett, New Albany.

CITY GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Aug M. Jackson, New Albany.
Captain Frank Lewis, New Albany.
First Lieutenant Eugene Commandeur, New Albany.
First Lieutenant James Lindley, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant James F. McCurdy, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant John Stacey, New Albany.

RINGGOLD ARTILLERY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John W. Gerard, New Albany.
First Lieutenant Charles W. Cottorn, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant John S. Beggs, New Albany.

NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Thomas Clark, New Albany.
Captain Lute Tuttle, New Albany.
First Lieutenant Edward L. Pennington, New Albany.
First Lieutenant George W. Carney, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Alonzo Tubbs, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Sage.

NATIONAL BLUES.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John Clelland, New Albany.
First Lieutenant James Nicholson, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Charles Burder, New Albany.

SANDERSON GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Benjamin F. Scribner, New Albany.
Captain Thomas S. Kimble, New Albany.
First Lieutenant Thomas S. Kimble, New Albany.
First Lieutenant Frank A. Lewis, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Frank A. Lewis, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant John W. Renshaw, New Albany.

GREENVILLE RIFLEMEN.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain David G. Kay, Greenville.
First Lieutenant Marion W. Smith, Greenville.
Second Lieutenant Hiram Murphy, Greenville.

SIXTH WARD GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Edward L. Pennington, New Albany.
First Lieutenant Isaac Busby, New Albany.
First Lieutenant Isaac F. Barnett, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Peter Wise, New Albany.

NATIONAL GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John P. Frank, New Albany.
First Lieutenant John Dietz, New Albany.
First Lieutenant Edward Volz, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Frank Schmidt, New Albany.

TULEY LIGHT GUARD.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Joseph St. John, New Albany.
First Lieutenant John Stilwell, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Charles East, New Albany.

GEBHART INFANTRY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain J. F. Gebhart, New Albany.
First Lieutenant Thomas Kiementz, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Lawrence Weber, New Albany.

GERMAN ARTILLERY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Adam Knapp, New Albany.
First Lieutenant Louis Schneider, New Albany.
First Lieutenant Adam Weimer, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Chris Weber, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Fred Hammer, New Albany.

STEUBEN GUARD.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Fred Pistorius, New Albany.
Captain John Hahn, New Albany.
First Lieutenant John Hahn, New Albany.
First Lieutenant Frank Kodalle, New Albany.
First Lieutenant Charles Pfestch, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Charles Pfestch, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant Peter Bock, New Albany.

DAVIS ZOUAVES.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Hezekiah Brown, New Albany.
First Lieutenant Willett M. Wilcox, New Albany.
Second Lieutenant James M. Mason, New Albany.

FRANKLIN HOME GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Daniel A. Smith.
First Lieutenant Walter L. Smith.
Second Lieutenant James A. H. Alton.
[Residences not given].

GREENVILLE MOUNTED INFANTRY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Thomas J. Williams, Greenville.
First Lieutenant James Taylor, Greenville.
Second Lieutenant William T. Miller, Greenville.

EIGHTH REGIMENT, INDIANA LEGION.

[This was composed of companies from Clarke and Scott counties].

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel James Keigwin, Jeffersonville.
Colonel John M. Ingram, Jeffersonville.
Colonel John F. Willey, Memphis.
Lieutenant Colonel Samuel C. Taggart, Jeffersonville.
Lieutenant Colonel Thomas D. Fouts, Jeffersonville.
Lieutenant Colonel Warren Horr, Charlestown.
Adjutant Josiah W. Gwin, Jeffersonville.
Adjutant James Ryan, Jeffersonville.
Quartermaster Melvin Weir, Jeffersonville.
Surgeon David H. Combs, Jeffersonville.

JEFFERSON ARTILLERY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain George L. Key, Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant Reuben Wells, Jeffersonville.
Second Lieutenant James Wathen, Jeffersonville.

BATTLE CREEK GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Benjamin F. Lutz, Jeffersonville.
Captain John F. Willey, Jeffersonville.
Captain Dennis F. Willey, Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant Isaac M. Koons, Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant George W. Luman, Jeffersonville.,
First Lieutenant Oscar F. Lutz, Jeffersonville.
Second Lieutenant Oscar F. Lutz, Jeffersonville.
Second Lieutenant Alban Lutz, Jeffersonville.
Second Lieutenant S. L. Jacobs, Jeffersonville.

UNION HOME GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James M. Gwin, Memphis.
Captain Josiah W. Gwin, Memphis.
Captain Joseph C. Drummond, Memphis.
First Lieutenant Joseph C. Drummond, Memphis.
First Lieutenant Josiah W. Gwin, Memphis.
First Lieutenant William C. Combes, Memphis.
Second Lieutenant William C. Combes, Memphis.
Second Lieutenant John C. Peden, Memphis.

CLARKE GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John M. Ingram, Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant James G. Caldwell, Jeffersonville.
Second Lieutenant Gabriel Poindexter, Jeffersonville.

OREGON GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Frank M. Carr, Oregon.
Captain Jesse Summers, Oregon.
First Lieutenant William W. Watson, Oregon.
First Lieutenant Wilshire Minor, Oregon.
Second Lieutenant Cornelius B. Ruddle, Oregon.
Second Lieutenant Joseph Carr, Oregon.

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William W. Caldwell, Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant Thomas Gray, Jeffersonville.
Second Lieutenaht George W. Brown, Jeffersonville.

THE UNION COMPANY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Benjamin S. Henderson, Hibernia.
First Lieutenant John D. Noe, Hibernia.
First Lieutenant Jacob P. Bare, Hibernia.
Second Lieutenant Aaron Cross, Hibernia.
Second Lieutenant Calid Scott, Hibernia.

HENRYVILLE GREYS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Cyrus M. Park, Henryville.
Captain J. S. Ryan, Henryville.
First Lieutenant Luke S. Becket, Henryville.
First Lieutenant James V. Herron, Henryville.
Second Lieutenant J. A. C. McCoy, Henryville.
Second Lieutenant H. H. Prall, Henryville.
Second Lieutenant Alexander D. Briggs, Henryville.

HOOSIER GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John T. Hamilton, New Hope.
Captain John J. Bane, New Hope.
First Lieutenant Chesterfield Hutsell, New Hope.
Second Lieutenant Edward W. Thawley, New Hope.
Second Lieutenant John J. Bane, New Hope.
Second Lieutenant William K. Matthews, New Hope.

UTICA ROUGH AND READY GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Jesse Combs, Utica.
First Lieutenant Moses H. Tyler, Utica.
Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Worrall, Utica.

SILVER CREEK GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain E. W. Moore, Sellersburg.
First Lieutenant George Bottorff, Sellersburg.
Second Lieutenant John F. Downs, Sellersburg.
Second Lieutenant P. J. Ash, Sellersburg.

CHARLESTOWN CAVALRY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Warren Horr, Charlestown.
First Lieutenant Isaac Koons, Charlestown.
Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Perdue, Charlestown.

CHAPTER VI.

THE CITY OF NEW ALBANY—GENERAL HISTORY.

EARLY HISTORY.

Regarding the first settlement of the territory now occupied by this city, the reader is referred to the chapter on New Albany township; though it may here be briefly stated that the original tract comprised eight hundred and twenty-six and one-half acres of land, lying between the Grant line and the foot of the knobs, which was entered, or purchased of the Government, at the land office in Vincennes, by Colonel John Paul, of Madison, Indiana. Paul, who was a sagacious business man, was induced to enter this land as early as 1808 because of its proximity to the foot of the falls, which it was then thought would in time be utilized for manufacturing purposes; and also because of its proximity to Clarke's Grant and the settlement at Clarksville, as well as for its intrinsic value, agriculturally considered.

Time showed the wisdom of the purchase. Clarke's Grant, adjoining the tract on the east, was very soon occupied by settlers, largely by soldiers of Clarke's army. This Grant was surveyed and apportioned in 1784, and contained 150,000 acres, 1,000 of which were set apart for the village of Clarksville. One of Clarke's soldiers, named Whitehill, owned a hundred acres within the Grant, in the corner where the line intersects the river and adjoining the Paul tract. Next to and east of Whitehill, Epaphras Jones, another of Clarke's soldiers, owned one hundred acres. On the north side of the John Paul tract the land was taken up by Judge Shelby, of Charlestown, and Charles London, a pioneer from Virginia, elsewhere mentioned. The two last-mentioned were not within the Grant. All of these tracts of land were long since included in the city limits; the best portion of the city, the part which includes the finer residences, now occupies the tracts originally owned by Jones and Whitehill, it being that portion of the city above Ninth street.

THE SCRIBNERS.

The city was founded by the Scribner brothers—Joel, Abner, and Nathaniel—all good business men and Yankees. Since the name of Scribner is intimately connected with the growth and development of the city, is woven all through the warp and woof of its history, and yet occupies a high place on its roll of honored citizens, a brief sketch of the family seems appropriate in this place.

The family was originally from England. The name there was Skrivener, and later Scrivener, and has been traced back to Benjamin Skrivener, who, in the quaint language of the time, "tooke to wiffe" Hannah Crampton, daughter of John Crampton, of Norwalke. They were married March 5, 1679, or 1680. From this couple

came the Scribners of America, branches of the family being located in different parts of the country, where many of the name have occupied high positions in the various pursuits of mankind—business, literature, arts, science, and war. The firm giving name to Scribner's Monthly, (now the Century), belong to the same family.

Nathaniel Scribner, Sr., was the progenitor of the New Albany branch of the family. He must have emigrated to this country sometime prior to the Revolutionary war, as he was engaged in that conflict, being captain of a company of Connecticut volunteers. He was wounded in the war; was subsequently a pensioner of the Government, and died in 1800. He settled in Connecticut, but subsequently removed to Dutchess county, New York, where Joel, one of the founders of New Albany, was born. The family comprised twelve children, namely: Eliphalet, James, Jemima, Joel, Phœbe and Martha (twins), Esther, Elijah, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Anna, and Abner. Mr. William A. Scribner, son of Joel, during his life collected some history of the family, and writes as follows regarding a time as long ago as he could remember: "We were then living in a country village called Weston (probably in Fairfield county), Connecticut. Of my grandfather, Nathaniel, Sr., I know nothing except that when my father was a young man his father was engaged in building a merchant mill in Milford, Connecticut, ten miles west of New Haven." Nathaniel, after living awhile in New York State, must have moved back to Connecticut, for it appears in the biography of his son, Joel, that the latter "was born at South East, Dutchess county, New York, in 1772," but was married in Milford, Connecticut.

Eliphalet Scribner, the oldest son, went to the West Indies about 1800, where he amassed a fortune, it is said, in merchandising, but subsequently lost it by the sinking of one of his own ships, while on a voyage to England with a valuable cargo.

James, the second son, married and lived for a time in the State of New York, some fifty or sixty miles above the city; but two or three years after his brothers founded New Albany he joined them, his wife having previously died. He brought his two sons with him, Alanson and Isaac, and arrived in time to be elected the first treasurer of Floyd county, which office he held at the time of his death. He did not live long after his arrival, his death occurring in 1823.

It was Joel who first formed the resolution to improve his fortunes in the Great West. This was in 1811. He was then a resident of New York city, having been there engaged in the grocery business for three or four years. "Family groceries," probably, as a business, did not prove as remunerative as he desired, and, forming a partnership with his brother-in-law, William Waring, they left New York city on the 8th of October, 1811, having made up their minds to settle in the then village of Cincinnati, in Ohio. Waring was a practical tanner and currier, and their object was to establish a tannery and to connect with the manufacture of leather that of boots and shoes. This party of emigrants consisted of William Waring and wife, his brother Harry (unmarried), four children, and Joel Scribner and wife, with their children—Harvey, William, Augustus, Lucy Maria, Mary Lucinda, Eliphalet, Julia Ann, and Phœbe. It was a long, tedious journey in those days, from New York city to Cincinnati, the journey being made by wagon, stage, and river, and soon after their arrival in the future Queen City the War of 1812 began and upset their calculations. The Warings went off to the war.

During the fall of 1812 Joel was joined by his younger brothers, Nathaniel and Abner, and in December, 1812, or January, 1813, they all started on an exploring expedition down the river, probably with a view of entering some land in the then wilds of Indiana Territory. Abner was the shrewd business man of the Scribner brothers, and was somewhat differently constituted from the rest of the family—"an odd sheep" in the flock. He was lame, club-footed; and in those pioneer days, when whisky flowed as freely as water and everybody drank more or less, Abner would occasionally imbibe a little of the ardent, but never drank to excess. His brothers were probably strictly temperate, as well as rigid members of the Presbyterian church. Abner was quick-witted, bold, pushing, quick in decision, and energetic and persistent in execution—a born leader among men. He inherited from his grandfather a propensity for milling, building mills, and looking up mill-sites. His

head was full of this business, and he built a number of mills before he died. No country was good for anything in his eye without plenty of mill-sites. Mills he considered the foundation of all public prosperity. There is no doubt whatever that when their boat reached the falls of the Ohio, Abner, looking down the long stretch of rushing water, exclaimed: "What a tremendous water-power! What a place for a mill!" and suggested that they land and find out who owned the land on the Indiana shore; for they did not wish to own any land in a slave State. They found no chance, even at this early date, to enter land near the Falls; it was already occupied for several miles. Clarke and his soldiers had taken the larger part of it, and John Paul had secured the remainder from the Grant to the foot of the knobs. If they went beyond the John Paul tract they would, as they supposed, lose any benefit to be derived by the water-power of the Falls; so they determined to try to purchase John Paul's interest. Eight thousand dollars was the price, as they ascertained by a visit to Colonel Paul, at Madison—a very large sum of money for those days, and the brothers were not wealthy at that time. They were all young and full of life and vigor, however, and they determined to risk purchasing it, Abner strongly advocating it and also the laying-out of a town on the purchase. Abner was always enthusiastic over the prospects of their new town. He seemed to believe that the "world would one day revolve around New Albany." He would expatiate on the great water-power for manufacturing purposes, and succeeded in making himself believe, and was at least partially successful in making many other people believe that New Albany (named after Albany, New York,) would become in time the largest interior city on the continent!

It must have been about this time that Abner secured the position of supercargo or consignee at New Orleans for his West India brother, Eliphalet. The latter was then at the height of his prosperity, and sent one of his ships to New Orleans with a cargo of sugar consigned to his brother Abner. In connection with this transaction and the establishment of New Albany, General Benjamin F. Scribner, now a resident of New Albany, a gallant Union soldier in the late war, and recently United States Consul at one of the seal islands of the Northwest, relates the following anecdote: General Scribner, happening in Washington one day to be introduced to General Dent (father-in-law of General Grant), Mr. Dent immediately inquired if he was related to Abner Scribner, of New Albany, and on being informed that General Scribner was Abner's son, General Dent went on to relate with a great deal of interest, that being when a young man a commission merchant in New Orleans, he met Abner Scribner at a certain hotel there, and the latter was desirous of disposing of a cargo of sugar, consigned to him by his brother Eliphalet, the ship containing the sugar having already entered the Mississippi river and approaching the harbor of New Orleans. Abner presented the manifests showing the amount of sugar on board, and succeeded in selling the entire cargo to General Dent for $20,000, receiving the cash in hand. With this money Abner came up and paid for the land they had purchased of John Paul. Through some unaccountable accident the cargo of sugar never reached the harbor of New Orleans, but went to the bottom of the Mississippi, the ship sinking just outside the harbor, and the cargo becoming a total loss to Mr. Dent, who had just paid for it. Not long afterwards Dent and Abner Scribner met in Louisville, when the former during the conversation remarked: "Abner, that was a bad thing for me—the purchase of that cargo of sugar before its arrival in the harbor." "Yes, Mr. Dent," replied Abner, "it was a bad thing for you, but a good thing for me." With this money the Scribners were enabled to pay for their land and to survey and open up for sale the lots of their new town.

Some years later, when their town was growing and the brothers were in a prosperous condition, an opportunity occurred by which they were enabled to reciprocate the kindness and generosity of their brother Eliphalet in furnishing the money to establish their town. A ship belonging to Eliphalet having (as before mentioned) sunk in mid-ocean, carrying down a valuable cargo, he was so embarrassed financially that he sent an agent to New Albany with a note of $20,000 to receive the endorsement of the brothers, which was given; but it is said that Eliphalet died before he entirely recovered from the loss.

In the new town the Scribners, of course, became very influential. Joel, the elder of the

three, and the only one who brought a family to this wilderness home, became the first postmaster, the first clerk of the new county, also auditor, and held various other offices. All the early records of the county commissioners for several years are in his handwriting, and are plainly written. He died of bilious fever in October, 1823, brought on, no doubt, by the malaria incident to the swampy condition of the new country, dying, therefore, a martyr to his undertaking. The house in which he lived is yet standing on Main street. He was a very pious man, a Presbyterian, and highly esteemed by his acquaintances. He was a quiet business man and a good counselor.

Joel and Nathaniel went back to New York to settle up their affairs in 1815, making the journey on horseback. On this occasion they brought back with them their sister Esther and Nathaniel's betrothed, Miss Elizabeth Edwards. They were married soon after their arrival here. Esther soon after married David M. Hale, of New Albany, subsequently a prominent man in all the affairs of the new town. Elizabeth Scribner was married to Mr. Wood in 1818, and the two brothers-in-law subsequently formed a partnership and went into business for a time in Vincennes. Dr. Ashel Clapp, also a prominent citizen of New Albany, married one of the Scribner sisters.

During the session of the Legislature at Corydon in the winter of 1818–19, Nathaniel Scribner and John K. Graham were sent by the people of New Albany to lobby for the establishment of a new county, and it was on this occasion that Nathaniel lost his life. His health had been somewhat impaired before starting on the trip, and as the weather was quite severe and the journey had to be made on horseback, its exposure and hardship were more than he was able to bear. On their return he was compelled to stop at the house of Richard Watson, two and a half miles east of New Albany, where he died in December, 1818.

Abner, the youngest and only remaining brother of the three founders of the town, was continually engaged in mill building until his death. He made a discovery, at one time, on Ottawa creek, Kentucky, of a beautiful fall of water. The water poured over a cliff of rocks at just the right height and volume to furnish a splendid power. The temptation was too great for Abner, and he purchased the site for a mill, intending to place his water wheel under the fall. He erected here a very fine brick mill, which cost him seventeen thousand dollars, a very large sum for those days; but Abner determined to have the finest mill in all the West, and so it was. When the mill was finished and ready for operations, it was found that the water did not strike the wheel at the exact angle desired, and a dam was constructed for the purpose of turning the current slightly to one side. The result was fatal to the project. The water sank, and the fall disappeared forever. The ground in this region being full of caves, the water probably found an opening into one of them, and disappeared. Thus the mill was a total loss. Abner died of yellow fever in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1827, where he had erected his last mill.

Thus it will be seen that the Scribner brothers did not live long after establishing their new town, but they lived long enough to stamp so thoroughly upon it their individuality that it remains to this day. They were public-spirited men, and were foremost in all benevolent and liberal enterprises for building up and bettering the community in which they lived. Their money, influence, and energy were freely spent in whatever contributed to the building up of their town and to the interest of its inhabitants; and their children stepped into their shoes when they were gone, and continued to work for the welfare of the city.

They had much to contend with in the establishment of their town, built as it was upon the borders of a slave State, and so exposed to the evil influences of slavery and the ignorance commonly begotten by that institution. Many of the people who came to the new town from the South were ignorant, and brought with them their superstitious notions and false ideas of life. These were hard to combat, and the Scribners, who were educated and came from the land of churches and Puritan ideas, labored hard to fill up their city with emigrants from New England, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and other Northern States; and their efforts were not without success. Hundreds of Eastern families, imbued with the spirit of freedom and enterprise, came to the new town; in fact, the New England element was continually and largely in the majority, and has always ruled the town and

city; the result is seen in a city of churches and schools, and the high moral and intellectual character of its citizens, and in the moral tone of the entire community. It will be seen that the Scribners first gave sixty lots in their new town for school purposes, and sixty for church purposes, besides establishing a permanent fund of five thousand dollars for schools. This shows the spirit with which they entered upon their work, and their efforts in this direction never flagged. It is not easy at this time to sum up in figures or words the amount of good accomplished in these energetic preliminary steps taken by the Scribners; but the general result is plainly visible to the stranger who may sojourn even for a few days in the now beautiful city.

EARLY SETTLEMENT, ETC.

At the time the Scribners purchased the site of New Albany, there were several squatters upon the land. John Aldrich, the hunter and trapper, had probably disappeared, but McGrew and the colored man who lived with him were on "McGrew's point;" old Mr. Trublood was living with a considerable family in a log hut on Falling run, and had a little log mill in the neighborhood of the present depot of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad; his son, Martin, and James Mitchell were occupying a cabin which stood on the site of the present Carpenter house, on Main street, and were running a ferry, though it is not likely that there was much business in that line at that time—an occasional hunter and Indian was to be ferried across. In addition to these, Elihu Marsh, a Jerseyman and a Baptist with a considerable family, had erected a cabin and squatted near Trublood's mill. These were probably all that were then occupying the original plat, but Jonathan Carson occupied a cabin further north, near the Shanty spring. The whole tract was covered with a dense forest, except in the immediate neighborhood of the cabins mentioned, where little clearings had been made.

The Scribner purchase comprised fractional sections two and three, "together with the sole right of ferriage across the river from said land." As soon as the purchase was made the brothers returned to Cincinnati and prepared to move their family and effects to their chosen home. On the 2d day of March, 1813, the first tree was cut by the Scribners by way of commencement in clearing a place for their cabin, to be occupied by Joel and his family, William Waring and family, and the two younger brothers of Joel Scribner as boarders. This particular spot was just above what is now Captain Samuel Montgomery's residence, on Main street (corner of Sixth and Main). Mr. William A. Scribner, who died April 16, 1868, wrote thus regarding this settlement:

> On the 2d day of May, just two months from the day on which the first tree was cut, the two families before mentioned, to wit, my father's and William Waring's, landed at the place now known as the Upper Ferry landing, and found this dwelling house of two months in building to be a double log cabin, with quite a wide hall between the two buildings, a large kitchen attached to one of the wings, as yet in an unfinished state, and although made of green logs just from the woods, we were of course compelled to occupy it in the condition it was in, make the best of it, and finish it up during the following summer.

The same writer says regarding the condition of the ground, etc.:

> The entire bottom was heavily timbered with poplar, birch, and sugar; and the surface of the ground thickly covered with spice-wood, green-briar, pawpaw, and other varieties of underbrush so thick that when the leaves were out one could not see a rod ahead.
>
> The first thing to be done was to procure a surveyor and commence the survey and platting of the town. I can hardly tell where the proprietors found the gentleman who had the honor of doing it, but his name was John K. Graham, and my first recollection of him is that he moved his family into a small cabin built after we came here, located some two or three hundred yards this side (west) of ours; and I soon became acquainted with him, as I often assisted him as chain-carrier. After some time he bought a tract of land some three or four miles north, and moved to it.

The plat of the future city made at this time by John K. Graham included but an insignificant portion of the present site. It extended east and west from Upper Fifth to Lower Fifth streets, and north and south as follows: From the river to Spring street for all that portion below Lower First street, and from the river to Oak street for all that portion above Lower First. This was the regular plat. In addition, however, tiers of out-lots were laid out from Spring and Lower Fifth street to the river and Lower Eighth street. Another tier of out-lots was laid out from Upper Fifth to the Grant line, running on that line from Oak street to the river. These out-lots averaged from one to one and a half acres in size. They were soon included in the plat of the town. From this small plat the city has grown in every direction, but principally east and north, though it has extended west down the river, its length

from east to west being now from two and a half to three miles. Its width is not so great, though the upper part of the city extends northward more than a mile from the Ohio.

As soon as the Scribners were ready for the sale of lots, they issued the following in the form of a poster or hand-bill :

"NEW ALBANY.

"This town is just laid out, with spacious streets, public squares, markets, etc. It is situated on the bank of the Ohio river, at the crossing place from Louisville to Vincennes, about two miles below the falls, in the Indiana Territory, and affords a beautiful and commodious harbor. The beauty of the prospect is not surpassed by any in the western country. The bank adjoining the river is high, and not subject to inundations. At the distance of six hundred and sixty feet back from the bank is a second rise of about twenty feet, from which there is an extensive view up and down the river. There is a sufficient number of excellent and never-failing springs for the supplying of any number of inhabitants.

"These advantages, together with that of the country around being dry and clear of any stagnant waters, being a sufficient distance below the Falls to avoid the fogs and any noxious exhalement arising therefrom in the warm season, and the winds generally blowing up the river at that time, are a sufficient reason to induce a belief of the healthfulness of the situation.

"The advantages New Albany has in point of trade are perhaps unrivaled by any town on the Ohio, as it is immediately below all the dangers which boats and ships are subject to in passing over the Falls, and is the only eligible situation for a depot for all the exports and imports of a great part of the territory, and may export and import while the river is low and the market good, as well as when the river is high.

"From the vast quantity of excellent ship-timber, the great abundance of iron ore within a few miles, and the facility with which hemp is raised, it is presumed this will be one of the best ports in the United States for the building of vessels as well as the loading of them. The erection of a saw-mill to go by steam is contemplated this fall, and a grist- and flour-mill next summer.

"Lots will be sold at auction on the first Tuesday and Wednesday in November next. The terms of payment will be one-fourth ready money, and the remainder in three annual installments, to be secured by deed of trust or otherwise; one-fourth part of each payment to be paid into the hands of trustees (to be chosen by the purchasers) until such payments shall amount to $5,000, the interest of which to be applied to the use of schools in the town for the use of its inhabitants forever.

"Manufactories of iron, cotton, hemp, wool, etc., are much wanted, as is all kinds of mechanism.

"THE PROPRIETORS.

"New Albany, July 8, 1813."

It will be seen by the above advertisement what inducement the Scribners were enabled to hold out to settlers in their town, and what their own ideas of its future was. The "sufficient number of excellent springs" proved more valuable than they probably then supposed. This spring water seems to lie underneath the entire city at a distance of twenty-five to thirty feet, and the water is pure and exhaustless. Without doubt, however, there were swamps and more or less malaria about New Albany, as in every new, uncleared, and uncultivated country. The Whitehill tract, now built over by beautiful residences and by business and manufacturing establishments, was at that time densely wooded and contained more or less swampy ground, which so remained for long years afterwards, to the great detriment of the health of the city. There were also spots of marshy ground to the north of the plat, some of which have not yet entirely disappeared. Like every other new place in the West, it was for many years an unhealthy town, but is now, and has been for years, perhaps as healthy a location as any on the river.

The circular, it will be noticed, sets forth the great advantages of the place as a trading point, and its brilliant prospects commercially. In this the proprietors did not exaggerate, and have not probably been greatly disappointed, as it grew rapidly into a manufacturing city, and still continues such; but the circular indicates that the proprietors supposed that New Albany would become headquarters for much of the river trade below, as well as a great shipping point for produce bound down the river, on account of being located below the falls. At the time the town was laid out but one steamboat, the "Orleans," had passed down the river, and although it was supposed the Ohio would become the great highway of commerce, it was also thought that the falls would be an insurmountable barrier, and that the commerce of the river would divide at this point, Louisville getting the up-river business, and New Albany all that below the falls. This beautiful air-castle, however, vanished with the completion of the Louisville and Portland canal, which passes around the falls, thus enabling the largest steamboats with their cargoes to pass in safety. The canal was not expected nor thought of when New Albany was laid out, hence there was much calculation on a great city that could never be realized.

The quantity and quality of ship-timber found on the Silver hills caused New Albany to become an important ship-building point, as will be seen in another chapter.

According to announcement the sale of lots

took place on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of the following November. The deed, however, for the land upon which the town was platted was not made to the Scribners by John Paul until October 13, 1813.

The following extracts are from the manuscript of William A. Scribner:

During the summer of 1813 they had a number of men hired to cut and clear the plat, build cabins, and grub undergrowth, especially on the streets, and the proprietors began the building of a steam saw-mill, and afterward connected a grist-mill with it. This mill was on the lot where the foundry of Lent, South & Shipman now stands.

[The Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis station has since occupied this site].

Of the other buildings, one among the first after the family residence was a large square cabin for a school-house on one of the four public squares of the town on each side of the intersection of State and Spring streets, not far from where the court-house now stands, which said building was also occupied frequently for a meeting-house uutil we could build a larger one.

The first public sale of lots in the town of New Albany took place on the 2d and 3d days of November, by which time there were several log-cabin residences along down Main street from the one we occupied, reaching as far down, perhaps, as Lower Second street, and in the course of the summer quite a number of families had moved in.

The first lot sold at the above-mentioned sale was to William B. Summers, and the deed appears by the records in the recorder's office to have been placed there November 15, 1813. It was lot number nine on Upper Main street, at the southeast corner of Upper Main and Pearl streets. Its size was sixty by one hundred and twenty feet, and the price paid for it was two hundred and fifty dollars, "lawful money of the United States." The lots next recorded are those of David Poor, six in number. These lots were located as follows: Lot two, on the northwest corner of State and Water streets; lot six, on the northeast corner of Water and Lower First streets; lot two, Lower Market street, north side from the alley to the corner of Lower First street; and lots two, four, and six, Lower First street, west side, from the Plummer property to the alley, between Main and Water streets. The price paid by Poor for these lots was seven hundred and twenty-five dollars. A considerable number of lots were disposed of at that time.

THE NEW ALBANY PIONEERS.

The following names appear among the earliest settlers of the town: Francis A. Hutcherson, from Kentucky, 1815; Stephen Seabrook and his two sons, 1814; Samuel Marsh, 1814; —— Hopson, 1812; —— McCleary, 1812; James Crook, 1815; John Jones, 1816; James McAfee, ——; James R., Henry B., and Pleasant S. Shields, 1817; David Hedden, 1817; Green H. Neil, 1817; Howell Wells, 1817; Matthew Robison, 1817; John Nicholson, 1810; Dr. Ashel Clapp, 1818; and John K. Graham. These are in addition to the Scribners, and those already mentioned. Of these, only David Hedden and Daniel Seabrook, one of the sons of Stephen Seabrook, are now living. The latter resides on Main street, and is a fine specimen of the early pioneers of New Albany. He has seen nearly a century on earth, but yet meets his friends with a cordial shake of the hand, a smile, and a cheerful "good-day." His step is remarkably firm for one of his age, his complexion clear, and eye bright, giving evidence of a well-spent life; but his speech gives evidence of age.

The following is clipped from the New Albany Ledger as some of the early recollections of Daniel Seabrook:

August 26, 1814, New Albany, then a village of six log houses, received three emigrants whom the villagers welcomed with the greatest cordiality. These were Stephen Seabrook, Daniel Seabrook, and Samuel Marsh, Sr. They came over the mountains from New Jersey to Pittsburg, where they took passage on a flat-boat for Cincinnati. At Cincinnati they purchased a small skiff, and in this they descended the Ohio to Louisville. Stephen and Daniel Seabrook came over the falls in the skiff to New Albany, while Mr. Marsh walked down on the Indiana side from Jeffersonville, then a village six years old.

The next day after their arrival, Mr. Marsh and the Messrs. Seabrook purchased property. Mr. Marsh purchased two lots on Water street, running from Broadway eastward to the alley; the Seabrooks purchased the lot on Main street now occupied by Mr. Daniel Seabrook, and lying between West Second and Broadway. Upon this lot they built a residence, and on it Daniel Seabrook has resided continuously for sixty-seven years.

When Mr. Seabrook arrived at New Albany, the village contained six log houses. The Scribners, the proprietors of the town, lived in a double cabin on the lot on Main street, between State and Pearl, now occupied by H. N. Devol's stove and tin-store. Work had been commenced that season on the present hotel building at the corner of Main and West First streets, by David Hale, which, when completed, was called "Hale's Tavern." This was the first frame house built in New Albany.

Mr. Seabrook worked at carpentering first, and afterward at boat-building. He worked upon the first steamboat built around the Falls of the Ohio. He prospered in his business, for he was industrious and frugal, and accumulated considerable property. He says the first post-office in New Albany was established in 1814, and was kept in a cabin at the southeast corner of Main and State streets.

Daniel Seabrook is now in the ninety-second year of his

age. He is quite feeble, but cheerful and happy. He has seen a large and prosperous city grow up from the wilderness.

The writer of this further interviewed Mr. Seabrook, and the following is the substance of what the veteran pioneer said regarding the early days of New Albany: The Seabrooks are from Monmouth county, New Jersey. Stephen and his two sons, Daniel and James, came here in 1814. James died in a few years after their arrival. The father bought a little property in the new town, and entered a quarter-section of land out on the Silver Hills, but did not stay long enough to become attached to the new country, and went back to his old home in New Jersey, where he staid until his death. His sons remained, but Daniel was soon left alone by the death of his brother. Daniel and James accompanied their father, on his return journey, as far as Cincinnati, the journey being made on foot. Here they separated forever, and the two boys walked back to New Albany, where they rented a log cabin of the Scribners for two dollars per month, in which they lived until they could erecta cabin on the lots they had purchased. They built a hewed-log cabin down on the flat near the end of Lower Third street, which he says was the first of the kind in the place. There were five or six round-log cabins on Main street at the time, mostly built by the Scribners, for the temporary accommodation of the incoming settlers.

Joel Scribner was then building a double log house nearly opposite the stone bank on Main street. A little log building had been erected on the rear end of the same lot, in which the Scribners kept the post-office. The High Street house was being built at that time by David M. Hale, who married into the Scribner family, and when finished was known as "Hale's Tavern." Another cabin stood on Main street, on the opposite side of the street from the Scribners, and a little further east. The man who lived in it kept a "doggery," and it was known as the "Lick." They were then engaged in cutting the timber out of Main street, and the stumps and logs were very thick, the latter being rolled to one side and piled upon either side of the roadway. Very little if any clearing had been done anywhere on the plat, except on Main street, and all the cabins on the plat stood on this street except a little one down by the river occupied by Stroud, the ferryman. The ferry landed about where the upper ferry now lands, and consisted of a scow propelled by oars. The Scribners afterward established a horse-ferry. It was constructed by fastening together two flat-boats or scows and laying a deck over both. They were placed far enough apart to admit a large wheel or propeller between them, in the center. This wheel was turned by horses working upon a tramp-wheel, such as was ordinarily used for grinding corn in those early days. John Nicholson, one of the earliest pioneers before mentioned, was the village wag. He could make more fun in the same space of time than any other man in the country. He happened on this ferry-boat one day, and finding on board a rather stolid-looking personage from some back county in Kentucky, he pretended that he was captain of the boat, and in conversation with the countryman ascertained that he was looking for something to do, and offered him the position of "bailer" on the ferry-boat. The man readily agreed for a stipulated price to occupy his time in bailing out the "captain's" leaky boat. The "captain" thereupon lifted the door or hatch that covered an opening between the two boats and set the young man to work with a pail to bail out the Ohio river. It is said the man worked some hours before he was made aware of the joke that had been played upon him.

Nicholson played a great many practical jokes, and was one of the queer chaps of the village. When at a certain party all the young men were taken suddenly ill, it was generally believed that Nicholson had placed a little croton oil in the whiskey bottle, though certainly nothing could be proven. He was an unmarried man for a good many years after he came to New Albany, but finally married at the age of forty. His wife had a hard time to get along, for John didn't believe in work; his constitution required an immense amount of rest. He could whittle store-boxes and tell stories with the best of them; kept a pack of hounds and several guns, and spent a great deal of time hunting, which, however, he never turned to any profit. His wife kept boarders down on the flat near the river. He came from Salt river, Kentucky, and was a stone-mason by trade, but seldom worked, remaining out in the woods often for several days at a time with his gun and dogs.

THE FIRST HOTEL.

Elihu Marsh, who had been here several years when Mr. Seabrook came, kept the first tavern in the new town, in a little log house on Main street, just east of the stone bank. Hale's tavern opened soon after.

In addition to the early settlers already named, Mr. Seabrook adds the following names: Elias Marsh, Mr. Genung, the blacksmith; Mr. Sproud, the ferryman; Henry Bogart, whose daughter, Mrs. Waring, yet resides in the city, and Benjamin Conner. Elias and Samuel Marsh were from Staten Island, and the former was the first blacksmith, and erected a hewed-log shop near where the Jeffersonville, Madison, & Indianapolis station now stands, in 1814, but before he could get fairly to work he contracted the fever and ague from the malaria of the swampy bottom near the river. An Indian doctor came along, from whom he was induced to take some medicine, of which he died in about an hour. This was probably the first death in the town. Genung was the next blacksmith, and is well remembered by all the older settlers. He was a man of family, and lived on the bluff overlooking the river about the end of Upper Fifth or Upper Sixth street. Some of his descendants are yet living here.

Benjamin Conner had a family and lived in a cabin just north of the first plat of the town. His son Thomas became connected with the ferry, and in time accumulated considerable property out of the business. This family has been connected with the ferry from that time to the present, the name "Thomas Conner," appearing on the steam ferry-boat now plying between New Albany and Portland.

When Mr. Seabrook first came to the town he engaged in making oars and poles for propelling skiffs and flat-boats on the river. Considerable trading was then done with New Orleans by means of flat-boats or scows; no other means of transportation for heavy freight had been brought into use so far down the river. Parties would load a flat-boat with pork, flour, whisky, and the products of the chase, and transport the cargo to New Orleans for sale. These boats would carry fifty to seventy-five tons. After disposing of their cargo and boat in New Orleans, they would return on foot or by stage, or perhaps purchase a horse or mule to ride home. Sometimes the boat could not be sold or traded to advantage, and in such cases it was often brought back up the river by means of the poles and oars that Mr. Seabrook made. There was on each side of the flat-boat a board about a foot wide, called a "running board," upon which the men would walk in "poling" the boat. The poles were eighteen feet long, with a ball on the end to place against the shoulder in pushing the craft in coming up the river. The poleman would go to the bow and, standing on the running-board, strike the bottom of the river with one end of his pole, placing the other against his shoulder, and walk toward the stern, thus shoving the boat forward. When the water was too deep for poling, a party would go ahead with a skiff, carrying a line, which would be made fast to a tree on shore as far ahead as possible, and thus the boat would be drawn forward by this line. In this and various other ways the boat was slowly and toilfully worked back from New Orleans to New Albany, the journey often occupying three months or more. By keeping the boat closely to the shore, the pole could generally be used. This flat-boating, however, did not continue many years before steamboats came into use and put an end, for the most part, to other neans of river transportation.

OTHER FIRST THINGS.

Mr. Seabrook thinks the first steamboat built here was the Ohio, constructed by Joseph McClarey for Captain Henry Shreve, in 1816. Roberts & Dehart built the second one the same year.

Paxson & Eastburn were about the first merchants, their store being on the corner of Main and Pearl streets.

The first brick house in the village was erected by Sproud, the ferryman, near the river. It was quite a small building, about fourteen feet square.

The Scribners built the first mill. It stood where the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis station now is.

Mr. Seabrook attended the first election held in the county. It was at Lewis' house, in the northern part of the township, and was a very exciting election, as the people were to decide whether they should have slavery in Indiana Territory. Everybody turned out at this election, Mr. Seabrook and several others going up in a

canoe, to which they attached horses, there being snow on the ground. It was an excellent substitute for a sleigh. (What Mr. Seabrook has to say about many other matters will be found in other chapters).

The first post-office stood on the lot on the southeast corner of State and Main streets, where Bently's office now is. In those early days they had but one mail a week, and that every Sunday morning, when it stopped here on the way to Vincennes from Louisville. When the roads were bad, and they were generally bad in the days before the country was cleared and bridges made, the mail was carried on horseback, the carrier having two horses, one of which he rode, and the mail was carried on the other, which he drove before him with a single line.

The Scribner double log cabin was located where Judge Houk now lives, on Main street above Sixth, near where Dr. Sloan resides.

The first well dug in New Albany was on the corner of Pearl and Main streets. It was long since filled up, as it was in the way of grading the street.

The first hatter in the town was Isaac Brooks, who located here prior to 1818. This was a considerable business in an early day, but hats after a time began to be manufactured so extensively and cheaply that small manufacturers had to go out of the business, and such a thing as a hatter's shop has not been known here for more than a quarter of a century.

Mr. Hedden thinks Genung (before mentioned) was the first blacksmith. His shop was on the northwest corner of Upper Main and Fourth streets.

THE FIRST CHILD.

It has been repeatedly asserted, orally and in print, that Mrs. Waring, daughter of Henry Bogert, one of the earliest settlers, was the first white child born in New Albany. This is a mistake according to the testimony of the lady herself, who is yet living, her dwelling being one of the oldest buildings in the city, and occupying the southwest corner of Lower First and Main streets. She says (if this be a matter of importance) that several children were born in the town before she was. Among them she mentions Maria Strong (now Vandeventer), who is living in Mobile, Alabama; also Nancy Marsh. Mrs. Vandeventer is about six weeks older than Mrs. Waring. The way the story became generally circulated was from a remark made by some one at Mrs. Waring's wedding, to the effect that she was the first white child born, reared, educated and married in the new town. This list of accomplishments was soon abbreviated in popular tradition to "born."

John Austin is said (as appears by a map of the county published in 1876) to have been the first white child born within the county limits. There is little doubt, however, that John Aldrich was the first, as is narrated elsewhere.

Harriet Scribner was born in New Albany in February, 1815, and was therefore among the first children born in the town.

Among the living pioneers, as before stated, is

DAVID HEDDEN,

who occupies a beautiful residence, one of the results of a long life of honest toil, upon the hill in the eastern part of the city. The house stands upon the spot where Epaphras Jones built his house, and around which he endeavored to build up the town of Providence. Mr. Hedden has given much valuable information regarding the early days of New Albany, which is incorporated in various historical chapters on this city. Among other items he states he had occasion in an early day to return to his old home in New Jersey, and set out for that place August 10, 1825, being compelled to make the trip by stage and river. Just before starting he met Abner Scribner on the street, and the latter informed him that he had an important message to send East. Abner was a little under the influence of liquor, and said in a confidential way: "Do you know that they have made great improvements in the East since we left there? They say now their land there is very rich—much ahead of ours. Why, you remember when we left that country the honey-bees had to get down on their knees to reach the buckwheat blossoms, but they say they cannot now reach them by standing on tip-toe!" With this important message for his eastern friends Abner limped solemnly away without a smile. Mr. Hadden always considered Abner a little wild, but very smart. Joel, he says, was a very excellent man, but thinks Nathaniel was the business man of the brothers. Harvey Scribner, a son of Joel, succeeded his father as postmaster of the village,

and Harvey was in turn succeeded by General Burnet. The latter received his title from his connection with the militia. He is still living in California.

TOWN PLAT—ALTERATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

It appears by the records that the first plat of New Albany was not placed on record for three years after the town was laid out, to wit: November 13, 1816. The record begins thus:

Plat of the town of New Albany, being plat of fractional sections numbered two and three, in township three, south of range six east; proved November 13, 1816.

Then follows the plat of the town, from which it appears that Water street is one hundred feet wide, extending along the river; the next street running parallel was called "High" street (now usually called Main), and is eighty feet wide; the next parallel street is Market (upon which are located the two long market-houses), also eighty feet wide; the next is Spring, eighty feet; the next Elm, sixty feet; and the next Oak, thirty feet. Of the streets running north and south, State extended through the center of the plat, while the streets below it (down the river) were called Lower First, Lower Second, etc.; and the streets above State were designated Upper First, Upper Second, Upper Third, and so on. Upper First and Upper Second are now generally known as Pearl and Bank streets.

The plat was first recorded in the records of Clarke county, to which this territory then belonged, and was sworn to before George Ross, justice of the peace. Subsequently the Scribners caused the following "alterations and explanations" to be added to this record:

Alterations and explanations by Joel Scribner, Nathaniel Scribner, and Abner Scribner, the original proprietors of the town of New Albany, agreeably to their original intentions on laying out said town, and not fully expressed and marked on the original plat, as first recorded.

All those lots which are designated by the word church written upon them, are to be appropriated to the support of the First Presbyterian church established in New Albany; and all those lots designated by the word school written upon them are appropriated for the support of a school for the use of the inhabitants of the town. The slip of ground or square on the bank of the river is reserved by the proprietors, their heirs, and assigns forever, the exclusive right of ferrying from Upper and Lower Water streets, between the boundaries of fractional section number two, of town three, south of range six east, which boundaries are agreeably to those in the license given by the court to John Paul. All the narrow spaces running through the blocks of lots are alleys, all of which are twenty feet wide. The four squares on the corners of Upper and Lower Spring streets and State streets, which are blank upon the original plat, are each one hundred and twenty feet square, and are designed for the benefit of the public in said town. JOEL SCRIBNER,

In behalf of the firm of J., N. & A. Scribner.

The lots marked "church" referred to above were No. 7, Lower Fifth street; No. 9, Lower Fourth; No. 40, State; No. 30, Upper First; No. 7, Upper Third; No. 13, Upper Third; No. 29, Upper Third; No. 26, Upper Spring; No. 7, Upper Fourth; No. 15, Upper Fourth; No. 35, Upper Elm; No. 35, Upper Spring; No. 30, Upper Fifth; and a whole square of ground between Lower Market and Spring streets, on Lower Third.

The lots marked "school" were two numbered twenty-eight and twenty-seven, on the Public Square, fronting on State street, and one numbered nineteen on Upper First street. In addition to the Public Square, upon which the county buildings now stand, a whole square was reserved on Lower Third street, between High and Market, and designated as "the Public Promenade and Parade Ground." This spot is still in use as a public park.

New Albany was very unhealthy for many years after it was laid out, on account of the surrounding marshy land and the thickets of underbrush and fallen logs, which dammed up the streams and made continual pools and lakes of stagnant water; especially was this the case on portions of the Whitehill tract.

NEW ALBANY IN 1819.

In 1817 this place had so far advanced in population that on January 1st of that year it was made a town, by act of the General Assembly. Dr. McMurtrie, in his Sketches of Louisville, published in 1819, thus speaks of it:

New Albany is situated opposite or rather below Portland, in the State of Indiana and county of Floyd, of which it is the seat of justice. The town was laid out by the Messrs. Scribner, who were the proprietors, in 1814. It is built upon the second bank of the river, from which it presents a very interesting appearance, many of the houses being whitened, and one belonging to Mr. Paxson, built of brick and designed with considerable taste, meeting the eye in a most conspicuous situation.* The bottom or first bank is rarely overflowed, and the one on which the town stands, being twenty feet higher, there hardly exists the possibility of its ever meeting that fate.

For some time after it was laid out New Albany, like other places in the neighborhood, increased but slowly, conflicting opinions and clashing interests retarding its growth.

*This house is yet standing, on the southwest corner of Pearl and Main streets, and belongs to A. M. Fitch, a relative by marriage of Charles Paxson.

The many natural advantages it possesses, however, have at length surmounted every difficulty, and its progress of late has been unequalled by any town on the Ohio of so modern a date. The good health generally enjoyed by the inhabitants (which I think is partly owing to the excellent water made use of, which is found in natural springs to the number of fifteen or twenty within the town plat, and which can anywhere be obtained at the depth of twenty-five feet), the great road from this State to Vincennes passing through it, and the quantity and quality of ship timber which abounds in the neighborhood, are the principal causes which have contributed to this advancement.

It contains at present one hundred and fifty dwelling houses, which are generally of wood, it being impossible to procure brick in quantities suited to the demand. The number of inhabitants amounts to one thousand, and from the influx of population occasioned by the demand for workmen at the ship-yards, etc., it must necessarily increase in a much greater ratio than heretofore. The only public work of any description that is worth notice, is the steam grist- and saw-mill, belonging to Messrs. Paxson & Smith. Three steamboats have been launched from the yards, and there are three more on the stocks. The inhabitants are all either Methodists or Presbyterians, the former having a meeting-house, and the latter have contracted for a church, which is to be built immediately. There is a free school in this place which has been partly supported by the interest of five thousand dollars, a donation from the original proprietors for that purpose; but increasing population requiring more extensive modes of education, other institutions are projected. Upon the whole, New Albany bids fair to be a wealthy and important town, as it is becoming a depot wherein the inhabitants of the interior of Indiana draw their supplies of dry goods and groceries, and, consequently, to which they send their produce in return.

In a foot-note the same writer says:

At a little distance from the town, issuing from under a stratum of greenstone, is a spring of water containing a large quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen, which inflames on being brought into contact with a candle; and if the spring be covered with a close box, furnished with a pipe and stop-cock so as to condense the gas, it continues to burn until it is purposely extinguished.

This was known as "the boiling spring," and for many years was considered as very valuable, whenever capital could be employed to develop it; but it disappointed all expectations. Dr. Ashel Clapp and others, about 1824, attempted by boring to find coal there. They went down about two hundred feet, but all attempts to utilize the spring failed and the gas long since disappeared.

It will be seen by the above extract that in six years the village had grown to be a place of one thousand people, and that ship-building was then the most important industry. Indeed, this business seemed to have given the village a start it might never have secured without the proximity of good ship-building timber. It also had "one brick house." Dr. McMurtrie no doubt overlooked the little fourteen-foot-square brick building down near the river—the first one built in the place. And he says nothing about the

TAVERNS OF THE PLACE

at that time; but as these are always important in the building up of a new town they must not be overlooked. There is little doubt that the first "place of entertainment" on the present site of New Albany was Mrs. Robinson's tavern, mentioned in our chapter on New Albany township, located in what is now the northern part of the city. It was there some time before the town was laid out, and served as a stopping place for the mail and for all travelers between Louisville and Vincennes. Just when it disappeared is not known.

The second tavern was that of Elihu Marsh, as before stated. This was, no doubt, the first tavern in the new town, and was opened in 1814, David M. Hale's tavern opening the same year.

Prior to the laying out of the town no license was probably exacted of these tavern keepers; but after the incorporation of the village and the formation of Floyd county in 1819, they were not only required to pay license, but compelled to enter into bond with security for the faithful performance of their duties, as the commissioners' records show.

Hale's tavern, on High street, was built of logs, but subsequently (in 1823) a frame addition was made. The house has been repaired and added to, and has been used as a tavern from that day to this. It is on the corner of Lower First and Main.

Seth Woodruff early opened a tavern on Main street. It was certainly there prior to 1819, for on May 18th of that year the following appears upon the commissioners' records:

Seth Woodruff, upon petition, was licensed to keep tavern in New Albany, on entering into a bond of $500, with William L. Hobson as security. The tavern is ordered to be taxed $20.

The records further show that, "May 19, 1819, Summers B. Gilman is licensed and permitted to keep tavern in the town of New Albany, for one year from the 27th day of March last." Mr. Gilman also gave a bond of $500 with Anderson and Elihu Marsh as sureties. His tax was also $20 a year. The same date "Paul Hoge is licensed to keep tavern in the town of New Albany for one year from the twenty-

fourth day of April last." The bond and tax were the same as in the other cases, and Henry Turner, Sr., was security. On the same date David M. Hale is licensed in the same manner, with Charles Paxson as security; and Hugh Ferguson was also licensed at the same time, with Sylvester Perry as security. Same date (May, 1819) Wyatt P. Tuley is licensed to keep tavern in New Albany, with Thomas Sinex and Paul Hoge as sureties. In November of the same year Jacob Miller is licensed to keep tavern on the Vincennes road, probably at or in the neighborhood of the present village of Mooresville. In 1820 John Lamb appears as a tavern-keeper, with Thomas Aborn and Enoch Townsend as sureties. Wyatt P. Tuley, Seth Woodruff, and David M. Hale continue to appear on the record as tavern-keepers for many years. Woodruff was probably longer in that business than any of his contemporaries. After 1820 the names of James Howard, William Drysdale, Adam Spidler, and others appear as tavern-keepers in New Albany.

Mr. Thomas Collins, who came to New Albany in 1827 and is yet a resident, says that in that year the taverns in active operation in the town were Hale's, on High street; the New Albany hotel, kept by Charles A. Clark on Main street, between Upper Third and Fourth streets; and the Swan, kept by Mrs. Marsh on the corner of Upper Fourth and Water streets. The Swan was a good-sized frame building, with double porches in the front (the style of nearly all the taverns of that day), and overlooking the river. It was pleasantly situated, was a very good house for the time, and commanded considerable patronage. The most conspicuous thing about it, perhaps, was the sign, upon which a large white swan was painted. Clark was at that time keeping the old Woodruff tavern. This was then the largest house in the town. It was a frame building, erected by Woodruff, was a popular place of resort, and became, in fact, the center of attraction for the town and country. The commissioners held their meetings here for several years; the first courts were held within its walls and all the county business transacted, as well as being continually open to the traveling public. Woodruff himself was one of the most prominent of the pioneers, as will be seen elsewhere. A portion of this building is yet standing. About 1832 the frame was moved back and a large brick building erected in front of it, which is yet standing, though no longer used as a hotel. More interesting reminiscences of the early days of New Albany are centered around this spot than any other in the city. The taverns kept pace with the city in improvement until they became "hotels," and at present there are several good ones in the city.

MILLS

were probably of even more importance in the building up of the new town than taverns, and the erection of a mill was among the first considerations of the proprietors. Abner Scribner was especially anxious for a mill, even before the cabins were erected; but a first-class mill, such as the Scribners desired, could not be put in operation, notwithstanding all the advantages of the place, without great labor and no little expense.

Mr. Trublood's little mill on Falling run answered the purpose for a time, and was the first on the town plat.

Mills had been erected at the falls and were within easy access of the people of New Albany; but the Scribners determined that their people should go to no other place to mill. Trublood's mill was a primitive affair, the buhrs being manufactured of native "nigger-heads," and was in operation but a few months in the year, owing either to high water, which would wash away the dam, or to drouth, which would almost dry up the stream.

The first two mills erected by the Scribners were failures. Mr. Daniel Seabrook tells about these mills. It seems that a man named Parker came along soon after the town was laid out, represented himself as a mill-wright, and proposed to build a steam-mill, engine and all, for the Scribners if they would furnish the money. He succeeded in persuading them that he understood his business, and they put him to work. He first visited a primitive foundry, then located somewhere on Salt river, Kentucky, where he succeeded in getting cast an iron cylinder and several heating tubes, both the cylinder and pipes being cast in two pieces. The pieces were brought over to New Albany and put together, but when done it was found that they did not fit, a large crack appearing in the joints. This crack Parker filled with lead, thus making the pieces

tight. His next move was to manufacture a wooden boiler. Parker employed Daniel Seabrook and his (Seabrook's) brother-in-law, Samuel Marsh, to make this boiler, which they did out of hewed timber ten inches wide and eight inches thick. These men were ship-carpenters and succeeded in getting the boiler water-tight. It was bolted together and strongly hooped. Into this the flues, before mentioned, were placed, they being about twenty inches in diameter. When the engine was finished, ready for operation, a fire was built, and as soon as the flues became heated the lead that filled the cracks melted and ran out, and the machine which had cost so much time, labor, and money, was a complete failure.

Not discouraged with this, however, the Scribners immediately discharged Parker and went to Pittsburgh, then the nearest point where steamboilers were manufactured, and purchased a small engine. This was about 1815. They erected a little mill structure on the spot where the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis depot now stands, into which they placed one small set of buhrs and two saws for sawing lumber. But this was before the days of steamboats or steamboat building at New Albany; the mill had little to do in the way of grinding, and the mills at the falls doing so much better work, this mill also proved a failure. Mr. Seabrook says it only ran a few months, when it was abandoned and the building was occupied most of the time as a "roosting-place" for hogs. The saw-mill part was run occasionally, and when it burnt down some years later, a large pile of logs was left on the ground to rot.

This was the commencement of the milling business in New Albany, a branch of industry which has attained to large proportions, as will be seen by reference to another chapter of this work.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There was no road through the first plat of New Albany when it was made; the highway was the river. The road from the falls to Vincennes passed some distance north of the town. This road first followed up the old Indian trail —or, in fact, the trail was the only road through the country for many years prior to the beginning of the present century. When settlers began to gather about Trublood's mill and the spring there, the road deflected from the old trail so as to accommodate this settlement, and in a short time that portion of the old trail between Clarksville and the Gut ford was almost entirely abandoned, the travel going by way of Robinson's tavern, from which the road passed north and again joined the trail within New Albany township, not far from the foot of the knobs. After New Albany was laid out this road branched into the town and thus became the first outlet for those in the village, except by river.

A road from Oatman's ferry, which was located a short distance below New Albany, was also one of the first made.

The following, from the records of the commissioners, dated May 17, 1819, shows what roads were earliest established in the county, and the names of a few prominent pioneers in connection with them:

ORDERED, that Jacob Bence be appointed supervisor of the following roads, to wit: Beginning on the road at Newman's ferry, on the river Ohio, running to Corydon, and continuing on as far as the county line, and so much of the road lying in said county as runs from George Clark's to the Grassy valley, in Harrison county. And all the lands in Franklin township, lying under the knobs and south of the road leading from Newman's ferry to Corydon, over the knobs, including Thomas Smith and William Bailey, north of said road, do assist him in keeping the same in repair.

ORDERED, That Michael Swartz be appointed supervisor of so much of the road leading from Oatman's ferry to Vincennes as lies in Franklin township, and the hands living on Big Indian creek are required to assist him in keeping the same in repair.

Anderson Long was, in like manner, appointed supervisor of so much of the road leading from Oatman's ferry to Corydon as lies in Floyd county, beginning at the forks of the road on the top of the knobs. John Merriwether was appointed supervisor of so much of the road beginning on the Oatman road and leading to Greenville as lies in Franklin township. Samuel Miller was appointed supervisor of so much of the road beginning at Oatman's ferry and leading to Vincennes as lies in New Albany township. William L. Hobson was appointed supervisor of the road leading from New Albany to and intersecting the State road at Jacob Miller's, or so much thereof as lies in New Albany township. John Scott was appointed supervisor of so much of the State road leading from Gut ford, on Silver creek, to Jacob Miller's as lies in New Albany township. David Edwards was appointed supervisor of "all that part of the road lead-

ing from New Albany that intersects the State road at Jacob Miller's and within Greenville township; and also all that part of the State road beginning at the line dividing the township of New Albany and Greenville east of the knobs, continuing on said road west to the line that divides ranges Five and Six west of said Miller's." Jacob Frederick was appointed supervisor "of all that part of the State road beginning at the line dividing ranges Five and Six, and continuing west to the line that divides the counties of Floyd and Harrison." John Lopp was made supervisor "of all that part of the road leading from Oatman's ferry to Engleman's mill and through Lopp's land, beginning at the line dividing the townships of Greenville and Franklin, on said road, extending westwardly to the line dividing Harrison and Floyd counties." Maurice Morris was appointed supervisor "of all that part of the State road in Floyd county west of Greenville, and also all that part of the road leading from Samuel Kendall's to Salem."

Following is a report made by Josiah Akin and the other commissioners appointed to view a route for a new road leading out of New Albany, made to the county commissioners at their session in August, 1819:

Floyd county, State of Indiana.

We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Board of Commissioners at their May term, held in New Albany, in order to view and make way for a Public road to be opened on a route from said Town to John Lopp's—to comply with said order we viewed and reviewed said route, and do report that we have marked by Blazes and chops the way as followeth, viz: Beginning at the corner of Joel Scribner's post-and-rail fence, at the lower end of High street, New Albany, and running thence on the west side of the line of the outlots of said Town, on a direction to the Boiling Spring on Falling Run; thence with a road laid out by Joel Scribner crossing the Knobs; thence as near to the straight line as possible to Isaac Lamb's, running through his improvement by consent; thence on a direction to said Lopp's, running through an improvement of D. H. Allison by consent. We are of the opinion the opening and establishing that as a Public Highway would be of Public utility.

JAMES MCCUTCHAN,
JOSIAH AKIN,
JONATHAN SLYTHE.

ORDERED, That Josiah Akin be allowed one dollar for one day's service rendered in viewing a route for a road to be opened from New Albany to John Lopp's.

It appears that David M. Hale was appointed supervisor to open so much of the above-mentioned road as lies in New Albany township; Asa Smith, supervisor to open that part lying in Franklin township; and David H. Allison, supervisor to open that part lying in Greenville township.

In 1820 commissioners were appointed to view and lay out the line for a portion of the State road from New Albany to Hindoostan Field. The commissioners were: F. Shotts, John G. Clendenin, and John Eastburn; and there the report was filed with the commissioners September 27, 1820.

In November, 1822, the report of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to view and mark out the route for the New Albany and Vincennes road, appears on record. The commissioners were: John McDonald and John G. Clendenin. Several changes were early made in the road before it was finally located and fixed as it now stands. Prior to the laying out of New Albany it followed the Indian trail from Clarksville; after that it passed through New Albany, and thence up through the woods to the trail again, as before stated. Subsequently it was laid out further west, and passed over the knobs before striking the old trail; and for many years this was the customary route of travel between New Albany and Vincennes. This is now known as the "old State road," and has been partly abandoned, though portions of it still remain. The new road now used was opened about 1832. It was macadamized and made a toll road, costing a great deal of money. The section over the knobs alone is said to have cost $100,000. It is still a toll road. The old State road is the one mentioned in the above extract as being laid out by McDonald and Clendenin in 1822.

The present excellent macadamized toll road from New Albany to Corydon was surveyed and established in 1823; the commissioners appointed by the Legislature being Levi Long, D. O. Lane, and William Boon. A most excellent and substantial stone-arched bridge spans Falling run on this road. This little stream has here cut a very deep channel, requiring an arch and bridge of unusual height. Money was appropriated for building this bridge in 1828, and also for building two other bridges across the same stream; one on the new State road, then in course of construction from New Albany to Vincennes, and one on the old State road before mentioned. These bridges were generally completed within the next five years.

The above-named were the first roads located in the county, and gave New Albany abundant outlet to the interior. The roads in the county will compare favorably with any in the State. Mr. Cottom, in his work on the interests of New Albany, thus writes regarding the turnpikes:

While New Albany is well provided with river navigation, her citizens have not been unmindful of their connections with such portions of the interior as are inaccessible by river or rail. With a liberal enterprise that has always been a characteristic of our wide-awake people, they have provided excellent turnpikes in several directions, that give the citizens of the county and neighboring towns facilities for reaching the city, and afford splendid drives for those having leisure and inclination to take advantage of these well-paved roads. More turnpikes are needed, but these will doubtless be provided in due time, as there is a willingness manifested on all sides to engage liberally in such public enterprises as making good macadamized roads; and the law of the State is very favorable to such improvements, providing that the lands benefited by them shall be especially taxed to aid in their construction.

Regarding the great railroad bridge connecting the two cities of New Albany and Louisville, the same writer says:

New Albany is united to Louisville by the magnificent iron bridge that spans the Ohio river at the Falls. Trains cross this bridge from New Albany and Louisville, on the Louisville & New Albany railroad, every hour in both directions, and so great is the travel by this route between the two cities that it will be but a short time until the trains are run every half hour, and perhaps oftener.

The Ohio river bridge is probably the finest structure of the kind in America, and was built at a cost of over two millions of dollars. Another bridge is projected to span the Ohio between the east end of New Albany and the west end of Louisville, and there is little doubt that this bridge will be opened for travel in a few years. It is contemplated to give tracks for steam cars, street railroad, vehicles, and footmen. The two bridges will virtually make New Albany and Louisville one city in interest, if not in identity.

The above was written in 1873, and now (October, 1881) the corner-stone of the new bridge has just been laid with imposing ceremonies. There were some six or eight thousand people present to witness the ceremony, which commenced at 3 P. M., October 29th.

Colonel Bennett H. Young, president of the bridge company, delivered the introductory, after which Charles W. Cottom, city editor of the Ledger, was introduced, and delivered the inaugural address, which was followed by the laying of the corner-stone by the Masonic Grand Lodge of Indiana, Right Worthy Grand Master Calvin W. Prather, of Jeffersonville, conducting the ceremony. Lieutenant Governor Hanna, of Indiana; Hon. Henry Watterson, of the Courier-Journal; Colonel R. M. Kelley, of the Louisville Commercial; General James A. Ekin, of Jeffersonville; Mr. N. T. DePauw and Hon. J. J. Brown, of New Albany, and Hon. G. W. Marr, of Louisville, followed with brief addresses.

THE JONES TRACT.

Epaphras Jones was one of the most eccentric, perhaps, of the early pioneers of New Albany. As before stated he, by virtue of being one of General George Rogers Clarke's soldiers, owned one hundred acres of land joining the Whitehill tract on the east and bounded on the south by the river. This eccentric person attempted to build up a town in opposition to New Albany, calling the place Providence. Of this "neck of woods," including also the Whitehill tract, Mr. Thomas Collins thus writes:

At that time (1822) the town limits were Upper and Lower Fifth streets for the eastern and western boundary, with the river on the south and Oak street on the north. The adjacent grounds were fields for farming purposes or forest.

The State of Virginia, just before the cession of the land belonging to her and known as the Northwestern Territory, by Legislative enactment made a donation of the lands commencing near what is now Upper Ninth street, on the river bank, and running north to a short distance beyond what is known as the Muddy fork of Silver creek, thence north of east through Clarke county, to within a short distance of the Scott county line, thence south to the river, to General George Rogers Clarke and the soldiers of his command. A considerable portion of these lands remained in a wild state until within the last few years. The one hundred-acre tract immediately outside the town limits, originally belonging to Epaphras Jones, was covered heavily with timber, some of the trees measuring from five to seven feet in diameter. This forest in later years afforded delightful promenade grounds and conveniences for public gatherings of all kinds. In these woods, and within the two squares above and below Eleventh street on Main, the Whigs had their barbecue in 1840, just prior to the election of General Harrison to the Presidency. In 1842-43 the clearing of the land began, and in 1844 Hon. Benjamin Hardin, of Kentucky, made the last political speech upon these grounds and under these grand old trees. The entire one hundred acres, and perhaps four times as much more adjoining on the two sides, are now a part of the city.

The spot upon which the barbecue was held is now the site of some of the finest residences of the city, and the DePauw American Glass Works now covers the ground upon which Ben Hardin made his speech. On the grounds on that occasion were George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Courier Journal; Charles N. Thurston and William P. Thomasson, both popular lawyers of the Louisville bar, and many other celebrities. This was in 1844, during the contest between Henry Clay and James K. Polk for the Presidency, in which Mr. Polk was the successful candidate. The canvass of 1840 inaugurated the thorough organization and drilling of parties, the public processions and gorgeous displays that have since continued to be the prominent features of both parties during the canvass prior to a Presidential election. The organization of parties by the foundation of clubs in

wards and townships was then first adopted; and the first club of which the writer of this had any knowledge was formed in this city and called the "Tippecanoe Club," in honor of the battle of Tippecanoe and of General Harrison and his comrades. Within three months from the time of its organization there were clubs to be found in every county in this State and in most of the States of the Union.

Epaphras Jones built his house toward the northern end of his hundred-acre tract, upon the hill overlooking the river and a vast scope of level country in every direction. Such is the view at present; but when Epaphras Jones flourished here, the view was much obstructed by forest trees in almost all directions. It was a beautiful spot, however, upon which to build a house, being a little south of where Graham's nursery now stands and west of Vincennes street.

David Hedden's house, as before mentioned, stands upon the spot. Jones' house was a long, low frame building. Fortunately, just before its removal for the purpose of erecting the present fine and commodious residence, one of Mr. Hedden's daughters made a drawing of the old Jones mansion, which the family have carefully preserved. It is a long, story-and-a-half frame. It was first boarded up and down, then subsequently weather-boarded over this; some fine old forest trees stood in front of it. Jones had been a drummer-boy in the army of Washington during the Revolutionary war, and in fact possessed a good deal of military spirit, having been connected with the army many years, and was with General Clarke in his Vincennes expedition. For this last service he received the land, and settling here he called the place Providence because he felt himself providentially cast on this spot. He was eccentric on the subject of religion; considered the Indians as the lost tribes spoken of in the Bible, and consequently almost worshiped them. He regarded them as far in advance of the white race in many things. After his retirement from the army and settlement here, he appeared as a "gentleman of the old school"—that is, he was quite dressy, wore a blue coat with bright metal buttons, gaiters and knee-buckles, powdered wig, ruffled shirt-front, cockade, cane, etc., etc. He had been a traveler in Europe and nearly every part of the world, was well educated, a good conversationalist, polite, genial, good-hearted, religious, and in every way, barring a few eccentricities, a companionable and superior gentleman. He was born in New England—one authority says in Rhode Island and another Connecticut—and was twice married, bringing his first wife from New England, who died here. He subsequently married Miss Ann Silliman, of this place. He was very energetic, fussy, and full of business. He proposed building up a town in opposition to New Albany, and considered that, being nearer to Louisville, he had a better prospect of making his town a respectable suburb of that city than had New Albany, then a little village a mile or more below his residence. But he had the Scribners to work against, and the opposition was too formidable; his town never grew to be anything, hardly a petty hamlet. He was nervous over the progress of New Albany, and used to walk down to that village every morning, ostensibly for a morning walk, but really to see how much New Albany had grown during the night! He cleared a road through the woods from his house to the river and established a ferry, which, Mr. Hedden says, amounted to no more than a skiff for carrying passengers. He tried hard to make his ferry a success, however, hoping to get people and freight from Louisville in the way of crossing there, instead of at New Albany. He also, after a time, built a warehouse on the river and a sort of landing called Jones' Landing; and a little later induced some one to erect a saw-mill near by, which, however, did not prove a permanent success. In order more effectually to cut off New Albany, he secured the right of way through lands to the north of his tract, and attempted to build a road from his ferry to intersect the State road or Indian trail in the northern part of the township. The whole country was then densely and heavily wooded, and this was no small undertaking; but he put hands at work cutting the trees down even with the surface of the ground, and making a broad track through the forest for a distance of two miles from the river. He was compelled to give up this project, however—probably it was two expensive. It never became a road, but Vincennes street, of the present New Albany, occupies the line of this old road, and his ferry was at the foot of that street. He had his town regularly surveyed and platted, and some of the streets graded. He succeeded in selling a few lots and gathering a few settlers around him; but after a time, when New Albany

began to grow more rapidly, he gave up this scheme of building a town.

Later in life Mr. Jones undertook the production of silk from silk worms, but death overtook him before he was enabled to make this a success. He was buried on his own ground, and the place was subsequently known as "Jones' Graveyard," at the upper end of Market street. He talked on religious subjects a great deal for a few years prior to his death, and would get much excited over the subject of the "New Jerusalem."

THE WHITEHILL TRACT.

During the days of his struggles to build up a town, the Whitehill tract was lying a desolate waste, full of frog-ponds and malaria, between his residence and New Albany. Whitehill never occupied the land, and died somewhere in the East. The property was held by his heirs and continued to increase in value as New Albany grew, until the town began to grow around it, when it was cut up into lots and sold. This was between 1830 and 1840. It was conveyed by an agent of the Whitehill heirs named McBeth, and most of it was purchased at first by Judge Charles Dewey, of Charlestown (then State supreme judge), Mason C. Fitch, and Elias Ayres. They subdivided it into smaller tracts and lots to suit purchasers, and the ground, as well as that of Jones, was long since swallowed up by the city.

NEW ALBANY IN 1849.

The following is from the Indiana Gazetteer, published in 1849, and gives a picture of New Albany at that date:

New Albany, either the first or second town as to population in the State, and the seat of justice for Floyd county, is beautifully situated on the Ohio, two miles below the falls, in latitude thirty-eight degrees eighteen minutes north, and longitude eight degrees forty-nine minutes west. It was laid out in the summer of 1813, with wide streets running nearly east and west parallel with the river, and others crossing them at right angles, the most of which have been well macadamized and the sidewalks paved. In 1834 the population of New Albany was estimated at two thousand five hundred; in 1840 it was four thousand two hundred and twenty-six; and at this time is over seven thousand. The number of houses is about twelve hundred, of which one-fourth are brick. Steamboat building and repairing is carried on to a large extent there, and in the different kinds of mechanical business connected with it, about five hundred hands are constantly employed. There are in the city three iron foundries and machine shops on a large scale, for the manufacture of steam engines and machinery; one brass foundry; one patent bagging factory for the manufacture of hempen cloths, which cost fifty thousand dollars; and a marine railway, which cost forty thousand dollars. There are also two printing offices, a branch of the State bank, about one hundred and twenty stores and groceries; two Methodist, two Presbyterian, one Christian, one Episcopalian, one Lutheran, and three Baptist churches; and the means to facilitate the instruction of the young and the communication of knowledge are highly creditable to the public spirit and liberality of the citizens. Anderson's Collegiate Institute, chartered by the Legislature; the Old-school Presbyterian Theological seminary; two large district school buildings, erected at the public expense at a cost twelve thousand dollars; a city school endowed by the original proprietors, and a large number of private schools, are in operation, and all generally well conducted. The railroad to Salem, and intended to be carried still further, will soon add largely to the business and prosperity of New Albany. The enterprise, industry, morality, and public spirit which have heretofore contributed so much to its growth, will not fail to carry it onward hereafter.

The following extract is from C. W. Cottom's pamphlet:

In 1814 a large number of families removed to New Albany, and from that time forward, notwithstanding the nearness of Louisville and the start that town had gained in population and business, the contiguity of Jeffersonville and Shippingport, and the laying-off and settlement of Portland on the opposite side of the Ohio, with the active competition those towns offered, New Albany had a steady and substantial, though not rapid, growth.

July 14, 1839, New Albany was incorporated as a city, P. M. Dorsey being the first mayor, Henry Collins the first recorder, Hon. John S. Davis the first city clerk, Edward Brown, Sr., the first treasurer, David Wilkinson the first collector of taxes and city marshal. Of these officials Hon. John S. Davis only survives, and has risen from the position of city clerk to be one of the first lawyers in the State.

The first councilmen elected in 1839 were Patrick Crowlay, James Collins, Israel C. Crane, Edward Brown, Hezekiah Beeler, Samuel M. Bolin, Henry W. Smith, Randall Crawford, Absalom Cox, William Underhill, Preston F. Tuley, and E. W. Benton. Of these Hezekiah Beeler is the sole survivor.

The valuation of the property of the city for taxation in 1836 was $1,760,735, and the rate of taxation sixty-five cents on the $100 of valuation. The population was four thousand two hundred. At this time New Albany was famous, as at present, for the healthfulness of her situation, and began to grow more rapidly, many important establishments in mechanics and manufactures, steamboat building, and mercantile interests having sprung up. In 1839 an eminent citizen of Boston visited the town and wrote back to the leading newspaper of that city as follows: "The scenery from the hills surrounding this charming town is beautiful and grand beyond description, and cannot fail to entrance and enrapture the traveler. The wide expanse of country, the sparkling *La Belle Riviere*, winding tortuously on its course from a point ten miles distant up the stream, to an equal distance below the city; the falls, with their never-ceasing yet musical roar; Jeffersonville and Louisville at their head; broad fields crowned with the glories of a golden harvest, and forests wreathed in carmine-tinted and yellow and green foliage; the Silver hills stretching away to the northeast, and intervening slopes and fields, and densely wooded glens, with the river hills towering from four to six hundred feet skyward to the west, form a view of grandeur and beauty such as is nowhere else to be witnessed and enjoyed in Indiana."

In 1850 the population of the city had increased to eight thousand one hundred and eighty-one, and the increase in the material interests of the city was proportionately advanced; in 1860 the population was twelve thousand.

THE STATUS.

At the present time (1882) the population of the city is about eighteen thousand. The following extract regarding New Albany is from a directory of the city published in 1868:

The city is situated at the foot of the Falls upon a high bench above the overflow, except by extreme high water, such as that in 1832. At that time that portion upon the immediate bank of the river was inundated, but all the rest, forming the greater portion of the city, was then and always will be free from overflow. At the lower end of Main street a spur of the knobs overlooks the city and surrounding country, and would furnish a site for waterworks of unsurpassed utility and general fitness. * * * * *

New Albany being at the foot of the Falls, it was early seen that she possessed some natural advantages, in respect to trade on the river below, which could not be held by her proud sister at the head of the Falls and on the other side of the river; and, notwithstanding the many disadvantages incident to her close proximity to that wealthy and powerful city, whose shadow chilled and perhaps stunted her growth for a time, she has gradually grown apace, gained strength, and developed her proportions. As a shipping point the advantages of New Albany have long been acknowledged, and since the completion of the New Albany & Salem railroad to Michigan City, that branch of business has greatly increased.

INCORPORATED AS A CITY.

The following is an extract from the Act to incorporate the city of New Albany, and to repeal all laws in force incorporating the town of New Albany, approved February 14, 1839:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That so much of the county of Floyd as lies within the following boundaries, to wit: "Beginning on the Ohio river at the mouth of Falling Run creek, thence up the centre of the channel of said creek to the bridge at the Boiling spring; thence in a right line to the southwest corner of the Griffin tract; thence with the west line of said tract to the northwest corner thereof; thence with the north line of said tract to the northeast corner thereof; thence in a right line through Leonard's spring on the Shilby tract, and onwards until it meets with the produced line of Jones' clay turnpike; thence southerly along said produced line and the middle of said clay turnpike, to the Ohio river, and thence with said river to the place of beginning, extending across said river as far as the jurisdiction of said State extends, and the persons residing within said boundaries, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name and title of the city of New Albany, and by that name may have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended against, at law and in equity, in all courts and places, and in all matters whatsoever, contract and be contracted with."

The above boundaries have been changed and extended to meet the requirements of the growth of the city. Changes were made January 26, 1847; February 14, 1853; February 6, 1854; March 7, 1854; September 4, 1854, and July 22, 1867.

CITY OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the officers chosen by the people of New Albany to administer its affairs and execute its laws, from the time it was incorporated as a city until the present:

MAYORS.

P. M. Dorsey	1839-40
Shepard Whitman	1840-43
Silas Overturf	1843-44
James Collins	1844
William Clark	1844-47
William M. Wier	1847-49, 1850-52
John R. Franklin	1852-53, 1859-63
Joseph A. Moffatt	1853-55
Jonathan D. Kelso	1855-56
Franklin Warren	1856-59
Dumer M. Hooper	1863-65
William L. Sanderson	1865-68
William Hart	1868-71
Thomas Kunkle	1871-74
William B. Richardson	1874-75-77
Solomon Malbon	1877-79
Bela C. Kent	1879-81

COUNCILMEN.

FIRST WARD.

Patrick Crowley	1839-40
James Collins	1839-40, 1855-56
E. W. Benton	1839-40
Leonee Hoover	1840-45
William C. Conner	1841-42
G. C. Shively	1842-43
John Austin	1842-43
John Miller	1842-43
Thomas Sinex	1843-46
James E. Sage	1843-44
George Gresham	1844-48
Oliver Cassell	1845-47
Thomas Conner	1846-47
William Clark	1847-48
Peleg Fiske	1847-48
A. P. Willard	1848-49
Alexander McCartney	1848-49
Isaac Hunt	1849-50
James B. Russell	1849-50
Martin H. Ruter	1849-50
James C. Mordy	1850-53
James Montgomery	1850-51
I. P. Smith	1850-51
H. R. Mathias	1851-52
Blaine Marshall	1851-52
Apollos Cassell	1852-53
Stewart Sanford	1852-54, 1856-58
Charles Van Dusen	1853-54
Hiram Wilson	1854-55
V. A. Pepin	1855-56
J. B. Powell	1855-56
L. G. Mathews	1857-58
Benjamin Lockwood	1858-60
John McCulloch	1862-64
Daniel Sittason	1862-65

E. M. Hubbert....1865-67
Christopher Fox....1867-69
John S. Davis....1869-77
Henry Wagner....1869
James Pierce....1869
George Beck....1872-74, 1877-79
M. M. Hurley....1874-76
George F. Penn....1876-80
A. J. Kistler....1879-81

SECOND WARD.

Israel Crane....1839-40
Edward Brown....1839-40
Hezekiah Beeler....1839-40
P. C. Smith....1840-42
James Brooks....1840-41
Silas Overturf....1840-41
Jacob Loughmiller....1841-42
William M. Wier....1841-45
David Hedden....1842-45
John P. Frank....1843-44
H. M. Dowling....1844-45
P. M. Wilcox....1845-47
Stephen Beers....1845-46
V. A. Pepin....1846-47-1852-53
John S. McDonald....1847-48-49-50, 1852-53
John Loughmiller....1847-48
P. M. Kent....1847-48
Samuel H. Owen....1848-50
Alfred S. Rager....1848-49
Oliver Dufour....1849-50
John S. Davis....1850-52
Francis Jennings....1850-51
George V. Howk....1851-52, 1853-54; 1856-57, 1859-63
Henry Turner....1851-52
William S. Culbertson....1851-52
Bela C. Kent....1853-54, 1856-57
Adam Knapp....1854-55
George Gresham....1855-56-57-59
David Crane....1855-56-57-59
John Renshaw....1859-61, 1863-65, 1869
John H. Lee....1861-65
G. C. Carmon....1865-69
Prof. James Brown....1867-69
Edward Ford....1871-73
Edward M. Hubbert....1872-76
Sherman Frisbie....1873-75
Emery L. Ford....1874-76
H. A. Gifford....1875-77
Jacob Hangary....1876-78
William Dunbar....1877-81
Frank Dishman....1878-80
Louis Vetnia....1881-
William Dunbar....1881-

THIRD WARD.

Samuel M. Bolin....1839-40
Henry W. Smith....1839-40
Randall Crawford....1839-40
Peleg Fiske....1840-41
Henry Rogart....1840-42
William L. Sanderson....1840-42
Thomas Danforth....1841-42
J. M. Morrison....1842-43
John Sloan....1842-43
John C. Conner....1842-43
John G. Hoff....1843-45
Abram Case....1843-48
Benjamin Gonzalles....1843-44
N. H. Cobb....1844-46-47-49
William Plumer....1845-48-49-50
Jacob Hise....1846-47
George H. Harrison....1848-49
James Brooks....1849-50
John K. Woodward....1849-50, 1852-53
George V. Hawk....1850-51
John McBride....1850-52
Peter R. Stoy....1850-51
William B. Lent....1851-53
William H. Fogg....1851-52
L. H. Naghel....1852-53
John S. Davis....1853-54, 1856-57
William M. Wier....1857-59
Augustus Bradley....1854-55, 1857-69
Ed. Q. Naghel....1855-56, 1865-67
P. M. Wilcox....1855-56
John B. Winstandly....1856-57, 1867-77
James M. Rawlins....1857-58
Samuel H. Owens....1858-63
Ludwig Hurrle....1863-65
Charles H. Fawcett....1869-71
John Renshaw....1869-70
Wesley G. Hammond....1871-73
John H. Butler....1872-74
P. M. Kepley....1873-75, 1879-81
Alfred Hofield....1874-78
Frank Hoffer....1875-77
James G. Harrison....1877-79
Charles E. Schiveley....1878-80
Philip Kepley....1881
Ferdinand Hollman....1881

FOURTH WARD.

Absalom Cox....1839-40
William Underhill....1839-40, 1843-55
Preston F. Tuley....1839-40, 1849-50
David M. Hall....1840-42
John Evans....1840-41, 1848-49
Dumer M. Hooper....1840-41
William Plumer....1841-42
John Thompson....1841-44, 1846-49
Charles Tyler....1842-43
Seth Woodruff....1843-44
Peleg Fiske....1844-46
John Q. A. Smith....1844-46
Joseph A. Moffatt....1845-49
Andrew Schollars....1846-47
T. C. Shiveley....1846-47
John B. Anderson....1849-50
Louis H. Brown....1849-50
William Jones....1850-51
John Miller....1850-53
James Pierce....1850-53
William B. Lent....1854-55
Peter R. Stoy....1854-55
S. S. Marsh....1855-56
John F. Anderson....1855-56
A. W. Bentley....1856-57, 1858-61
C. A. Dorsey....1856-57, 1858-60
E. Q. Naghel....1857-58, 1859-63
Benjamin South....1857-58
John W. Girard....1861-62

Charles Sackett....1863-67
John H. Dorst....1862-69
John Shrader....1867-69
John B. Winstandley....1869-71, 1875-77
John Endris....1869-70
M. McDonald....1871-73
Lewis Vernia....1872-74
Frederick Wunderlich....1872-73
Michael Doherty....1873-75
Thomas J. Fullenlove....1874-76
Israel P. Parks....1876-78
John J. Richards....1878-79
Reuben P. Main....1877-80
Robert C. Knoefel....1879-81

FIFTH WARD.

James Pierce....1853-55, 1863-68
John Bushnell....1853-55
John W. Roberts....1855-57
Wesley G. Pierce....1855-61
D. M. Hooper....1857-59
W. P. Swift....1859-63
Thomas F. Jackson....1861-71
Alexander Webster....1868-69
Peter R. Stoy....1869-79
George H. Devol....1871-73
Frank E. Dishman....1873-76
James Slider....1876
Charles E. Jones....1876-80
George P. Huckely....1876-77
Charles E. Wible....1879-81
John Newhouse....1881

SIXTH WARD.

Jonathan D. Kelso....1853-54
Thomas Humphreys....1853-54
George M. C. Townsend....1854-59, 1869-71
Joseph St. John....1854-55, 1857-61, 1867-73
Aaron Lyons....1856-57
Dewitt C. Hill....1856-57
William Jones....1858-65
Charles Wible....1861-67
John Busby....1867-69
Epaminondas Williams....1872-74, 1875-77
Joel Cogswell....1873-74
William Terry....1874-75
Jacob Alford....1874-76, 1877-79
Henry Koetter....1876-78
William H. Stephens, Sr....1878-81
Charles C. Jones....1879-81

RECORDER.

Henry Collins....1839-43
Peter A. Roan....1843-47
(Office abolished).

CITY JUDGE.

Henry Collins....1848-52
George V. Howk....1852-53
(Office abolished).
Jacob Herber....1873-74
(Office reinstated and again abolished).

CITY CLERK.

John S. Davis....1839-42
Joseph P. H. Thorton....1842-44
Stewart C. Cayce....1844
William A. Scribner....1844-52
Elijah Sabin....1852-55
Robert Williams....1855-56
W. W. Tuley....1856-61
Robert M. Wier....1861-67
Mathew I. Huette....1867-77
William B. Jackson....1877-81

TREASURER.

Edward Brown....1839-44
Thomas Danforth....1844-50
Abram Case....1850-51
Samuel M. Dorsey....1851-55, 1859-61
Michael Streepy....1855-56
William M. Wier....1856-57
Theodore J. Elliott....1857-59
George Gresham....1861-67
Solomon Malbon....1867-75
Samuel M. Wier....1875-81

COLLECTOR.

David Wilkinson....1839-40
Peter A. Roan....1841-43
Martin C. Foster....1843-46
Stewart C. Cayce....1846-48
Obediah Childs....1848-50
(Office abolished.)

CITY MARSHAL.

David Wilkinson....1839-40, 1849-51
Jacob Anthony....1840-41
Martin C. Foster....1841-44
Augustus Jocelyn....1844
Robert Mercer....1844-45
James Newbank....1845-48, 1855-56
William B. Green....1848-49
Jeremiah Warner....1851-53
Paul E. Slocum....1853-54
Samuel M. Bolin....1854-55
Berry Gwin....1856-58
Thomas Akers....1858-71
Thomas Kendall....1871-75
David W. Carpenter....1875-81

ASSESSOR.

J. C. Jocelyn....1847-56, 1858-66
Reuben Robertson....1856-58
A. W. Monroe....1866-69
Lyman S. Davis....1869-71
John E. Meyer....1871-73, 1875-77
George Cook....1873-75
Theodore Marsh....1877-79
(Office abolished).

CITY ATTORNEY.

James C. Moodey....1843-46
John S. Davis....1846-47
Theodore J. Barnett....1847-48
P. M. Kent....1849-50
Elijah Sabin....1850-51
William S. Hillyer....1851-52
D. C. Anthony....1852-54, 1855-56
M. C. Kerr....1854-55
John H. Stotsenburg....1856-59
F. G. Dannacher....1859-61
Alexander Dowling....1861-65, 1871-75
William F. L. Morgan....1865-67
James V. Kelso....1867-71, 1877-79

Jacob Herter.....1875-77
David W. Lafollette.....1879-81

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Horace B. Wilson.....1850-56
L. B. Wilson.....1856-58
John Taylor.....1858-63
George M. Smith.....1863-77
Hart Vance.....1877-79
Charles O. Bradford.....1879-81

STREET COMMISSIONER.

Martin C. Foster.....1842-43, 1844-46
Seth Woodruff.....1843-44
James Newbanks.....1846-47
John Bruner.....1847-48, 1849-52
G. C. Schively, Sr.....1848-49
John Farrel.....1849-53
F. A. Hutcherson.....1853-55
D. M. Hooper.....1855-56
William Bosley.....1856-57
Jacob Evans.....1857-63
Fred Ailer.....1863-69
Charles McKenna.....1869-73
John F. Anderson.....1873-75
Mike Doherty.....1875-77
David W. Miller.....1877-81

CITY WEIGHER.

A. E. Taylor.....1847-48
Isam Key.....1848-49
John Watkins.....1849-50, 1851-55
C. A. Dorsey.....1850-51, 1859-64
Eli Harlan.....1855-56
Thomas Boardman.....1856-59
Samuel Sisloff.....1864-81

CHIEF OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

V. A. Pepin.....1853-54
William M. Wier.....1854-55
Charles Wible.....1855-56
Peleg Fiske.....1856-57
Ed Q. Naghel.....1857-59
Jasper Blythe.....1859-62
Thomas Akers.....1862-63
John H. Dorst.....1863-64
Stephen Stuckey.....1864-65
William B. Plumer.....1865-67
William Merker.....1867-78
Everett Wattam.....1879-80
William Merker.....1881 —

CHIEF OF POLICE.

D. B. Star.....1870-71
Joel D. Smith.....1871-73
William A. Carpenter.....1873-75, 1878-79
Benjamin Bounds.....1875-76
David W. Carpenter.....1876-78
Thomas E. Spence.....1879-80
Thomas Smithwick.....1881 —

FIRE DEPARTMENT AND WATER WORKS.

For more than half a century the town and city were without water-works, and for forty years the fire fiend was fought by volunteer fire companies in the usual way—first with the old leather bucket and later with hose and hand engines, and still later with steam engines. In the early days when a fire occurred the men ranged themselves in lines from the fire to the nearest water, and the leather buckets were passed rapidly along the line from hand to hand, until the fire was extinguished. As the city grew the dangers arising from fire increased in proportion, as did also the city's efforts to organize and more thoroughly prepare for fighting the fiery element. In 1854, it is ascertained that the city contained five well organized and equipped fire companies, numbering in all three hundred and sixty-five members, with $20,500 worth of material for the extinguishment of fires, including steam and hand engines, hose, hose-carts, ladders, etc. It was not until 1865 that the city began to pay its firemen for their services, and since that time the fire department has been considered a paid one.

As at present constituted, the material of the New Albany fire department consists of but one steamer, which is retained principally for use in case of possible failure of the water-works during a fire; one hook-and-ladder truck, and three reel-carriages. The department, including all expenses, is sustained at an annual cost of about $12,000. Fire-plugs are placed at convenient distances throughout the city, and the larger number of families keep in their houses a sufficient amount of hose to put out an ordinary fire on their premises without the aid of the fire company. William Merker has been for many years the chief engineer.

The present water-works were constructed in 1875; the company formed for that purpose consisting of Messrs. Morris McDonald, Hiram C. Cannon, John F. Gebhart, John K. Woodward, Jesse J. Brown, William S. Culbertson, and Robert G. McCord. These gentlemen associated themselves together under the corporate name of The New Albany Water-Works. The ordinance passed by the city council at that time stipulates "that the capacity of the proposed water-works shall be such as to supply water upon demand during any hour of any given twenty-four, and for three hundred and sixty-five days of each year during the prevalence of fire in said city." Hydrants were to be conveniently distributed throughout the city by the company, and drinking hydrants to be maintained at each

of the public parks. The company not being able to complete the works within the time first specified in the contract, the time was extended by the council to July 1, 1876, and the works were finally accepted by the council August 11, 1876. The following regarding these works was published in the New Albany Ledger-Standard in 1877:

There is no city possessing superior water-works to New Albany. They are on the high-pressure system. The reservoirs, two in number, are located on top of the knobs about five thousand feet from and about two hundred feet above the city, giving a force to project water to the height of one hundred and fifty-five feet. The pump-house is about four thousand feet distant from the reservoirs. The water is taken from the Ohio river, and is raised two hundred and sixty-seven feet above low-water mark. The erection of the works began during 1875, and were completed so far as to supply the city, July 1, 1876. On July 12th the first test of the efficiency of the works, as a fire service, was made. At this test eight streams of water, one inch in diameter, were thrown simultaneously for one hour to an altitude of one hundred and twenty-five feet. The capacity of the works is ample for forty-five thousand people, and can be easily increased when consumption requires it. The engine and engine room are specimens of beauty and substantiality. The reservoirs are united by one heavy seam, and are arranged to settle and clean the water before passing into the city pipes. There are over fourteen miles of distributing pipe laid, upon which there are one hundred and thirty fire-hydrants. The price for water is but half that charged by other cities in the West and South. This, in itself, is a great consideration for those using large quantities of water for manufacturing purposes.

The works are owned by a stock company, and have cost thus far about two hundred thousand dollars. The officers are: J. F. Gebhart, president; W. N. Mahon, secretary; F. Scheffold, superintendent; Charles Fitch, Sr., engineer, J. J. Brown, W. S. Culbertson, G. C. Cannon, R. G. McCord, J. K. Woodward, Morris McDonald, and J. F. Gebhart, directors.

While building the works, many persons apprehended that the pipes would not be sufficient to sustain the pressure, but all such apprehensions were without foundation. Not a single break has occurred in the entire distributing system. The pipes were made by Messrs. Dennis Long & Co., of Louisville, Kentucky, which is the largest manufactory of its kind in the United States. * * * *

By the building of water-works, New Albany has obtained large advantages over other cities. The city being nearly level, an equal pressure of water is maintained throughout all its parts. Many of the manufactories have abandoned force-pumps, and use only the natural pressure of the water to force itself into the boilers, thereby saving machinery and expense. In the matter of fire insurance, prices have been reduced twenty to fifty per cent. from former rates. Steam fire-engines are no longer appreciated, fire-hydrants being far more efficient. Persons wishing to run small machinery, can do so by the use of water motors, at a cost of not more than fifty cents per day per one-horse-power. The water is soft and well adapted for all manufacturing purposes, as well as for family uses. In short, no city possesses more efficient water-works than New Albany.

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THE GAS COMPANY.

A number of attempts were made to furnish the city with gas before the work was fully and finally accomplished. The first company was formed in April, 1851, with a capital of $50,000; works were erected, and the city first lighted with gas December, 1853. The charter of this company had twenty years to run, and having expired a new company was formed in 1870, acting by authority granted by the city council. By an ordinance passed March 22, 1870, authority was granted to Washington C. DePauw, Nelson Fordice, and George V. Howk, and their associates, who were generally interested in the old company, to form a new company with the corporate name of The Gas Light and Coke company of New Albany. Their charter extended twenty years from April 1, 1871. In 1873 Mr. Cottom thus wrote of the city gas-works:

There are now nine and one-half miles of main-pipe laid down, and at nearly every meeting of the city council, petitions for the extension of the gas are received and granted. Water, Main, Market, and Spring streets, that traverse the city from east to west its entire length, are lighted by gas; also a large number of cross streets. This is done at the public expense and requires three hundred and fifteen street lamps, lighting one hundred and five squares. All the churches, public halls, and other public buildings are lighted by gas. Few cities in the West possess equal, and none superior advantages in regard to light.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The first board of health was authorized by the city council, and organized August 21, 1855. Since that time the city has been generally kept in excellent sanitary condition. At this date (1881) Dr. John Sloan is president of the board.

BENEVOLENT, SECRET, AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

Societies of every kind are plentiful in the city; those of a benevolent and charitable character being especially conspicuous and strong. Heading the list of charitable institutions is the

OLD LADIES' HOME,

an account of which appears in the Ledger-Standard of November, 1873, as follows:

Never was there a time or season more fitting than the present to inaugurate and set into active operation an institution that will touch all hearts with sympathy and good-will as the Widows' Home, which opened yesterday in our city. The very name is suggestive of comfort, good cheer, and contentment.

Eleemosynary institutions in this or any other country are rarely conceived and supported and endowed by a single individual, which is done in the instance which we are about

to mention. But wherever they are found, they are monuments along the track of the ages to mark the progress of civilization, humanity, Christianity. A heart imbued, exalted, and sublimed, with plans and purposes to relieve and rescue suffering humanity in this sin-sick world, lives not only to some purpose, but carries with him the spirit and precept of our Divine Lord and Master.

Mr. William S. Culbertson, our esteemed fellow-townsman, has to-day, by the erection of this Widows' Home, reared unto himself a monument that shall be more enduring than the marble which will decorate his own tomb some distant day. He is now the prince of gift-makers. He does this good deed in a quiet, unostentatious manner. We challenge the parallel in munificence within the boundaries of our State, or anywhere this side of the Alleghanies.

Mr. Culbertson possesses among his many rare traits, a quick, intuitive grasp of mind, which reduces everything to a speedy practical turn, whether it be business or benevolence. His charity begins at home, where he can see the good it does. It was no doubt in such a mood as this that he conceived and executed the enterprise which to-day has resulted in ornamenting our city with a building worthy of the name of "Widows' Home." The selection of that class of worthy ladies whose unfortunate circumstances have bereft them of the comforts of home and made them too often friendless and alone, was certainly eminently proper and wise. Alas, how often these truly deserving and praiseworthy women have suffered the pangs of penury and want, suffered of disease and misery, suffered for home, suffered for friends, and "found them not." Each and all of us know many instances in life, similarly situated, wherein Mr. Culbertson's benevolence would be to them as a beacon light to a home-bound sailor.

The situation of the Widows' Home, among the costly and pleasant residences on Main street, was judicious, as there is nothing to distinguish it from any other large and handsome private dwelling. Two gates and one carriage way are entrances, through iron and stone fence of desirable pattern, which lead to this mansion and abode of widows. The neatly sodded turf, serpentine and gravel walks, together with easy rising stone steps, lead up to the doorways. Iron verandas, bay windows in front, massive balconies in rear, and ample ground stretching out to view, together with other conveniences, form no inconsiderable part of the external surroundings. In the artistic merits of painting, much taste has been displayed. There are four stories, including the basement and attic, which are no inferior parts of the domicile. Fifteen or sixteen rooms, high ceilings, large and airy, comprise the apartments. What renders these rooms more particularly desirable is the front view given to so many of them. The kitchen has all the modern utensils usual to such culinary establishments. A dumb waiter, a cellar full of coal, wash-room, bath-room, water-closet up stairs, wide halls, easy flights of stairs, are the features of this establishment. All are papered and painted. The doors are superbly done. We never saw any before done as these are. Gas chandeliers and burners are abundant all over the house. The heating arrangement has been peculiarly regarded, and nopart of the building in use has been omitted in this particular. The carpets are of tasteful pattern and produce a pleasing effect to the rooms. The bedsteads are iron, of unique pattern, furnished by some Boston firm. They are single beds three feet and a half wide. The iron bedstead is the most popular now of any throughout England. The dining-room, 26 x 16 feet, is, as it should be, one of the pleasantest rooms—wainscotted and otherwise decorated to make it serviceable. The sleeping apartments are commodious, cheerful, and well ventilated. Very few people in our city occupy dwellings near so luxurious as our friends here. The visitor goes over the Home feeling really this is a home indeed. Nothing stingy, nothing mean, because it would be cheap, can be detected in any part of the workmanship, but every part is grand, massive, just the thing for ages. Mr. Bane, the supervising architect and builder, has embodied the magnanimity of the generous giver, who never did anything by halves in his life. The Widows' Home will accommodate thirty or more inmates. Mr. Culbertson has already endowed it to the amount he deems necessary, but if, on experience, he finds the amount insufficient, he will make the provision ample to run it long after his death. It will not be sectarian in religion, though religious services will be held therein daily. The rules and regulations respecting the moral and religious government of the inmates certainly seem more generous and tolerant than in institutions of this kind generally. Miss Mary Baldwin, a daughter of Captain Baldwin, Sr., will be matron, and the selection of this lady was very proper, on account of her many estimable qualities, besides her good judgment in household matters. Under the advisory counsel of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Culbertson, who will be sole directors, we cannot doubt but that the Widows' Home will become an institution of much good, but the honor which shall be reflected from so praiseworthy a benefaction as Mr. Culbertson's may be imitated in some other form equally substantial by others of wealth, who are citizens of our city.

Next to the Old Ladies' Home comes the

ORPHANS' HOME,

a charitable institution which does the city much credit. It is situated on the southwest corner of Bank and Spring streets, and was established three or four years ago by charitably inclined ladies of the city. It has been since its establishment in charge of the ladies of the different city churches. The building, a commodious brick, was presented to the society by Mrs. W. C. DePauw. It is in charge of a matron, and quite a number of homeless children are being cared for and educated here. The officers are Mrs. Augustus Bradley, president; Mrs. Martha Mahon, secretary; Mrs. Haskins, treasurer, and Mrs. Mary P. McClain, matron.

Steps are being taken to erect a new home above Vincennes street, between Oak and Elm, in which New Albany's philanthropist, William S. Culbertson, is prominently interested.

MASONIC.

The ancient and honorable fraternity of Free Masons is in a most flourishing condition in the city, twelve lodges of various kinds and degrees being at present in active operation.

The first lodge of Masons established here was known as Ziff lodge, No. 8, and was organized September 14, 1818. Dr. Asahel Clapp

was influential in securing the organization, and was chosen the first worshipful master. Charles Paxson was the first senior warden, and Lathrop Elderkin was the first junior warden. The charter for this lodge was granted by the Grand lodge then in session at Madison, Indiana, with W. H. H. Sheets, M. W. G. M., and W. C. Keene, secretary.

Ziff lodge was sustained a number of years, but failed for some reason, and for a few years New Albany was without a lodge of Masons. The present New Albany lodge, No. 39, took the place of the Ziff lode in 1834. The lodge for a short time worked under a dispensation granted by the Grand lodge October 3, 1833; the charter was granted and the lodge regularly instituted December 11, 1834. The first officers were Stephen Whiteman, W. M.; William Hurst, S. W., and Alexander McClellan, J. W. The present officers of this lodge are J. Peters, W. M.; Frank Brooks, S. W.; J. J. Richards, J. W.; M. A. Wier, treasurer; F. D. Connor, secretary; J. M. Nichols, S. D.; L. B. Huckely, J. D.; Louis Lash, tyler. The times of meeting are on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

Jefferson lodge, No. 104, came into existence in 1849, dispensation being granted October 20th of that year. The lodge received its charter May 29, 1850. The charter members and officers were Thomas Oscar Johnson, W. M.; Francis A. Hutcherson, S. W.; William H. Fogg, J. W.; Peter Tellon, treasurer; Ed F. Shields, secretary; William Hart, S. D.; A. Baxter, J. D.; and P. Y. J. Armstrong, tyler. The present officers of this lodge are Thomas Deming, W. M.; J. B. Mitchell, S. W.; B. B. Stewart, J. W.; W. F. Tuley, treasurer; C. O. Bradford, secretary; R. E. King, S. D.; Robert Morris, J. D.; and G. L. Eisman, tyler. The times of meeting are the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

The third lodge in the city, known as DePauw lodge, No. 338, was organized April 27, 1867, and meets the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month. The officers are F. M. Tribbey, W. M.; Joseph Jutton, S. W.; Levi Pierce, J. W.; Stephen Scharf, treasurer; T. E. Fogle, secretary; James Atkinson, S. D.; John Pierce, J. D.; and John B. Crawford, tyler.

Besides those named, there is a German lodge known as Pythagoras lodge, No. 355, which meets the first and third Wednesday in each month. Its officers are A. F. Sharff, W. M.; Joseph Reibel, S. W.; A. Hoffield, J. W.; Frederick Wunderlick, treasurer; G. Gerst, secretary; Jacob Kreutzer, S. D.; Charles Sloemer, J. D.; and Henry Denny, tyler.

The four above-named lodges are known as Blue lodges of the Ancient York Masons.

Of the higher masonic bodies, there are the New Albany Chapter, No. 17, of Royal Arch Masons; Indiana Council, No. 1, of Royal and Select Masters; and New Albany Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templars. The first-named was organized May 24, 1851, its meetings being held the second Monday of each month. The officers at present are Joseph Jutton, M. E. H. P.; S. W. Wells, E. K.; H. J. Needham E. Scribe; Robert Brockman, C. H.; F. T. Wilson, P. S.; T. E. Fogle, R. A. Cap.; L. L. Pierce, G. M. Third V.; W. P. Davis, G. M. Second V.; D. E. Sittason, G. M. First V.; Henry Beharrell, treasurer; M. D. Condiff, secretary; B. Crawford, G. and J. J. Indiana Council, No. 1, was organized January 7, 1854. It meets the third Monday in each month. Its officers at present are Joseph Jutton, master; S. W. Wells, Dep. I. M.; W. P. Davis, P. C. W. K.; E. E. Sittason, C. Guard; H. Beharrell, treasurer; M. D. Condiff, Rec.; and T. B. Crawford, Sen. The New Albany Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templars, was organized December 22, 1854, and meets the fourth Monday in each month. Its officers are H. J. Needham, Com.; W. Breyfogle, Gen.; W. P. Davis, Capt. Gen.; Robert Brockman, prelate; Seth W. Wells, S. W.; D. G. Hudson, J. W.; H. Beharrell, treasurer; M. D. Condiff, recorder; T. E. Deshman, sword bearer; Joseph Jutton, standard-bearer; F. Wilson, warden; T. B. Crawford, sentinel.

The Masonic General Relief committee, for purposes of benevolence, was organized January 28, 1868.

Added to the above lodges are the following lodges of Scotish Rite Masons, to-wit: De Molay Consistory, No. 5; Mount Moriah Chapter Rose Croix, No. 5; Burning Bush Lodge of Perfection, No. 7; and Zerubabel Council Princes of Jersualem. DeMolay Consistory, No. 5, meets the first Wednesday in March, June, September, and December. The officers are: J. G. Shields, 33°, commander in chief; S. Albert, 32°, First L. C; John Nafus, 32°, Second L. C; C. C.

Haskins, 32°, M. and G. O.; J. P. Hannan, 32°, G. C.; M. D. Condiff, 32°, G. C. and K. of S.; Henry Beharrell, 33°, G. T.; C. F. Cutter, 32°, G. E. and A.; George Ehrhart, 32°, G. H.; H. J. Reamer, 32°, G. S. B.; Louis Goodbub, 32°, G. C. of G.; L. L. Gorner, 32°, G. S.

Mount Moriah Chapter Rose Croix, No. 5, meets the first Wednesday in February, May, August and November. The officers are: George H. Koch, 32°, M. W. and P. M.; George Ehrhart, 32°, S. W.; J. P. Hannan, 32°, J. W.; J. Losey, 32°, G. O; H. Beharrell, 32°, treasurer; M. D. Condiff, 32°, secretary; H. J. Reamer, 32°, H. O. S. P.; W. W. Tuley, 32°, M. of C.; L. L. Gormer, 32°, C. G.

Burning Bush Lodge of Perfection, No 7, A. and A. S. Rite, meets the first Monday in each month. George H. Koch, 32°, T. G. P. M.; J. P. Hannan, 32°, B. P., Louis Goodbub, 32°, G. S. W.; Frederick Wunderlich, 32°, G. J. W.; C. C. Haskins, 14°, G. O.; M. D. Condiff, 32°, G. S.; H. Beharrell, 32°, G. T.; George Ehrhart, 32°, G. M. of C.; John Nafus, 32°, G. C. of G.; H. J. Reamer, 32°, G. H. P.; L. L. Gormer, G. T.

Zerubabel Council, Princes of Jerusalem, meets first Wednesday in January, April, July, and October. The officers are: George M. Ehrhart, 32°, M. E. Sor. P. G. M.; John P. Harman, 32°, D. G. M.; Louis Goodbub, 32°, M. E. S. G. W.; George H. Koch, 32°, M. E. J. G. W.; M. D. Condiff, 32°, G. Sec. K. of S. and A.; H. Beharrell, 32°, G. Treas.; W. W. Tuley, 32°, G. M. of C.; H. J. Reamer, 32°, G. M. of E.; L. L. Gorner, 32°, Gen Sen.

All the Masonic lodges above named met at their hall, located on the southwest corner of Pearl and Market streets. The Independent Grand Imperial Council of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, for the State of Indiana, holds its annual meetings in June in New Albany.

In addition to the above, there is a colored lodge known as St. John lodge, No. 8, Free and Accepted Masons, whose meetings are held the first Monday in each month, at their hall on the west side of State street, between Elm and Oak. This lodge claims to work under dispensation granted by the Grand lodge of England.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

There are eight lodges of this order in the city, and the Mutual Benefit Association.

The first lodge of Odd Fellows here, and the first in the State of Indiana—New Albany lodge, No 1—was organized November 12, 1835, and was re-organized August 13, 1851. It meets every Monday evening. Charles W. South, N. G.; William Scales, R. S.; J. B. Friend, treasurer.

New Albany lodge, No. 10, meets every Thursday evening. William R. Graves, N. G.; George Larke, V. G.; J. W. Buck, secretary; C. E. Jones, P. S.; I. G. Strunk, treasurer.

Hope lodge, No. 83, meets every Friday evening. E. W. Fawcett, N. G.; R. M. Wilcoxson, V. G.; Andrew Fite, R. S.; J. B. Banks, P. S.; J. W. Seabrooks, treasurer.

Humboldt lodge, No. 234 (German), meets every Wednesday evening. Jacob Weber, N. G.; M. Fronmiller, V. G.; Jacob Young, R. S.; Charles Fogel, P. S.; John Irion, treasurer.

Jerusalem Encampment, No. 1, meets every first and third Tuesday in each month. L. Bir, C. P.; George Edmondson, H. P.; George Lark, S. W.; Alexander Webster, J. W.; James Phillips, S.; W. M. Mix, F. S.; E. Wattam, treasurer.

Pierce Encampment, No. 100, meets every second Wednesday in each month. Christ Whiteman, C. P.; George Webler, H. P.; Conrad Kraft; S. W.; Philip Schneider, S.; Stephen Scharf, treasurer.

Ruth lodge, No. 1, Daughters of Rebekah, meets every second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

New Albany Degree lodge, No. 1, meets every second and fourth Saturday in each month.

Odd Fellows Mutual Aid Association of New Albany, meets first Thursday in each month. J. B. Mitchell, president; Llew Russell, vice president; William M. Mix, secretary; Charles F. Jones, treasurer.

The place of meeting of the above-named lodges is at their hall on Market street, northeast corner of Bank.

The following colored lodges of the city claim to work under charter granted by the Grand lodge of England:

Edmonds lodge, No. 1544, meets first and third Tuesday in each month at hall, west side State, between Elm and Oak.

St. Paul's lodge, No. 1540, meets second and fourth Wednesday in each month at hall, northeast corner Lower Fourth.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The first society of this secret and benevolent order in New Albany was instituted in September, 1870, since which time its growth has been so rapid that there are now three lodges in this city. Their hall is situated on State street, between Main and Market.

Friendship lodge, No. 10, meets on every Wednesday evening. C. M. Nutt, C. C.; John Stafford, V. C.; Thomas Parke, P.; Louis Brown, K. of R. and S.; J. B. Banks, M. of F.; Andy Weir, M. of E.; Theodore Deming, trustee; Norman Campbell, P. C.

Ivanhoe lodge, No. 15, meets every Monday evening. P. C. Smith, C. C.; George H. Edmondson, V. C.; Albert Young, P.; H. M. Cooper, K. of R. and S.; R. Robinson, M. of F.; P. H. Barrett, M. of E.; John Seabrook, trustee; H. Stacy, P. C.

Rowena lodge, No. 28, meets every Friday evening. Brewer S. Senix, C. C.; E. A. Graham, V. C.; George H. Beers, prelate; James W. Buck, K. of R. & S.; W. A. Loughmiller, M. of F.; James Phillips, M. of E.; E. Wattam, trustee; W. A. Manor, P. C.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

New Albany lodge, No. 922, meets every Tuesday night at hall, Cannon block, east side of Pearl, between Main and Market street.

Osceola lodge, No. 47, meets every Wednesday night at hall, Cannon block, east side Pearl, between Main and Market.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Pawnee tribe, No. 37, meets every Wednesday evening at hall, Market, northwest corner of Pearl.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Red Ribbon Reform club meets every Thursday evening at hall, south side of Main street, between Pearl and Bank. C. W. Cottom, president; W. H. Stevens, secretary and treasurer.

Ladies' White Ribbon club, meets the first Tuesday in each month, at hall, Bank, southeast corner of Spring.

Ladies' Christian Temperance union, meets every Thursday afternoon, at hall, southeast corner of Spring.

TEMPLE OF HONOR AND TEMPERANCE.

Dudley Temple of Honor and Temperance, No. 7, organized in 1848, meets every Wednesday evening, at hall, Nos. 273 and 275 Main.

New Albany Council No. 3, Temple of Honor and Temperance, meets the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at 273 and 275 Main.

Excelsior Social Temple No. 8, Temple of Honor and Temperance, meets every Friday evening of each month, at hall, 273 and 275 Main.

New Albany Puritas lodge, No. 15, Independent Order of Good Templars, meets every Tuesday evening, at hall, Pearl, southeast corner of Spring. Organized in 1856.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This society was first organized about 1858, and made considerable progress prior to the war. That great struggle caused the suspension of many enterprises, and among others, the Young Men's Christian association of New Albany. In 1868 it was again organized, with the following officers: D. W. Voyles, president; William Day, vice president; William C. Shaw, recording secretary; Charles Stewart, corresponding secretary; and James G. Shields, treasurer. For some reason this organization was not a permanent one, and it was a third time organized June 9, 1871, and became a corporate body October 17, 1871. The association has a large and active membership, a library, and a public reading-room, where a large number of newspapers and periodicals are on file for the accommodation of the public.

SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

This society was organized in 1866, with John Sloan, M. D., president, and E. S. Crosier secretary. The society has a considerable collection of specimens of the stone age, shells, fishes, birds, reptiles, and insects of various kinds, as well as in mineralogy, fossils, geology, Indian remains, etc., and the nucleus of a library.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

There are many other secret and benevolent societies in the city, of which the following are the principal: American Bible society; Methodist Episcopal Church Extension society; German American School society, organized in 1866; Workingmen's Library association; New Albany Medical society; New Albany Township library, with about fifteen hundred volumes; American Protestant association; St. Joseph's Benevolent

society; United Order of American Mechanics; St. Patrick's Benevolent society, organized in 1866; the Druids (German), organized in 1860; New Albany Rifle club; First German Benevolent society, organized in 1851; Harugari society; Jaeger Verein; French Benevolent society; Independent Turner society, organized in 1868; Ship Caulkers' and Carpenters' union, organized in 1863; Engineers' association; Puddlers' union; Typographical union; Glass Blowers' union; Cordwainers' union, and many other unions of the several trades.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first society of this character here was organized in May, 1857. It officers were, Thomas H. Collins, president; William B. Lent, vice-president; Noah H. Cobb, treasurer; Peleg Fiske, recording secretary; W. W. Tuley corresponding secretary. At their first meeting the members discussed the propriety of having a field exhibition the coming fall, and also the propriety of purchasing ground for that purpose, a committee reporting that ground suitable could not be had at less than from $150 to $400 per acre. Subsequently Thomas H. Collins, Martin Verry, and Thomas Dewey were appointed a committee to purchase grounds "whenever sufficient money was subscribed by the citizens of the county to pay for them." Many members advised against holding a fair alone, as the county was too small, and advocated uniting with Harrison or Clarke counties.

In the spring of 1858 the present fair grounds were purchased—or sixty-three acres were purchased at that date, nine acres being subsequently added. The sum of $7,500 was paid for this ground, or was to be paid for it, and $3,000 were immediately expended in the erection of suitable buildings and in preparing the grounds for use. The first fair was held in the fall of 1858, and the second in the fall of 1859, neither of which was so successful as to enable the society to get out of debt. In the spring of 1860 the society made an effort to get the State fair to the New Albany grounds, and in order to accomplish this object agreed to raise $5,000 for a premium list and give the State fair all the receipts. This was a bad bargain for the society, and was instrumental, together with the breaking out of the war, in successfully ruining the society. The State fair did well, taking away $8,000 gate money. The ground was heavily mortgaged, and the society was unable to pay for it. No fairs were held during the war, and nothing done in the way of settling up affairs; and in 1866–67 the mortgage was foreclosed and the property passed into the hands of the original owner, David Hedden. During the war the grounds were used as a camp for the soldiers. They have since changed owners, passing from Mr. Hedden to Bela C. Kent, and then to W. C. DePauw, the present owner. No fairs have been held since those named, and no agricultural society is at present in existence in the county. The grounds are in good shape for a fair, having an amphitheater and all the necessary buildings, an excellent race track a mile in length, and a good fence around the whole. The grounds are only partly cleared, and in the grove of fine trees are held pic-nic parties and public meetings of various kinds.

CEMETERIES.

Mr. Cottom thus writes regarding the cemetries of New Albany: "There are in the vicinity of the city four cemeteries. These are the Northern burial-ground, under the control of the city, but really the property of lot owners. This is a most beautiful cemetery, very finely laid off, and ornamented with forest trees, evergreens, and flowering shrubs. It contains a large number of very fine monuments and other memorials of the departed, who there await in the silence of death the great awakening. It has been a public burial ground for over thirty years. The St. Mary's cemetery is owned by the St. Mary's Catholic church, and is a beautifully laid off and ornamented burial ground.

"Holy Trinity Catholic cemetery is also located near the city, and is a beautiful spot.

"The Soldiers' National cemetery is located a short distance east of the city, upon an eminence overlooking one of the finest landscapes around the falls of the Ohio. Within this cemetery three thousand gallant soldiers, who lost their lives in the late civil war, sleep in death, to hear of wars no more. The Government has decorated this cemetery in a manner to make it one of the most beautiful in the country. An elegant house stands upon the grounds, in which the sexton of the cemetery, a soldier appointed by the Government, resides. A large number of wealthy and prominent citizens have formed a cemetery asso-

ciation under the name of Forest Hill cemetery, and will purchase from two hundred to two hundred and fifty acres of land, which they will plat and decorate in a manner to make it as attractive as any cemetery grounds in the country. The capital stock of this company is $150,000.

THE TAX ASSESSMENT FOR 1881.

Floyd county—Number of polls, 2,481; male dogs, 1,269; female dogs, 111; value of lands, $1,121,045; value of improvements on lands, $275,300; value of lots, $1,981,165; value of improvements on lots, $2,239,433; corporation stock, $979,275; personal property, $2,546,345; total taxables, $9,142,565. The total taxes to be collected on this assessment is $76,117.61. Of this the city of New Albany has the following: Polls, 1,498; male dogs,395; female dogs, 152: value of lots, $1,924,295; improvements on lots, $2,098,205; corporation stock, $979,275; personal property, $1,463,350; total $6,465,125, upon which the taxes are $47,300.87.

POPULATION.

The following table shows in a condensed form the population of New Albany, at the dates named: in 1840, 4,226; in 1847, 5,996; in 1850, 8,181; in 1852, 10,968; in 1853, 13,500; in 1854, 16,590; in 1870, 15,396; in 1880, 17,570.

CHAPTER VII.

NEW ALBANY—FERRIES AND STEAMBOATS.

FIRST FERRIES.

"Ferry rights" were among the most important considerations in the purchase of land on the river bank, and were always mentioned in the deed conveying the land, and thus transferred from one owner to another. It was many years before ferrymen were compelled to pay for the establishment of a ferry other than as above mentioned, but during these years there was little to be made out of the business. Ferries that were established prior to the establishment of the town or county were not compelled to pay license.

There is little doubt that Moses McCann was the first regular ferryman in this neighborhood; but his landing was at Clarksville, then the only village on this side of the river for many miles. There was no occasion for any one to cross the river at any other point for a number of years after Clarksville was established.

Martin Trublood, son of the old miller, was probably the first to establish a ferry at New Albany. This was prior to the purchase of the ground by the Scribner brothers, and was mainly for the convenience of the few squatters around Trublood's mill on Falling run. After the Scribners purchased the land of John Paul they had control of all ferry rights along the river at this point as far as their land extended. It is probable that the first man to secure the right to run a ferry of the Scribners was a Mr. Sproud, and no doubt Martin Trublood retired from the business at that time. "Sproud, the ferryman," was a well-known character for a number of the first years of the existence of the new town. Although Trublood's ferry was the first at New Albany, it was not the second one in this neighborhood; that honor probably belongs to the Oatmans, who established their ferry prior to 1811, probably as early as 1808, or even earlier, below New Albany some two or more miles. The Oatmans entered some land below the John Paul tract and were in the habit of carrying emigrants across at that place long before there were any permanent settlers on the site of New Albany. This subsequently became a noted crossing place, and "Oatman's ferry" is prominently mentioned in all the early records of the county.

Stroud's ferry landed about where the ferry-landing now is, at the foot of Bank street. It was superseded by a ferry established by the Scribners themselves, this ferry being propelled by horses working on a tramp-wheel as before mentioned.

As all the early ferries have been mentioned in the early history of New Albany township and city, it is not necessary to go into details here. John Connor early took hold of the ferry business in New Albany, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas, who has continued it to this day. Epaphras Jones, Caleb Newman, and Charles Paxson were among the earliest ferrymen here. After the establishment of the county in February, 1819, the records of the county commissioners show what ferries were established. The subject of ferries came up in the following spring, as

soon as the ice was out of the river. Then it was that all the ferries along the river within their jurisdiction were granted licenses upon application, entered upon the records, taxed, and thus became regularly established and recognized. Thus it appears that Oatman's ferry, "established on fractional section number seven, township Three, south of range Six east," is made a public ferry, at the third meeting of the commissioners, in May, 1819. At the same meeting the petition of "Charles Paxson, Mary W. Smith, Phoebe Ann Smith, Rebecca Smith, and Catharine Smith, heirs of Stephen Smith, for a ferry across the river Ohio at New Albany," was considered, and the ferry established under the name of Charles Paxson & Co., John Connor's ferry having been previously established and made a public ferry. The records further state that Mr. Connor, feeling himself aggrieved by the establishment of Paxson's ferry so near to his own, appeals to the court for redress of grievances, entering into bond of five hundred dollars, with Sylvester Perry, Thomas Aborn, William L. Hobson, Elijah Matthews, Joseph Whitcomb, Abraham Buskirk, and Thomas Hand as sureties.

At this same meeting Caleb Newman's ferry was also recognized as a public ferry.

It was during this meeting, also, while the commissioners were upon the subject of ferries, that they established the rates to be charged by ferrymen in carrying passengers and freight. The following is copied from the records:

ORDERED, that the following rates be established and observed at all the ferries in Floyd county on the Ohio river, viz: For each four-wheeled carriage and wagon, fifty cents; for every horse of said wagon or carriage, twenty-five cents; for a two-wheeled carriage or cart, thirty-seven and a half cents; for a single horse, mule, or ass, twelve and one-half cents; for every person except the driver with the team, twelve and one-half cents; for every head of neat cattle, twelve and one-half cents; for every sheep, hog, or goat, six and one-fourth cents; for every barrel of flour or liquids when taken over without a carriage, twelve and one-half cents; and all other articles in the same proportion.

Other ferries were established from time to time, at different points along the river. Thus it appears that in May, 1827, Peleg Underwood is granted a ferry-right across the river from New Albany. In May, 1824, William Wright is granted a ferry-right across the mouth of Silver creek, at the place where John Carson and Richard Aston's old ferry had been, mentioned in another chapter.

In May, 1821, Epaphras Jones sent a petition to the commissioners asking for a ferry-right across the river from his town of Providence, which, however, was at that time refused. In August of the same year Mr. Jones was more successful, and the application is granted with the statement that "the ferry is to be across the river Ohio from his land in the town of Providence, situated on lot letter D in the Illinois or Clarke's Grant in New Albany township."

In 1824 Caleb Newman's ferry is vacated. In May, 1821, the following appears on the records: "Ordered, that the ferries be taxed as follows: Smith & Paxson's, $15; John Connor's, $15; George Oatman's, $10; Snider's, $5; Newman's $5." This record probably includes all the ferries then in existence and within the jurisdiction of the commissioners. Quite a number of persons engaged in the ferry business from time to time. At present there are two fine steam ferry-boats running, and the business is managed by Moses Irwin. These boats have attachments for fire purposes, and in cases of fire in the neighborhood of the river banks render most efficient service. The new bridge, whose corner stone has just been laid will, probably, somewhat reduce the ferry business, and may put an end to it.

STEAMBOATING.

McMurtree, in his Sketches of Louisville, published in 1819, says the first boat to pass down the Ohio river was the Orleans, a small boat of about four hundred tons, constructed and owned by Mr. Fulton. It left Pittsburgh, where it was built, in December, 1812, [October, 1811,], and arrived in New Orleans about the 24th of the same month. As it passed New Albany, some of the inhabitants who had never seen nor perhaps heard of such a thing, were greatly frightened at the whistle, as the little boat let off considerable steam in the neighborhood of the Falls, it being supposed to be a somewhat difficult and dangerous undertaking to pass this natural obstruction. At this time the southwestern country, along the Lower Mississippi river, was being shaken with the great earthquake, and the little boat arrived at New Madrid just in time to witness the great shaking-up of that place. This great earthquake began December 16, 1811, at 2 A. M., and the earth continued trembling, without much inter-

mission, until about May, 1812, a period of nearly five months. The greatest destruction was in the neighborhood of New Madrid, but the shocks were very unpleasantly felt at New Albany, and hundreds of other places along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The Orleans continued running on the Lower Mississippi, between Natchez and New Orleans, about two years, when it was wrecked near Baton Rouge. Mr. McMurtree gives the name, number, date, and tonnage of all the boats built on the river prior to 1819, when his book was published. From this it appears that but two boats were built at New Albany prior to 1819; these were the Ohio (No. 18), built in 1818 by Messrs. Shreve & Blair, and the Volcano (No. 20) by Robison & DeHart, in the same year. The first was about one hundred and forty feet long and a boat of four hundred and forty-three tons, and the last of two hundred and fifty tons. The carpenter who built the Ohio was Joseph McClary, and Samuel Marsh did the carpenter work on the Volcano, assisted by his brother-in-law, Daniel Seabrook, yet living in New Albany. Captain Henry Shreve, of the Ohio, was long and popularly known on the Ohio river as a successful captain, and as a builder of many steamboats. Mr. Seabrook says the lumber for the Ohio and Volcano was sawed out by hand with "whip-saws," there being, it seems, no mill in successful operation at that time.

In the year 1819 two boats were built in New Albany, but the name has not been ascertained. From 1820 to 1825 but one boat appears to have been built here, but from the latter date to 1830 twelve were built. It was about this time ascertained that the very best of ship timber existed on the bottoms north of New Albany, and there being a demand for steamboats, the business grew and developed rapidly. Six of these twelve boats were built by Washington Garrison, who hailed from Cape May. He located his establishment at Gut ford on Silver creek, in the midst of the best ship timber. It is said his boats were roughly built, but strong and substantial. As fast as they were completed he floated them down Silver creek to the Ohio, where he sold them.

The following table taken from a map of the county published in 1854, gives the tonnage, value and number of boats launched at New Albany up to the date the map was issued:

	No.	Tonnage.	Value.
Prior to 1820	4	880	$ 75,856
From 1820 to 1825	1	130	11,206
From 1825 to 1830	12	2,124	183,089
From 1830 to 1835	17	4,381	377,642
From 1835 to 1840	33	8,294	714,942
From 1840 to 1845	54	15,768	1,359,202
From 1845 to 1850	69	23,087	1,990,099
From 1850 to 1854	59	26,652	2,297,403
Total	249	81,316	$7,009,439

It will be seen from this table how rapidly the business of ship-building developed, and to what great proportions it grew. From the following communication, published in the Ledger-Standard in 1877, it will be seen this list is continued until 1867:

Sometime since we endeavored to set forth the advantages of an enterprise that was conceived to be practical, which would prove of immense profit to the city, especially the retail trade, and afford employment to a large number of men. Reference is made to the revival of the boat-building interests of New Albany. The former reputation of the ship-yards located here and the master builders who gave them directions, was unsurpassed by that of any locality in the country. In a large degree the character of the floating palaces, so many of which at one time plied the western and southern rivers, was due to the very excellent timber which was to be found north and west of the city, and which is known to possess qualities vastly superior to that used in localities farther up the Ohio. There are various reasons given by practical men for this superiority, which are unnecessary to rehearse, since the fact is indisputable. Nor is the timber alone worthy of attention. The well known reputation of our engine builders will not be forgotten by those who have a memory of the power which was obtained and the superior manner in which it was utilized in the excellent construction of the great motors, which was applied in the propulsion of these crafts.

In recurring to this subject again, it is hoped that we shall be able to present such facts before the public as will satisfy those interested, not only of the feasibility of the enterprise, but that shall convince them that other and most important facts, that the establishment of a well appointed boat-yard here will prove remunerative. To this end the following table has been prepared, giving the number of steamers built at this port, extending over a period of twenty years, including a portion of the years 1847 and 1867, with the tonnage and total cost; from which can be drawn some crude notion of the amount of money annually distributed among the people. Prior to the first year named, it is possible that a greater number of steamers had been constructed at this port, since the first steamer built here was something over thirty years before 1847. It is probable that some of these were not so costly as the latter steamers, as greater speed, luxury, and comfort have been the prominent objects in the construction of steamers of late years. Among those built prior to 1847, may be named such steamers as the Louisiana, Mississippi, Randolph, Homer, Orleans, Sultana, Diana, Shakspeare, Belle Sheridan, and dozens of others, some of which for speed, capacity, and durability, stand without rivals at the present day. The table below gives the year in which the boats were built, the names assigned them, tonnage, and cost. These facts have been gathered from the

best data attainable at this time, and will be found sufficiently valuable for all practical purposes, having passed under the revision of experienced men.

1847.

NAME.	TONS.	COST.
Luna No. 2	320	$27,000
Hecla	430	36,000
Lowndes, Jr	350	36,000
Olive	500	45,000
Montgomery	585	50,000
Conqueror	630	30,000
General Lafayette	600	45,000
Daniel Pratt	340	32,000
C. E. Watkins	250	22,000
Iroquois	580	40,000

1848.

Monroe	300	$28,000
Atlantic	400	35,000
Clara	250	25,000
Uncle Sam	650	40,000
Kouma	275	25,000
Tom Brown	275	25,000
Forest Monarch	300	28,000
Mohican	591	45,000

1849.

Dove	300	$25,000
Captain Greenlow	420	35,000
Nashville	710	55,000
Belle Key	750	60,000
Bunker Hill No. 3	550	40,000
America	850	65,000
Anna	200	22,000
B. C. Oglesby	325	30,000
Anna Simmington	230	22,000
Mary Clifton	330	35,000
Isabella	290	23,000
Tribune	290	23,000
Texas	130	15,000
Oregon	610	40,000
Empire	650	45,000

1850.

Cora No. 2	400	$28,000
Cherokee	500	35,000
Swan	300	25,000
Sarah Gordon	300	25,000
Julia Dean	400	28,000
Cuba	325	25,000
Ophelia	250	22,000
New Latona	530	38,000
Bulletin	430	30,000
Saxton	280	22,000
Magnolia	895	65,000
Martin Hoffman	310	25,000
Brilliant	400	35,000

1851.

Diving-Bell Boat	170	$10,000
Glendy Burke	620	45,000
Fashion No. 2	500	40,000
Fashion "Mobile"	530	30,000
Bell Gates	300	22,000
Bee	270	18,000
J. M. Clendenin	310	30,000
Texas Ranger	260	$22,000
Ambassador, "Mobile"	438	38,000
P. F. Kimball	430	35,000
George Collins	320	24,000
Black Diamond	275	25,000
Francis Jones	210	15,000
Reindeer	320	35,000

1852.

Lucy Robinson	300	$25,000
Eclipse "Extra"	1,288	140,000
Volante	275	22,000
Argyle	300	26,000
E. Howard	537	40,000
Octavia	270	20,000
Belle Gould	280	27,000
Sallie Carson	275	27,000
Piota	300	25,000
Sallie Sharon	310	25,000
Cremona	290	23,000
Magnolia "Mobile"	290	35,000
Sam Dale	610	45,000
H. R. W. Hill	956	65,000
Opelousas	220	20,000
Eliza Battle	500	35,000
Tishomingo	275	20,000

1853.

Eastport	587	$45,000
A. L. Shotwell	1,050	85,000
John M. Stockwell	300	21,000
Robert J. Ward	800	80,000
Sangamon	200	15,000
Alida	200	15,000
Lucy Bell	250	22,000
Laurel Hill	550	45,000
Sultana	300	22,000
Lucy Robinson	300	35,000
Huntsville No. 2	946	63,000
Peter Tellon	800	55,000
Antelope	700	45,000
Four snag boats	18,000	120,000

1854.

Eclipse	400	$35,000
S. F. J. Trabue	650	45,000
Belle Sheridan	680	40,000
T. S. Archer	500	38,000
T. C. Twitchell	610	50,000
Fannie Bullitt	550	35,000
Judy Towns	300	25,000

1855.

W. N. Shipman	300	$25,000
R. W. Powell	450	35,000
Rapides	600	40,000
Niagara	700	45,000
J. E. Woodruff	270	20,000
Republic	300	25,000
Choctaw	768	45,000
William Dickenson	270	20,000
Scotland	300	25,000
Kate Dale	300	25,000
Pelican	220	18,000

NAME.	TONS.	COST.
1856.		
James Montgomery	650	$45,000
Governor Powell	400	35,000
White Bluff	250	18,000
Henry J. King	350	28,000
J. N. Eaton	300	25,000
Saracen	280	22,000
Cora Anderson	250	20,000
H. D. Newcomb	656	50,000
Chancellor	350	28,000
John Warner	280	22,000
Arkansas Traveler	130	12,000
Legrande	250	18,000
Bloomer	220	18,000
Bell Memphis	400	35,000
St. Charles	295	45,000
St. Nicholas	295	45,000
Prima Donna	295	45,000
Alice Vivian	295	45,000
John Briggs	250	22,000
Baltic	737	60,000
W. S. Ewing	400	35,000
Boneta	200	15,000
1857.		
Baltic, tow boat	600	$40,000
Alice Parrott	250	32,000
C. W. Dorrance	350	40,000
E. H. Fairchild	610	40,000
New Uncle Sam	1,100	85,000
B. L. Hodge	400	45,000
Vicksburg	825	70,000
Caddo Belle	300	25,000
W. Burton	300	25,000
Pacific	730	60,000
1858.		
W. V. Gillam	300	$25,010
Submarine No. 11	75	10,000
Submarine No. 12	75	10,000
Bell Boat Southerner	50	8,000
J. D. Perry	300	35,000
B. J. Lockwood	350	40,000
John Raine	700	50,000
Piota	200	35,000
Aline	200	20,000
1859.		
Black Hawk	300	$35,000
Empire Parish	300	40,000
Lizzie Simmons	700	70,000
Magnolia	900	65,000
Cherokee	400	45,000
Arkadelphia City	200	20,000
Jim Barkman	300	35,000
Peytona	650	45,000
General Quitman	900	85,000
Sennie Kirk	200	20,000
1860.		
W. S. Berry	400	$45,000
B. J. Adams	400	45,000
James Battle	550	50,000
L. C. Ferry	350	40,000
W. M. Levy	250	30,000
Mary Keene	765	75,000
Acadia	200	$20,000
Iberville	400	45,000
Ben South, ferry	75	10,000
Nina Simms	250	30,000
DeSoto	300	35,000
T. W. Roberts	400	45,000
Magenta	940	75,000
1861.		
Louisville	300	$35,000
1862.		
Glasgow	350	$40,000
Des Arc	350	40,000
1863.		
Gunboat Tuscumbia	800	$150,000
Huntress	220	28,000
1864.		
Woodford	600	$ 60,000
Leviathan	1,300	125,000
Magenta	800	80,000
Avenger	240	25,000
Vindicator	200	25,000
Luna	200	25,000
Burd Levi	220	28,000
Cora S.	220	37,000
Huntsville	220	32,000
1865.		
St. Charles	400	$50,000
Montana	300	35,000
St. Nicholas	400	50,000
Lucretia	240	25,000
Emma Brown	150	25,000
Sarah	240	25,000
Jennie Browne	150	25,000
St. James	400	50,000
1866.		
Will S. Hays	300	$25,000
Mary Ament	150	25,000
Frank Bates	450	55,000
R. E. Lee	1,227	180,000
Empire	300	35,000
1867.		
Legal Tender	450	$55,000
Total cost		$7,347,000

The above comprises a list of two hundred and four steamers built at this point during the twenty years, at a cost of $7,347,000. Nearly the whole of this vast sum was expended in this city; and the profit upon the trade which it indicates went into the pockets of manufacturers, mechanics, merchants, and laborers. Now let us see who are the parties that have been benefited by the business. First in the list we note the ship-yards, of which, during a portion of the time, there were five, employing in the aggregate four hundred and fifty mechanics and laborers direct. The founders employing about two hundred skilled mechanics and their assistants; the cabin builders were another class of contractors, who gave employment to a large number of workmen; the furniture men were also largely benefited and gave employment to numerous mechanics and laborers; the tin and copper-smiths came in for a liberal share of the necessary

work in completing an outfit for steamers; while the blacksmiths, with numerous employes, cut a very considerable figure in the construction of these vessels.

The Chandler's, etc., comprising the many smaller establishments at which were obtained the various necessary articles for outfits, employed hundreds of men; and in the aggregate came into possession of large sums of the grand total expended.

These are the parties most directly interested in this enterprise, giving employment to from two thousand to two thousand five hundred able-bodied mechanics, artisans, and laborers. Upon the labor of these men depended from eight to ten thousand of the population for support—no inconsiderable city as to numbers. Besides, the building of such a large number of steamers at this point attracted numerous men who are engaged as officers and employes, so that it is safe to say that twelve thousand of our population in a large degree depended upon the business of steamboat building for support. As a matter of course, this large number of people collected together gave employment to merchants and mechanics, who were indirectly benefited by the trade which arose for the demand for the necessaries of life. It would be difficult to determine what were really the profits thus directly and indirectly gained by people of all classes in the city. But it was large, and those who remember the prosperous days of fifteen years ago, know that many of the mechanics had built themselves comfortable homes, and were in the enjoyment of more than the usual share of happiness. They will be remembered too, as among the most worthy and thrifty of our people. In this one branch of industry there has been a most marked change within the past ten years. The ship-yards have been idle, the foundries closed, the smith shops almost gone to wreck, and hundreds of idle men are wandering around the streets, while others have removed from our midst.

While this marked decline in the ship-building interest here has been apparent, it is known that other localities, less favored, have been busy. There is a cause for this, which is patent to many of our people. Just prior to the war, the system of credit was very extensively practiced by the master builders, and the war caused the loss to these enterprising men of thousands of dollars, so crippling them that they were compelled to abandon the business. Had it been possible that these men could have received temporary aid, they could have drifted over their calamities and continued their business.

Now the need is a comparatively small amount of capital, at either a very low rate of interest, or, for that matter, without interest, to enable them to once more open their yards and manufactories, with an assurance that they would not be cramped in carrying out their contracts, which would enable them to invite owners of steamboat shares to give them a visit and invite competition for the construction of the large number of steamers which are annually set afloat on the western and southern rivers.

A few years ago a feeble effort was made to organize a company here to renew the business of steamboat building, but the means were entirely inadequate, and nothing was accomplished. If this locality is to be benefited by this profitable business a sufficient sum must be placed at the disposal of competent men to secure the necessary machinery for the building of sheds, the erection of ways, and for other modern appliances, to enable a company to enter in competition with builders at other points. How much will be required for this purpose can only be known to experienced men. Probably from $75,000 to $100,000 would be ample. Such a sum judiciously applied would prove more profitable to every business interest of the city than an equal amount in almost any branch of manufactures. The mechanics, the skill, the timber, and all other needed material is at hand, and what is now required is the necessary capital.

There is not a business man in the city but is interested in this matter. Every owner of real estate, every landlord, and in fact all classes have an interest in building up manufactories in this city, which will attract population and wealth, and none of these manufactories are of more importance than that of steamboat building. Within a short time Messrs. Hill & Co. have opened a yard at this point, and have made one contract. This yard will be supplied with all the necessary machinery to enable it to compete with the most favored yards in the country. We understand that it is the design of the proprietors to connect a ship-joiner's establishment with the yard, unless some one of our master builders shall undertake it. Messrs. Hill & Co. are accomplished master builders, and have had large experience, and it is hoped they will meet with that degree of encouragement and success to which they are entitled.

It will be seen from the above table that ship-building at New Albany advanced steadily until 1856, at which time it reached its zenith, and from which time it began steadily to decline. In that year (1856) twenty-two boats were built, and the business kept up fairly until the war came and nearly put an end to it. After the war had progressed two or three years, there was much demand for steamboats by the Government and from other sources, and plenty of money to carry on business of all kinds, and the ship-building revived in 1864, promising to become as great as ever; but the collapse of the rebellion caused a collapse in the ship-building at New Albany, and it has never revived. The expected revival of the business, according to the above communication, upon the advent of Hill & Co. in 1867, did not occur, and few if any steamboats have been built since 1867. Messrs. Murray & Co. are the present ship-builders of New Albany, but they are principally engaged in building flat-boats and barges for the transportation of coal and other heavy freight. These boats are towed by steamers, and carry immense loads.

The steamboat business north of Mason and Dixon's line has greatly decreased in the last score of years, owing in great part to the numerous railroads, and the consequent cutting of freight rates; and also to the more rapid transit, and the growing desire of the people to save time, do business rapidly, and get through the world as rapidly as possible. Steamboats are too slow for the age. Men can so utilize their time now that it becomes of more value than cheap transportation.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION IN NEW ALBANY.

THE EARLY SCHOOLS.

The proprietors of New Albany, coming as they did from a land of schools and churches, where the moral and secular education of the young was considered a matter of primary importance, endeavored from the first to implant this idea in the wilderness, and immediately set about laying a solid foundation upon which to build the educational institutions of the infant city. The seed thus early sown and carefully nurtured has grown and flourished, until the schools in New Albany have been pushed to the front rank of the schools of the State.

The first school-house was erected by the Scribners, and was a large square cabin standing on one of the public squares of the city. The site of this building is on State street, opposite the court-house, the large brick building belonging to John Briggs and John Mann now occupying the lot. The old school-house is yet in existence, and should be preserved. It stands on the corner of Lower First and Spring streets, being used as a blacksmith shop. John Aston remembers this building, and says Stephen Beers taught school here in 1817. School-houses were not generally constructed on the lots donated by the Scribners, but the lots were sold from time to time for the benefit of the schools. In 1820 a log school-house stood out on the commons north of the village, in the neighborhood of Trublood's old mill. It was in use many years, but caught fire and burned to the ground while the school was in progress. About this date a man named Corcelius was teaching a "select" school in the village, in the upper part of James Anderson's dwelling, located on the northeast corner of Pearl and Main streets. Corcelius afterward became a doctor, and moved away from the village. These were the first schools of which anything is known at present. The first school-house was used for religious meetings and public gatherings of every kind.

As a brief history of the schools is given in a communication which follows, it is only necessary here to state that they grew and developed as rapidly as schools everywhere in the new country, and perhaps, owing to peculiar advantages, more rapidly than in most other places. From a map of the county published in 1854, it is ascertained that there were at that date in the city, one high school, six primary schools, twenty-eight teachers, and three thousand one hundred and two children enrolled. The value of public school property was $55,000. In addition to the public schools and the Scribner high school, there was Ayers' university, then in a flourishing condition, and three colleges, to-wit: the Asbury Female college, Anderson's Female college, and the New Albany Theological seminary.

The Directory of 1868 speaks as follows regarding the schools of that date:

> There are eight schools including the Scribner high school. The cost of school buildings is seventy thousand dollars; five thousand five hundred and fifty-five scholars are enrolled, and there are thirty-five teachers. The schools are graded, and all classes are taught, the pupil beginning at the A, B, C, passing through many classes and departments, and finally graduating in the high school, after which he is prepared to enter the freshman class of any college. In addition to the public schools of the city there are twelve private schools, some of them, notably Townsley's academy and Morse's academy, equal to any private schools in the State. The St. Mary's (Catholic) high school building is the finest in the city except DePauw college, it being fifty by seventy feet, and five stories in height. It cost twenty thousand dollars. Here pupils are given a thorough scientific course. The higher branches are also taught in many of the private schools of the city.

This Catholic school is more especially mentioned in the history of the Catholic church, in another chapter of this work.

AN OFFICIAL HISTORY.

In 1879 H. B. Jacobs, then and now superintendent of the schools of New Albany, furnished the following at the request of the State superintendent of public instruction:

> It is evident that the founders of New Albany were thoroughly imbued with the idea that the happiness and permanent prosperity of a community depend largely upon the intelligence of its people, and that the education of youth was an object of the highest importance, for very early in the history of the town steps were taken to raise funds for educational purposes. The town was laid out by Joel, Abner, and Nathaniel Scribner, who purchased the original plat, comprising an area of eight hundred and twenty-six acres, of John Paul. Lots were sold by the Scribner brothers at public auction November, 1813. In the advertisement of the sale there was a stipulation that "one-fourth part of each payment upon the lots sold should be paid into the hands of trustees, to be chosen by the purchasers, until such payments shall amount to five thousand dollars, the interest upon which to be applied to the use of schools in the town, for the use of its inhabitants forever."
>
> Upon a petition of the citizens of the town the Legislature passed an act entitled, "An act incorporating the New

Albany school," which was approved January 8, 1821. By this act Seth Woodruff, John Eastborn, Charles Woodruff, Samuel Miller, and Samuel Marsh were incorporated a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the "President and Managers of the New Albany school." They were appointed to serve until the first Monday of the following May, at which time and annually thereafter the citizens of the town were to meet at the place where the school was kept and elect five trustees, who were householders and residents in the town." The provisions of the act referred to, with several supplements to it, were strictly observed by the different boards of trustees that were successively elected during a long series of years. Proper steps were soon taken to organize a school, employ a competent teacher and in every way carry out the design of the founders of the town.

The first school was opened in the fall of 1823, with John A. Spaulding as teacher. It was continued in successful operation, without much change in the plan at first adopted, until 1838, when an assistant teacher was employed, and separate departments for the male and female pupils organized.

With a part of the accumulation of the interest on the money donated by the Scribner brothers as a sinking fund for the use of the schools, the Scribner high school, a neat two-story brick building on the corner of Lower First and Spring streets, now known as the Boys' high school of New Albany, was built during the summer of 1849.

It will be seen by this brief account that the early settlers of New Albany, even while it was yet a very small forest town, nestling on the banks of the majestic river that flows past a now prosperous city, manifested a deep interest in the education of the youth within her borders.

The first school established grew in importance and efficiency until 1853, and, together with the district schools organized under the old district or local school law, furnished school accommodations for all the children of school age in the town.

From the time of the passage of the district school law, to which we have just referred, until 1853, the schools of the city were controlled by three separate boards of trustees. The one had control of the Scribner school fund, and the city schools, and the other two bodies, acting under the district law, had control, in separate districts, of what are now called common schools. The latter bodies organized a number of ungraded schools in different parts of the city, and erected several brick buildings, one of the most substantial of which is the Main Street school-house, which was built under the supervision of Hon. John B. Winstandley, who was one of the trustees when it was erected.

In February, 1853, the city assumed control of the district or common schools within her borders. During the summer of the same year the president and managers of the New Albany public schools passed a preamble, setting forth that they believed that the intention of the original donors of the Scribner fund can be carried out as well under the present law and organization of the common schools of the city as under their management, and upon the passage of an appropriate resolution, all funds, property, books, notes, etc., in their possession were transferred and assigned to the city of New Albany for the use of the common schools, since which time all public schools of New Albany have remained as one corporate body, and have been under control of one management.

The board of trustees, or superintendents as they were then called, under whom the schools were consolidated, were Judge T. L. Smith, Charles Van Dusen, Dr. P. S. Shields, V. A. Pepin, and James Collins. They soon began to make arrangements for grading all schools under their control, including the necessary arrangements for establishing a central high school, and on the first Monday of September, 1853, a complete system of graded schools was organized. The high school, however, was not opened until the first Monday of the following October. The first teachers of the New Albany High school were George H. Harrison, principal, and Miss Eunice Elderkin, assistant. The schools thus organized were continued in session till July, 1854, a period of ten months; and although numerous difficulties, consequent upon inaugurating a new system, were encountered, the results of the year were entirely satisfactory, and the success of the system was apparent. There were twenty-eight teachers employed—six males and twenty-two females; the number of pupils enrolled was 1,570, with an average attendance of 970.

During the summer of 1854 better and more extensive accommodations were provided for the schools. A new three-story brick building was erected, and two smaller buildings rented, and on the eighteenth day of September all the schools of the city were again opened. But in the fall of the same year the supreme court of the State declared the one hundred and thirtieth section of the law entitled, "An act to provide for a general and uniform system of common school," unconstitutional. By this decision the taxes levied for the support of the schools could not be collected, and the superintendents found that the money in their possession was sufficient to pay the expenses of the school for only half the year. They petitioned the common council for aid, but without success, and Friday evening, February 2, 1855, the schools were closed until the law was so amended as to enable the superintendents to reopen them.

It will be observed that the graded schools of New Albany were commenced under very favorable auspices, but owing to the decision of the supreme court referred to, and a subsequent decision declaring the first section of the act of 1855, entitled an Act to authorize the establishment of free public schools in the incorporate cities and towns of the State, unconstitutional, they were kept in an unfinished condition for a long time and could not be made efficient for the want of funds. The trustees (the school officers were called trustees after May, 1865,) had no power to levy and called a local tax for tuition purposes, and hence the length of the term each year depended entirely upon the amount of funds received from the State department. The schools were opened at irregular times, and when the money in the treasury was exhausted they were closed *sans ceremonie*.

August 16, 1855, Charles Barnes, of Madison, Indiana, was elected to the double office of principal of the high school and superintendent of all the schools of the city, at a salary of $1,000 per annum from and after the time his services were required. He did not enter upon his duties until the opening of the schools January 1, 1856. Mr. Barnes was re-elected in July, 1856, and was connected with the schools until May, 1857. July 2, 1867, Professor James G. May, a teacher of experience and scholarly attainments, was elected to succeed Mr. Barnes. Professor May held this position over two years. The schools were opened September 5, 1857, but were closed January 29, 1858, immediately upon receiving the second decision of the supreme court mentioned above, and the rooms were rented to the teachers in which to open private schools.

In the spring of 1862 a number of the school buildings of the city were leased to the United States for hospitals for sick soldiers by John R. Nunamacher, Esq., president of the

board of trustees, through Captain W. Jenks, assistant quartermaster of the United States army. The Government occupied the buildings for a little more than a year, when, upon the request of the trustees, they were vacated and turned over to the school officers. They were thoroughly cleansed and refitted, and on the first Monday of September, 1864, the schools, which had been closed for over three years, from June, 1861, to September, 1864, were again reorganized; and as the law in the meantime had been amended so that the trustees were enabled to obtain more funds for tuition purposes, they have been continued regularly in session a full term each year ever since.

At a meeting of the trustees held July 30, 1864, Professor George P. Brown was elected to fill the position formerly held by Mr. Barnes, and at a subsequent period by Professor May. Miss Ada Farrington was elected assistant teacher of the high school. The duties of the double office held by Mr. Brown becoming too great for one individual to perform with credit to himself or justice to the schools, in January, 1865, the trustees elected Virgil P. Hall assistant principal of the high school. By the election of Mr. Hall, Professor Brown was enabled to devote all his time to the general supervision of the schools. April 17, 1865, Mr. Brown tendered his resignation as superintendent of the New Albany schools to the board of trustees, which they accepted, and from that date until 1873 the schools of the city were conducted without a general superintendent.

The public schools made slow progress for a number of years after they were reorganized, and although they kept open ten months each year, they were not as efficient as they might have been. During the period of three years—from 1861 to 1864—that they were closed, a number of private schools were organized and were in a flourishing condition long after the public schools were reopened. They were patronized by many of our best and wealthiest citizens, so that in 1868 there were only two more teachers employed, and only about three hundred more pupils enrolled in the schools than in 1854, yet there were double the number of children of school age in the city; and as late as 1870 only twenty-eight per cent. of the school children attended the public schools.

In the fall of 1870 the male and female pupils of the high school were separated, and the female high school organized in another building, which had been especially fitted up for that purpose with J. M. Bloss as principal and Miss Maggie Hamilton and Miss Fannie Fawcett assistant teachers. Mr. W. W. May was elected principal of the boys' high school, and Miss C. C. Warren assistant. About this period new life was infused into the schools and they have gradually improved ever since. Each succeeding year has added to their efficiency and popularity, and to-day all classes of our citizens send their children to the public schools. All the private schools, except the parochial (Catholic) schools, have been closed; and consequently the attendance at the public schools has greatly increased. As to thoroughness and uniformity of instruction, methods of discipline and economical management we will let others speak. There are in the city thirteen school buildings—ten brick and three frame. They furnish accommodations for fully thirty-three hundred pupils. Three of the buildings mentioned are used for the colored schools of the city. The number of pupils enrolled in the schools this year is about thirty-one hundred. There are fifty-six teachers employed, to wit: One music teacher, six in the high school, and forty-nine in the grammar, intermediate, and primary departments. Since the establishment of separate high schools for male and female pupils eight classes have graduated at each school. The total number of female graduates is one hundred and forty-three. The number of male graduates is forty-nine.

The people of New Albany point with just pride to the graduates of their high schools. Three of the male graduates have gone to the United States Military academy at West Point, where they have taken honorable positions in the classes; while a large number have either entered one of the professions, or are filling responsible positions in banking or other business houses. Of the female graduates twenty-eight are now teaching in the schools of the city, and others are teaching elsewhere, while not a few are at the heads of interesting and happy little families. Dr. J. B. Reynolds is principal of the boys' high school, and Dr. George P. Weaver of the female high school.

The system of graded public schools now in successful operation in New Albany is complete and thorough in every particular. These schools afford the poor and rich alike superior advantages for giving their children an excellent practical education, and no man who lives in the city can have the least excuse for permitting his sons and daughters to grow up in ignorance.

In the history of these schools some of the most intelligent and influential men of the city have filled the position of trustee. In June, 1873, the trustees elected H. B. Jacobs (the present incumbent) superintendent.

In closing this brief history we wish to state that during an experience of nearly eighteen years in school work, we have never labored with school officers who discharged their duties more conscientiously than those with whom we have been associated during the last six years, viz: Colonel W. W. Tuley, Colonel W. P. Davis, E. S. Winstandley, and Charles H. Fawcett.

Mr. Jacobs is yet (1881) superintendent of the schools of New Albany, and no important changes have occurred since the above statement was made. The number of teachers in the schools is now fifty-four, a reduction of two in the high school having been made.

Following is a list of the trustees of the New Albany public schools from the time it was incorporated as a city until the present:

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Ashel Clapp..... 1839-40
Ashbel Steele..... 1839-40
William Plumer..... 1839-42, 1844-51
William M. Wier..... 1839-40, 1853-55
Obadiah Childs..... 1839-43
Abram Case..... 1841-42, 1843-52
Seth Woodruff..... 1841-44
Israel C. Crane..... 1841-42
Elias Thomason..... 1842-44
R. R. Hickman..... 1842-43
Noah H. Cobb..... 1843-52
David Crane..... 1843-48
Henry M. Doroling..... 1844-51
Peter A. Roan..... 1846-47
Salem P. Town..... 1846-47
John Brunner..... 1848-51
William A. Scribner..... 1851-52
Michael Streepy..... 1851-52
P. S. Shields..... 1852-53, 1855-57

T. L. Smith	1852-53
Charles VanDusen	1852-53
V. A. Pepin	1852-53
James Collins	1852-53
Jesse J. Brown	1853-55
R. R. Town	1853-55
George V. Howk	1853-54
Thomas Humphrey	1853-54
Hiram Wilson	1853-54, 1857-58
Horace B. Wilson	1854-55
Peter R. Stoy	1854-63
John D. Rodgers	1855-58
Charles Wible	1855-61
Thomas R. Austin	1855-61
John Loughmiller	1855-57
William Jones	1855-59
William C. Conner	1855-60
John R. Nunemacher	1855-63
Thomas Rucker	1855-56
I. P. Smith	1856-58
E. Sabin	1857-58
John Q. A. Smith	1857-65
John Culbertson	1858-59
John B. Ford	1858-59
William A. Tabler	1858-61
James A. Doll	1858-59
Joseph St. John	1858-62
James Johnson	1859-65
George W. Laping	1859-61
P. M. Wilcox	1859-61
Augustus Bradley	1859-60
James G. Marshal	1860-61
Daniel Snively	1860-61
D. W. Lafollette	1861-68
William Cooper	1862-65
E. Benjamen	1863-65
Wesley Pierce	1863-65
Elijah Newland	1365-72
James V. Kelso	1865-68
George Lyman	1868-72
W. P. Swift	1868-73
W. W. Tuley	1872-79
I. S. Winstandley	1872-79
M. A. Wier	1873-74
W. P. Davis	1874-78
Charles H. Fawcett	1878-81
M. McDonald	1879-82

G. E. Sackett is the present secretary of the school board.

MR. COTTOM'S ACCOUNT.

In 1873 Mr. Cottom wrote as follows regarding the schools:

There are in the city ten elegant and very large brick school buildings, and one frame school building. The value of these buildings is about $150,000, and they furnish accommodations for fully three thousand pupils. Eight of the buildings are used for the primary, intermediate, and grammar schools, and one as a male high school, and one as a female high school. The system of grading is a most perfect one, and works admirably and efficiently. Tuition is absolutely free in all departments; and the pupils who pass all the grades and graduate through the high school receive a thorough English and scientific education, and are competent for any department of business, or for any of the professions. The city has erected a first-class brick edifice as a school-house for the colored inhabitants of the city, who have the same rights to admission in their own schools as the whites have into theirs—the same law governing both. Forty-five white and two colored teachers are employed in these public schools, while the average attendance of pupils is about two thousand three hundred. The annual cost of the schools is not far from $30,000, and the total number of school children in the city entitled to the privileges of the schools is seven thousand one hundred and thirty. The schools are managed by a board of three school trustees, elected by the city council, which secures to them permanency, and the best educators in the way of teachers.

AS THEY ARE NOW.

The following list shows the present number and character of the schools, and location of the school-houses:

Male high school—situated on Lower First street, southwest corner of Spring. J. B. Reynolds, principal; S. A. Chambers, assistant.

Female high school—situated on Spring street, northeast corner of Bank. Dr. George Weaver, principal; Mrs. Maggie Shrader, first assistant; Miss Fannie Faucett, second assistant.

Upper Spring street school—situated on North side of Spring street, between Upper Fifteenth and Vincennes. William Rady, principal.

Independent German-American school—situated on Market street, between Upper Eighth and Ninth. J. B. James, principal.

Upper Main street school—situated on Main street, between Upper Seventh and Ninth. John R. Weathers, principal.

Upper Fourth street school—situated on Upper Fourth street, between Spring and Elm. John T. Smith, principal.

Upper Eleventh street (colored) school—situated on Market, southwest corner of Upper Eleventh. William J. Scott, principal.

Lower Second street (colored) school—situated on Lower Second, southwest corner of Elm.

Lower Market street school—situated on Market street, between Lower Fifth and Sixth. Miss Sue E. Hooper, principal.

Lower Spring street school—situated on Spring street, between Lower Fifth and Sixth. Jacob B. Starr, principal.

Lower Albany school—situated on the west side of Jackson street, between Second and Third. E. T. Leach, principal.

West Union school—situated on Jackson street, west of Hildreth. William S. McClure, principal.

West Union (colored) school—situated on Pearl street near Union. J. B. Jones, principal.

In the last report of the State superintendent of public instruction, much valuable statistical matter is found regarding the schools of the State and the different counties. From this it is ascertained that the number of children enrolled in Floyd county in 1878 was 9,116, an increase of 629 in the county in the last ten years. There are in the county 148 square miles: the number of children to the square mile on an average being 61. That but little more than fifty-four per cent. of the children of the county is enrolled in the public schools seems a somewhat startling statement, and shows that there is much room for improvement in the school laws. Out of the 9,116 children in the county the number who did not attend school in 1878, was 4,107. This state of affairs cannot but lead to more stringent laws, and probably to compulsory education. On this subject the report contains the following:

It is not enough that the State makes by its laws a system of schools possible. The system must be a compulsory system. The State should compel the location, establishment, and maintenance of a sufficient number of schools for the education of all its children.

If it were left to each locality to establish schools or not at its will, the system would in no sense become a general system. A permissive system would soon become no system at all.

There were 689 colored children in the county, of whom less than fifty per cent. (325) were enrolled in the public schools. The enumeration of children in the city of New Albany in 1878 was 6,342. The length of the school year was 127 days. The number of teachers in Floyd county was 91. Throughout the State the average pay of teachers in the city was $3.17, and the average pay of teachers in the country $1.80 per day; this average of country teachers was exceeded in this county, it being $2.10. The amount of Congressional school fund, arising from the sale of every sixteenth section, was $14,753.50, or $1.62 per capita.

SELECT SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Many schools of this character have been established from time to time in New Albany, but most of them, after a brief career, have either been compelled to close for want of proper support, or have been merged into the public schools.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SEMINARY.

The Methodist Episcopal church started a seminary here about 1835, with the expectation of making it a permanent establishment for the education of young people in their religious faith, as well as in secular matters. A frame building was erected on Market street, on the corner of the alley below State, west side. The school was placed in charge of George H. Harrison, from Ohio, and was continued with varying success for something less than ten years. The building has long since disappeared from this site, having been moved to Spring street, above Thirteenth, where it is now occupied as a tenement house.

ANDERSON'S FEMALE COLLEGE.

This was an important educational institution in its day, but long since disappeared. It was a private school started by John B. Anderson about the time the above mentioned seminary went out of existence. A commodious brick had been erected fronting the park for a private dwelling; Anderson purchased it, and, building an addition, opened at first a school for girls, but after a few years the building was enlarged and a department for young men added. The noted Confederate general, John Morgan, was one of his pupils at one time. The school was continued until about 1854, when Mr. Anderson went into the printing business and gave up teaching. The school was closed, and buildings converted into a boarding house, in which condition they are found at present.

Soon after the closing of Anderson's college Rev. Mr. Woods started a select school on the corner of Lower Fifth and Market streets. He erected here a brick building for this purpose, and continued the school three or four years.

AYERS' UNIVERSITY.

The New Albany Theological seminary, or Ayers' university as it was generally called, was started with the most flattering promises of future success about 1847. Elias Ayers was the founder, and gave $15,000 as an endowment to the institution. This gentleman was a great friend of the cause of education, making a donation of a large sum to Hanover college, located in Jefferson county, in this State. Buildings for the purpose were erected on the corner of Seventh and Elm streets. The institution was intended for the education of ministers of the Presbyterian church, and was conducted here several years, but for some reason was

moved to Chicago about 1854–55. Rev. Dr. McMasters was president, and Rev. James Woods and Dr. Scoville were professors.

Two years after the removal of the school to Chicago a Mr. Hines occupied the buildings with a select school, but for many years the buildings have not been used for school purposes. They are now occupied as private dwellings, and for an undertaking establishment.

DE PAUW COLLEGE FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

This is a living and live institution of to-day, though it has had its ups and downs in life, and has only survived by being more fortunate than its contemporaries above named in finding steadfast and powerful friends to assist in time of trouble. The institution is the property of the Indiana conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and occupies a pleasant and commanding situation in the most beautiful part of the city, being on Main street at the corner of Ninth. The building, or a portion of it, was erected in 1852 for a young ladies' boarding-school, under the name of the Indiana Asbury Female college. The institution struggled along for fourteen years under many discouragements, its principal trouble being a debt and mortgage that hung over it and continually threatened its existence. During that time five different presidents had charge of it at different periods, but the accumulation of debt retarded its progress, prevented its success, and finally resulted, in 1866, in the transfer of the property to other owners.

In the above-named year the Methodists determined to celebrate the anniversary of American Methodism by a repurchase of their college, and, through the liberality of the citizens of New Albany, and especially by the munificence of Hon. W. C. DePauw, the object was realized and the college presented, free from debt, to the Indiana conference, and accepted by that body. Rev. Erastus Rowley, D. D., a graduate of Union college, New York, was elected president, and the college reopened in September, 1866.

Under the stimulus of the good times succeeding the war, the college began a prosperous career. As the number of students increased, additional room was much needed, and again Mr. DePauw came to the rescue, erecting, at the expense of $10,000, a large, handsome, and commodious wing to the building, and the name of the institution was changed to DePauw College for Young Ladies. The name has been since slightly changed, as will be seen above. Since that time Mr. DePauw, by the donation of a well-selected and valuable library and other gifts, has added much to its success and usefulness. At the present time the college is free from debt, and its friends are sanguine of its future success. About two years ago the building was partially destroyed by fire; but being refitted it is more commodious and attractive than before.

The building is of brick, three stories in height, with main building in center and two wings, its capacity being sufficient to accommodate seventy students with room and board, and as many more day pupils. During the first ten years of its existence, forty-eight young ladies graduated at the institution, and since it changed to DePauw college, seventy-three young ladies have been enrolled on its graduating list.

At present it is in charge of Mr. F. A. Friedley, a graduate of Asbury University of Greencastle, Indiana, who is now in his second year. Rev. W. R. Halstead had charge for one year prior to Mr. Friedley becoming principal. Last year there were sixty-eight students; this year about ninety, with eight teachers. There are five school-rooms and two recitation-rooms in the building. The rooms for boarding pupils and teachers are all carpeted and comfortably furnished.

This is probably, with one exception, the only strictly Protestant female college in the State. It is the purpose of its trustees to make this an institution that shall embrace every advantage of Roman Catholic schools in discipline, and at the same time impart a thorough and substantial education. The very best teachers are employed to give instruction on the piano, organ, guitar, and in vocalization, through whom this has became one of the most popular departments of the institution. The government is of a mild and parental character, equally removed from weakness and austerity. Pupils boarding in the institution are treated as members of the family of the president, and submit to such wise regulations as will, in his judgment, most promote their interest and that of the college. The domestic and social life of the college is committed to the responsible direction of the resident lady teachers, under the supervision of the presi-

dent. The president resides in the college building, and with his family presides at the same table with the pupils.

The following-named gentlemen are the present officers of the institution: W. C. DePauw, president; A. Dowling, secretary; P. R. Stoy, treasurer; W. C. DePauw, P. R. Stoy, Rev. G. D. Watson, Rev. J. L. Pitner, S. J. Alexander, M.D., J. H. Conner, Asa Iglehart, W. H. Sullivan, J. H. Forman, M. A. Wier, J. G. Harrison, E. R. Day, F. E. Dishman, Rev. I. N. Thompson, J. A. Wood, M. Wood, A. Dowling, board of trustees.

CHAPTER IX.

THE PRESS OF NEW ALBANY.

THE FIRST PAPER.

The history of the press of New Albany, as of probably every other city, shows a continued succession of failures. It would seem that the business of printing, especially newspaper printing, were one of the most precarious in which men could engage. It is difficult, perhaps impossible at present, to enumerate all the newspapers that have been started in New Albany since it was laid out in the woods in 1813. Nearly all, however, of importance, have left some record behind, enough to establish the most prominent fact—that of repeated failure before final success was assured.

So far as can now be ascertained, Ebenezer Patrick was the pioneer publisher; but the name of his paper has been lost. It has been repeatedly stated, both orally and in print, that the Microscope was the first journal published here; but this has been ascertained to be a mistake. The first number of the Microscope, at this time in possession of a lady of New Albany, bears the date of April 17, 1824. It was then printed at Louisville, and was subsequently brought to this place. Mr. David Hedden, yet living, says he came to New Albany in 1820, and Ebenezer Patrick was then publishing a paper, his office being in the upper part of a two-story double log cabin that stood on the corner of Bank and Main street, where the stone bank now stands. He does not remember the name of the paper, but says it had only been published a few months when he came, and did not last long—perhaps a year or two. John Anderson was a compositor in the office. The lower part of this cabin was occupied as a saloon, and kept by a man named Abbot. Patrick's paper failed probably for want of patronage, as the settlements were few and far apart at that early period, and New Albany was a mere hamlet of log cabins, surrounded by dense woods. Patrick was an erratic sort of a fellow; he never remained long in one place or at one business. It is understood that after leaving New Albany he went up to Salem and tried to establish a paper there called the Tocsin. He was unsuccessful, however; after a few years' trial became a Methodist preacher, and drifted around considerable until about 1850, when he committed suicide in Tippecanoe county by cutting his throat. He had a son who went to Kansas, and was somewhat prominent there during the political troubles before the war. His son was a Free Soiler.

It is not unlikely, however, that the Microscope was the second paper published in New Albany, and it has something of a history. The initial volume, containing the first year's issue, is now in the hands of Mrs. Waring, of this city. It was a sensational sheet, and being driven out of Louisville by a mob, sought refuge in New Albany. It was a small six-by-ten-inch paper, publised weekly, by T. H. Roberts, *alias* "Tim Tickler, Jr." According to the first number, dated, as before mentioned, April 17, 1824, it appears to have been published by "Johnston & Roberts, No. 12 Van Buskerk's row, Third Cross-street, Louisville." That the reader may understand somewhat of the character of the paper, which must be considered one of the pioneer papers of New Albany, the opening address of the editor is here given verbatim, as follows:

"*To the Public, our Friends and Patrons!*

ADDRESS—Ladies & Gentlemen—Belles & Beaux—Old & young—Rich & Poor—Wise & Simple—Be on your beautiful guard! * * * * —. Here I come like the point of a *Coulter-plough* to tear up, root and branch, Immoral Customs—*False* principles and Evil habits—Like so many old rotten roots which have prevented the growth and vegetation of their opposite virtues, in the field of Science, of Religion, and Literary Knowledge—See what rapid strides I make, from Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains—I level hills and fill up val-

lies! thus making all a beautiful plain, where the sweet Ivy may twine round and bloom with the Honey-suckle—the Rose shed its fragrance and be forever renewed by the life and mildness of eternal Spring; unsullied by the pestiferous breath of *Courtezans*, or the *exhalations* of pestilential *Brothels*.

To be serious gentle reader, I wish you to understand, that I have just furnished myself with a complete set of *Optic glasses*, together with the necessary *Mirrors* and *Reflectors* to suit every state of human life, from the school-boy to the '*Slipper'd pantaloon*,' by the aid of which I can *condense* space, and *compress* distance, so as to become familiar with the transactions of men, however remote or concealed. The proud statesman and cunning office-hunter may smile sarcastically, but I can assure them that I have a *Concavo-convex*, that will expose their vile machinations to the world.

The enemies of the Union of the American States, shall have their due: I have a high polished *Convex* glass to suit them.

Traitors and political vagabonds of every kind shall be duly looked after, and a regular account given of them, through a highly polished *Concave* glass, invented for the purpose by Tom Seestraight of Georgia memory . . . . 1776.

Libertines, Black-*Legs* and Corner-*Loungers* are informed that I have a set of *Concave* glasses purchased expressly to suit them.

One concave glass of curious workmenship, for the purpose of examining the inside of Magistrate's offices.

One large high-polished Concave glass with a double Reflector, for inspecting Miscellaneous subjects—such as the practice of some ill-bred men have of *staring* at modest women—peeping under their bonnets—whistling as they pass, &c.

One neat little Convex glass to inspect the quality of *Dirks, Dirk-knives* and *Little Bull-Dogs* with the intention of carrying them concealed. Invented and patented by Peter Peaceable, L. L. D. & F. R. S.

The Ladies, O, how I blush for having placed you last; but though last you are not the least provided for by me, as I have reserved that highly polished, large and elegant Convexo-concave glass, invented, improved and patented by Jeremiah Candid of Sincerity School, Long Knogg, for the express purpose of shielding you from the vile aspersions, and ill demeanor of the other sex.

Thus furnished with the necessary implements of warfare, I advance to the contest with the zeal of a patriot; well knowing the strength of my antagonists. To the good and wise I would beg leave to drop a word—you have nothing to fear from the weapons which I carry; they are blunted in your presence, and if attempted to be hurled at you, they will recoil with double force upon myself. To exalt virtue to her prerogative in the human heart—to award the meed of praise where merit speaks it due is my ostensible object; in doing which, I shall tear the flimsy garments from the hypocrite, and direct the finger of scorn at vice and immorality. TIM TICKLER, JR., Esq.

Louisville, April, 1824.

A paper of the character indicated in the above address is always, to use a common phrase, "in hot water," and Mr. Timothy Tickler's bed was not one of roses. Mr. Johnston appears very soon to have retired from the firm, when the paper was published by T. H. Roberts, M. D., until in September, 1824, when for good and sufficient reasons the editor concluded to move his office to New Albany. Such freedom of the press as Mr. Roberts desired was not to be found in Louisville; he soon got into all sorts of trouble, and his life was openly threatened. But in proportion as his troubles grew the circulation of his paper increased, until its patronage was quite extensive, considering the sparseness of the population. Quite a number of citizens of New Albany took it. It had no regular subscription list, but people bought it freely, in order to find out what Tim Tickler had unearthed during the week.

In the issue of September 22, 1824, the editor places the following paragraph at the head of his editorial column:

Distant editors who exchange with us will please forward their papers to New Albany, Indiana.

He then proceeds to explain the reason of the change, the first paragraph of the explanation reading as follows:

Be it remembered that on the night of the 4th of September, 1824, a mob of unprincipled vagrants made an attack upon my office in the town of Louisville, broke open the door of the printing office, then and there did rob me of a POCKET-BOOK containing $12 Commonwealth Paper, ONE DOLLAR on the bank of the State of South Carolina, and sundry papers; broke my printing press and destroyed my type; broke down the door of my bed-chamber and struck several times at me with an axe, forced me from a sick bed, dragged me to the river, where they proposed hiding their diabolical deed by sinking my body in the river with a stone!!! And but for the interference of one man, they would have completed their deed of cruelty, and put Turks and Indians to blush!!

Mr. Roberts had the leaders of the mob arrested and although the evidence appeared conclusive, they were cleared by the jury, and failing as he thought to obtain either justice or protection at Louisville he removed his establishment—what was left of it—to New Albany. He claimed damages in money stolen and type and material destroyed to the amount of two hundred and sixty dollars and seventy-five cents, and remarks that the good citizens of Louisville "kindly subscribed a sum nearly sufficient to repair all my losses and relieve me from the distress incident on the destruction of my office and the stoppage of my business."

Thus under adverse circumstances did the second paper appear in the future city. The tone of the Microscope appears to have been rather low, and probably Mr. Roberts received

his just deserts; at least but little if any sympathy was shown by the better classes of people at his unceremonious removal.

Roberts continued the publication of the Microscope at New Albany a year or more, during which time he went so deeply into the private affairs of people, especially in Louisville, that he came near being again mobbed. A party came over from that city for that purpose, but Roberts, being apprised of it, secured a sufficient force in New Albany to protect him, and the would-be mobbers were driven again to the other side of the river. Roberts died some thirty years ago.

TWO OTHER PAPERS.

During the next few years after the Microscope went out of existence, two or more papers were published here. One was called the Crescent, and one the Aurora. The latter was edited by Edward P. Shields, who afterwards became professor in Princeton college. The Crescent probably followed the Microscope, and was conducted by Settle & Nelson, Cooper Nelson being the editor. Reuben W. Nelson was probably also interested in the paper. He was a practicing lawyer, and a smart, sprightly, go-ahead bachelor, who died in 1828 or 1829. Settle was originally from Ohio but came to this place from Kentucky. He died in Louisville within the last decade.

VARIOUS WHIG AND REPUBLICAN PAPERS.

The next venture in the newspaper business was by the Collins brothers—James, Henry, and Thomas—the latter of whom is yet living in New Albany, an old and much respected citizen and a justice of the peace. They called their paper the New Albany Gazette. It was Whig in politics, and the first really political paper started in the town. It continued to be published many years under various names—as the Gazette, the Bulletin, and the Commercial—and by many different owners, and finally ceased to exist in New Albany about 1870. It supported the Whig party as long as that party existed, then was kept up as a Republican paper.

The Gazette was started in November, 1830, the same week in which the first number of the Louisville Journal (now the Courier-Journal) made its appearance. The Collins brothers were originally from Virginia, but came here from Kentucky. Henry Collins was a lawyer, and seemed to be the principal manager of the paper for several years. He died here in 1852. After a few years the entire establishment was purchased by Thomas Collins, and in 1837 Mr. Collins started the Daily Gazette, the first of the kind established in the State. The daily and weekly Gazette grew quite prosperous under his management, notwithstanding the competition of the Democratic paper, the Argus, which came into existence about this time.

In 1839 Ignatus Mattingly came to New Albany from Lexington, Kentucky. He was a practical printer, and, forming a partnership with William Green, they purchased the Gazette of Mr. Collins, and Messrs. Mattingly & Green continued editors and proprietors of the same until 1845, when, being unable to pay for it, the office went back into the hands of Thomas Collins, who was an endorser on their paper. Mattingly is still in the printing business at Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana. Mr. Collins kept the paper only a few months, when, in January, 1846, he sold it to Leonard Green, his brother-in-law and a brother of William Green. The new editor employed Theodore J. Barnett to edit the paper until he sold it in 1849 to Collins & Green—Thomas Collins and William Green. Under Leonard Green the name of the paper was changed to the Daily and Weekly Bulletin. The Greens were Hoosiers, born in Clarke county, Indiana, and after leaving New Albany they established a paper in Bedford, in this State. Leonard died in Texas in 1855 or 1856, and William is now publishing a paper in Brookville, Indiana.

In 1852 Collins & Green sold out to Milton Gregg & Sons, who changed the name of the paper to the Tribune. Gregg was from Lawrenceburg and Madison, in both of which places he had been publishing papers. He was a strong, vigorous writer, a man of a good deal of ability, and a staunch Whig. The Greggs conducted the paper with considerable success four or five years, when the family nearly all died, and the paper went out of existence. Subsequently J. P. Hancock, a man of literary tastes and habits, who had also married a literary woman, undertook to revive the paper, but with indifferent success. Mrs. Hancock was the author of two or three works of fiction, and in their hands the paper assumed a literary rather

than political character, so it was not a success. They conducted it perhaps six months, when it again became extinct.

During the greater part of the war the Republicans were without an organ in New Albany; but in the summer of 1864 a joint stock company was formed, principally through the efforts of J. P. Luse, since connected with the Indianapolis Journal, for the purpose of establishing a Republican paper in New Albany on a sound basis. Some of the material of the old paper was probably used, but new type and new presses were purchased, and the New Albany Commercial established. Its first editor was William B. Curry, an energetic young man, a Universalist preacher, a gentleman, a scholar, and a vigorous writer. He did not, however, succeed in making the paper pay largely, and it became financially embarrassed at one period, so that it was compelled to suspend for a time. Mr. Curry took sick, and retired from the editorial chair. He subsequently went into politics, became a high officer in the State government, and is yet living at Indianapolis. At that time the office was on the corner of State and Main streets, where the stocking factory now is. After Curry left and the paper had been dormant a few weeks, J. P. Luse took hold of it with Messrs. Schuyler and Harriott, and the paper was conducted by these gentlemen with considerable success for two or three years, when, about 1870, it was removed to Louisville, where it is yet published as a Republican paper, and known all over the country as the Louisville Commercial.

Mr. Luse is a Hoosier and a graduate of the State university at Greencastle. When Andrew Johnson became President he was appointed collector of customs at Louisville, and has since been engaged in newspaper enterprises in Indiana. His partners in New Albany, Schuyler and Harriott, came from Lafayette together. Mr. Harriott is now living in the northern part of the State.

The Republicans of New Albany and vicinity seem not yet to have recovered sufficiently from the blow given by the removal of the Commercial to start another paper, devoted principally to party interests. Democracy being in the majority here, is able to sustain a paper; but the Republicans still look to Louisville for their nearest political reading.

DEMOCRATIC JOURNALS.

The first paper to support Democratic principles in New Albany was started in the fall of 1836, and was called the Argus. Dennison & Hineline were the editors and proprietors. They were from New Jersey; the former was club-footed, a fair but not a high-toned writer. Hineline was a man of considerable ability; and after getting through with the Argus, which he did in only two years, he went back to New Jersey and published a paper there, and subsequently became a member of the Legislature of that State. They purchased new type and material for the Argus, and established their office on High street, above Third. About 1838 they sold out to Hutchens & Thompson (Charles W. Hutchens and George W. Thompson). This partnership continued only a few months, when Hutchens sold his interest to a brother-in-law named Virden, and retired from the paper. Mr. Hutchens was a practical printer from Ohio. He went from New Albany to Louisville, where he worked at his trade awhile. The last that was heard of him by his friends here he was in Paducah, Kentucky. Thompson was a Virginian, and also went to Louisville, where he worked some years in the Democrat office. Virden & Thompson conducted the paper a few months, when the former sold out his interest to the latter, who became the sole proprietor. Virden got into some difficulty with Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, which very likely caused his retirement from this vicinity. For something published in the Journal he threatened to shoot Prentice on sight. The latter heard of the threat but paid no attention to it. One day he saw Virden sitting in an eating-house, and walked in to see whether Virden would "shoot him on sight." Courage was one of the well-known characteristics of Prentice. Virden did not appear to see Prentice at that time, thus showing the white feather so conspicuously that he was not able thereafter to live comfortably in the community. Thompson continued publishing his paper until 1841, when he was compelled to suspend. Not long after Jared C. Jocelyn used the press and materials for a time in an effort to establish a literary sheet, which was, however, unsuccessful. This paper was called the Register, and was issued for nearly two years. Jocelyn was a Connecticut Yankee,

but came here from Ohio. He was subsequently a magistrate, and died here about 1868.

In 1843 or 1844 the press and material were purchased by P. M. Kent, and the name of the paper changed to the Southwestern Democrat. Kent was a Marylander, but came here from Vevay, Indiana. He is yet living, and is in White county, in this State, farming. He connected the Democrat only a short time, when (about 1844) he sold out to Charles D. Hineline, who in turn soon sold to Bradley & Lucas (Augustus Bradley and Oliver P. Lucas). This firm conducted the paper but a single year, when they sold out to Norman & Bosworth. Mr. Bradley is yet a citizen of New Albany, the proprietor of a large flouring-mill, a man of much ability and experience in public affairs, having been county auditor and member of the Legislature, and held also other offices of trust and profit. He was the first president of the New Albany & St. Louis Air Line railroad. Mr. Lucas has been a member of the school board of Louisville for the last twenty years.

Norman & Bosworth changed the name of the paper to the Ledger, a title that has clung to it to the present time. Bosworth soon retired, and Phineas M. Kent took his place, putting in considerable capital; and the firm became Norman & Kent. John B. Norman continued with the paper up to the day of his death, and contributed greatly to its permanent success. He was an Englishman, but came here from Indianapolis. His partners changed frequently, among them being L. G. Mathews and James M. Morrison. The latter continued with the paper until his death. He had been a chair-maker to the time of engaging in the printing business. When he died the surviving partners purchased the widow's interest, and the firm became Norman & Mathews.

In 1877 the following history of this paper appeared in the Ledger-Standard:

With the present issue of the fifty thousand copies of the Ledger-Standard, it is deemed proper to speak fully of the advantages New Albany possesses in the industrial and manufacturing points of view. While other interests are spoken of elsewhere in these columns, none are of greater importance in a community than the printing-press. In almost every business in which there has been achieved, by enterprise and energy, instances of success so marked as to excite imitation and competition, it may be safely asserted that ten failures may be recorded for each such conspicuous success. Of no business does this statement hold good with more emphasis than of newspaper undertakings. The failures are numerous, and not seldom ruinous; the average successes are but moderate; and yet there are instances of exceptional and brilliant success in newspaper enterprises that are worthy of note. Among the most marked and prominent of these in the West is the Ledger-Standard. The history of this paper affords a prominent illustration of what enterprise, liberality, and correct business management will achieve.

The first number of the Daily Ledger was issued on the 21st of September, 1849, from the second-story of an old building which was then situated on the northeast corner of Pearl and Main streets, and the present site of the Merchants' National bank. It was established by Phineas M. Kent and John B. Norman, and was nearly the size of the Daily Ledger-Standard. The location of the office, for the space of about twenty-five years, was changed but three times, and in that time there were but few changes in proprietorship. For over twenty years John B. Norman gave his undivided attention to the paper, and was the leading spirit that gave it tone and character. He was editor and chief proprietor from its birth until the time of his death, which occurred October 30, 1869. The interest of Mr. Norman was disposed of to L. G. Matthews, junior partner in the firm, who in June, 1872, transferred the paper to Merrill & Moter, and they consolidated it with the Standard August 14, 1872, and a stock company was formed, composed of C. E. Merrill, C. R. Moter, Josiah Gwin, J. V. Kelso, and Charles E. Johnston.

The Standard was born in troublous times—almost in the midst of the greatest and most depressing panic that has ever swept over this country, but, Minerva-like, it sprang into being full grown, equipped for work, and shoulder to shoulder with the veterans of newspaperdom. Its firing was heard all along the line, and its thousands of readers felt that a new power had arisen. With the staunch and trustworthy old Ledger it was at once a worthy competitor in circulation, a model of typographical neatness, editorial ability, and dash as a local newspaper. The first number of the Daily Standard was issued July 31, 1871, from our present quarters, and the weekly issue began August 9th following. The Standard was established and owned by Josiah Gwin, James V. Kelso, and Charles E. Johnston, who continued as proprietors until the Ledger material was removed to the office of the former, corner of Main and State streets. The two papers combined were then named

THE LEDGER-STANDARD.

A short time after the consolidation, Messrs. Merrill, Moter, Kelso, and Johnston retired from the company, their respective stock being purchased by Messrs. James P. Applegate, Jonathan Peters, Josiah Gwin, and Adam Himer. An election of officers was held, resulting as follows: Jonathan Peters, president; James P. Applegate, secretary; Josiah Gwin, manager and treasurer. There has been no change in the officers of the company, all having been re-elected from year to year since. Shortly after the consolidation of the two papers, very extensive additions were made to the material of the office throughout, and much of the earnings of the concern have been added to the original capital stock, increasing it from twenty-one thousand dollars to thirty thousand dollars, about twenty-five thousand dollars of which is paid up. Among the most extensive additions was a complete bindery, which furnishes something like fifteen counties in the State with records and blank books. New type was also furnished for the job and news department; and it can be said without boasting that the Ledger-Standard, in all its

departments, is one of the most complete blank-book manufacturing, printing, and job offices in the West.

The building is probably better adapted for the business for which it is used than any other in the city. The dimensions are 20 x 95 feet, four stories high, including the basement. The basement is used as a newspaper and job press-room, and is excellently lighted. Here is a ten-horse-power engine, used for running two large cylinder presses, of the Cottrell & Babcock and Taylor patterns, and a quarto Gordon. Besides, there is a large stock of paper, fuel, and apparattus used in running the presses, cleaning the forms, etc., etc.

The floor above the basement, or properly the first story, contains the counting-room, which is about 20 x 40 feet in size, and the job-room, 20 x 55 feet. The counting-room is supplied with all necessary furniture, and the shelves are well filled with printers' stock, blank books, and articles used in job printing and blank-book manufacturing. The job office contains hundreds of fonts of type, from agate to the largest poster size, cabinets, stands, cases, imposing stones, proof press, a Gordon press, and many other needful articles, too numerous to mention.

Upon the second floor are the editorial rooms, completely furnished with furniture, extensive and valuable libraries of books pertaining to the newspaper business. On the same floor the bindery and stock rooms are situated. The bindery is complete in every respect, and is supplied with ruling machine, large power paper-cutter, presses, board-cutters, tools, and in fact everything used in the manufacture of blank books. The stock room contains a large stock of papers and ready-made records of the various sizes and patterns.

The upper story is occupied as the news-room. It is large, roomy, and probably the lightest in the city, being lighted from both sides and front and rear by large windows, and not obstructed by other buildings. The room contains stands, cases, imposing-stones, type, and other material to run half a dozen ordinary papers. A hoisting apparatus connects with the lower rooms, and the forms are lowered four stories safely and rapidly to the basement.

That the condition of the company may be known, we hereby submit the annual report of the company for the year ending December 31, 1876:

Capital stock authorized	$30,000 00
Amount of capital stock subscribed and paid up to date (including all engines, presses, material, material and fixtures in said printing office and machinery and fixtures in bindery, and fixtures, furniture and library in editorial rooms and counting rooms)	25,300 00
Material on hand not included in above	850 00
Bills and accounts receivable	15,542 36
	$41,692 36
LIABILITIES.	
Bills and accounts payable	$ 5,216 08
Total surplus over all liabilities	$36,476 18

THE "LEDGER" AGAIN.

August 15, 1881, the name of the Ledger-Standard was changed to the Ledger. The change called forth the following letter from Mr. John W. McQuiddy, who ran the first power-press and first steam-press in New Albany. The letter is full of interesting reminiscences of the later days of the Ledger:

EDITORS LEDGER:—The recent change made in the name of your excellent paper calls up some reminiscences which may possess some interest.

During the winter of 1853–54 Mr. John B. Norman, then the proprietor and editor of the Ledger, purchased a power-press of the cylinder pattern, known as the Northrop press—a cheap affair and very difficult to manage. In February, 1854, I was sent by Mr. George Thompson, then foreman of the Louisville Democrat, with a letter of introduction to Mr. Norman, in which I was recommended as a qualified and competent power-pressman. I was received by Mr. Norman in his characteristic quiet style. The result of the interview was an engagement to run the presses in the office, which at that time consisted of the power-press and a hand-press.

I was then living in Louisville. On Monday morning, February 3, 1854, I came over and went to work. I was an entire stranger in the city, but soon became attached to those with whom I came in daily contact in my duties about the office, and have ever since held them in the highest esteem. Mr. Norman was editor, book-keeper, put up his mails, and made a hand on the paper. Mr. C. W. Cottom was local editor, type-setter, and general utility man. Sam Williamson was job workman, D. McIntosh, Henry Heath, William Hardy, and Edward W. Sinex compositors. Of these all are living except Mr. Norman and Mr. Williamson. Mr. Sinex is still with the Ledger, and has been continuously in the service of its various proprietors since the first issue of the paper. In the spring of 1874 Mr. Hugh Gordon, who had during the winter been employed on the steamer Peter Tellon, returned to the office and continued to act as foreman of the news and job department until his death in 1868—a faithful employe and a true friend.

The office in 1853–54 was located on Main street, on the north side, between Pearl and Bank streets, in the two upper stories of the three-story building on the corner of the alley. The paper was small, had been established but a few years, and was by no means a pronounced success as a daily. The proprietor worked hard, and the result was the establishment of one of the best papers and one of the most flourishing printing-offices in the State. Mr. Norman was a practical printer, and never hesitated to take a case when necessary. Before he died the office had immensely increased in patronage, and the old power- and hand-press had been superseded by two new and improved power-presses.

Before, however, this success had been reached, Mr. Norman associated with him Messrs. James M. Morrison and L. G. Matthews, and a large share of credit is due those gentlemen, to whom the business affairs of the office were entrusted. The office was moved to Pearl street, to the three-story building in the rear of the New York store, occupying the entire building. Soon the business increased so rapidly that the late David Crane was induced to add a third story to his building, and the presses were moved in and steam power introduced to the establishment. The business continued to grow, and soon it became necessary to rent the third story of the corner building and the one next below, and when no more buildings in that locality were to be obtained, DePauw's Hall, corner of Pearl and Spring, was fitted up expressly for the Ledger, and the office moved into it. This building was used from the cellar to the garret. Messrs. Norman and Morrison having died, Mr. Matthews became sole proprietor, who shortly after the last removal

sold the newspaper to Merrill and Moter. These gentlemen consolidated the Ledger with the Standard, and the paper was called the Ledger-Standard.

During the sixteen years I was connected with the Ledger many fellow-craftsmen were employed on the paper and in the various departments; among them I may mention Aug. Jocelyn, as foreman of the job department; A. M. Jackson, foreman of the news department, and afterwards assistant editor; William Bodenhammer, afterwards editor of the Noblesville Ledger, and Dewees Heneks, all good workmen and men of intelligence. Mr. Heneks was something of a poet. On one occasion the carriers were unable to get a New Year's address written. But one day was left before it was needed. Heneks, ascertaining the trouble, said he would get them up one. He immediately went to his case, and in the course of an hour produced, without copy, one of the best addresses ever published by the paper. All of these are dead.

The best years of my life were devoted to service on the Ledger. My relations with its proprietors were always pleasant, and I became closely attached to it; and the restoration of the old name struck a responsive chord, which induced me to write the foregoing. May the paper profitably continue to furnish the news for the good people of Floyd county and surrounding country for many years to come.

Mr. W. C. Cottom still continues to do faithful work on this paper in the editorial department.

GERMAN PAPERS.

The German element in and around New Albany is a strong one, thus creating a demand for a paper printed in the German language. Several of this kind have been started from time to time, and two are now in existence in the city.

The first German paper was started here about 1850. It was called the Sun, but soon became permanently eclipsed and nobody seems able to tell when or where. In 1861 a second German paper made its appearance, called the New Albany Democrat. It was published by Messrs. Weiss & Lauber, at the southwest corner of State and Market streets. It closed about six months after the first issue, for the reason, it is stated, that it could not get compositors on account of the war. The office of the Democrat was transferred to Evansville in 1862, and there became the Evansville Democrat, which is still a flourishing paper.

The third German paper to make its appearance in New Albany was the Deutsche Zeitung, the present paper. It is a weekly, eight page sheet, and was started June 28, 1875, by Otto Palmer, a wide-awake, active German, who is editor, proprietor, publisher, compositor, etc., and fills all these positions in the front room of his own dwelling on Pearl street, between Elm and Oak. His paper is Democratic in politics, the Democratic German population in the county being about five thousand, including children. It is a five column quarto, printed in the German language, and has remained in Mr. Palmer's hands since it was established.

About a year after the Zeitung was established another German paper was started by F. W. A. Reidel, of the German Protestant church. It is called the New Albany Das Echo der Gegenwart und der Zeitgeist, and is a liberal Christian, undenominational journal, printed in German, and devoted to a record of religious progress and other matters interesting to the German community. It is semi-monthly. Mr. Reidel, who came here from Cincinnati, where he had been connected with a paper, began his labors in the German church about 1870. He purchased a press and the type, and for the first three years had his paper printed in Louisville; after that it was transferred to his own dwelling in this city, on Bank street, between Elm and Spring, from which place it is yet issued.

OTHER PAPERS.

In 1875 J. H. and W. S. Conner started a job-printing establishment in the rear end of J. H. Conner's drug store, on Spring street. After confining themselves to job printing about two years they issued the Saturday Herald, simply an advertising sheet, which has since been continued. In 1880 the office and material were purchased by J. H. Conner, who is at present sole proprietor.

The next year (1881) was a propitious one for the establishment of newspapers in New Albany, two entirely new ones having made their appearance. The first of these is the Weekly Review, the first number of which was issued February 19, 1881. It is a six-column folio, and devoted to the interests of the colored people. It is issued by the Review Publishing company, a stock association composed entirely of colored people. The Rev. Richard Bassett is the business manager, and W. O. Vance the editor. It is Republican, but makes neither politics nor religion prominent specialities. It is comparatively prosperous, having a circulation of about eleven hundred.

The Public Press was established June 22, 1881, by Messrs. Josiah Gwin & Sons. It is a

weekly eight column folio, and Democratic in politics. It is published at No. 61 Pearl street. Mr. Gwin has long been connected with the press of New Albany, and it will be remembered started the Standard in 1871, which was subsequently consolidated with the Ledger. Mr. Gwin retained his interest in the Ledger-Standard until February 14, 1881, when he sold it to Captain John B. Mitchell, now clerk of the county. Mr. Gwin was county recorder nine years and has been prominent in the affairs of New Albany.

Mr. Thomas Collins started an agricultural paper here in 1858, called the Review of the Markets and Farmers' Journal; which however, he only published about six months. No doubt other efforts were made from time to time to establish papers in New Albany, but the above review includes all the publications that amounted to anything.

CHAPTER X.

NEW ALBANY—THE CHURCHES.

There are at present in the city twenty-three churches, viz: nine Methodist, four Presbyterian, two Baptist, two Christian, two Catholic, one Episcopal, one United Brethren, one German Evangelical, and one Universalist. As introductory to the history of these churches, it may be well to give the following extract from Mr. C. W. Cottom's Material Interests of New Albany, published in 1873:

New Albany may justly be termed the city of churches. Ever since the city was founded it has been distinguished for the religious character of its citizens and its church privileges. The first religious meeting held in the city was under the auspices of the Methodists. It was held in a little log cabin in which spruce beer and ginger cakes were sold by a widow woman named Reynolds, and the meeting was brought about in a very singular manner. A gentleman named Elam Genung started out one moonlit evening, after the day's labor had ended, to take a walk in the forest, in the midst of which the few cabins then constituting the town were built. He heard the widow lady who kept the cake and beer shop singing a (to him) familiar religious hymn. He was attracted by her sweet voice to the cabin, and as he entered it she ceased singing. He requested her to repeat the hymn, and as she did so joined with her in singing it. At its close he asked her if she was a church member. She replied she had been in the East, before she came to Indiana Territory, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"I, too, was a Methodist before I came here," replied Genung, "let us pray."

The singing had drawn a dozen or more of the settlers to the cabin, and had touched every heart by its sweet tenderness, waking memories of homes far away in the East, and religious privileges that were held dear and sacred, and when prayer was proposed all entered the cabin, and there, under the giant trees, the silver moon pouring down a flood of mellow light over the scene, the first public prayer was offered in New Albany. One who was present at that meeting says of it: "It was an occasion to be remembered for a long lifetime, for God came down among us in his first temples, the trees, and all were blessed."

There is but one survivor of that first religious meeting in New Albany, and her feet are still traveling the "straight and narrow pathway" she that night, now more than fifty-five years ago, found it so pleasant to walk in. At the close of this meeting another was announced for the night of the same day the following week. At that meeting a Methodist class was formed, and this continued to meet until June, 20, 1817, when the Methodist Episcopal church was regularly organized in New Albany by Rev. John Shrader, and the first sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered by him in a hotel kept by a widow lady named Hannah Ruff. On November 25, 1817, the first Methodist church in the town was dedicated by Rev. John Shrader. There are now in the city ten Methodist church buildings, two of them Methodist missions.

The next church organized here was the First Presbyterian. The organization was effected on the 7th of December, 1817, with nine members. The first meeting was held in Mrs. Scribner's residence, being now a portion of what is the Commercial hotel—formerly High Street house. The first communion of the Presbyterian church of New Albany was solemnized on the day of the organization, Rev. D. C. Banks officiating at the ceremony. The first baptism solemnized in New Albany was that of the infant daughter of Dr. Asahel and Elizabeth Clapp, Lucinda Ann, yet living in this city, and the wife of Mr. W. C. Shipman. There are now in New Albany three Presbyterian churches and two Presbyterian Mission churches. The next religious society organized in the city was the Baptist church, the organization taking place, as near as we can learn, in the autumn of 1821. From this brief sketch it will be seen that the pioneers of New Albany were scarce installed in their log cabins when they commenced the organization of churches. This early religious work gave a moral and Christian tone to society in the then village, which has "grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength." Now New Albany can boast nearly thirty churches, and in the superior cultivation and moral and religious character of her society is not surpassed by any city in America.

THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The following embraces a full list of the several religious denominations of the city, and the number of church edifices: Presbyterian, three regular and two mission churches, valued at $125,000; Methodist (white), seven regular, one German, two mission, colored two; property of all valued at $140,000; Baptist (white), one; colored, two; value of property, $30,000; Protestant Episcopal, one regular and one mission church, valued at $25,000; Lutheran German Evangelical, and German Evangelical (Salem), with property valued at $50,000; Catholic, two large churches, one German, the

other Irish, and with property valued at $135,000; Christian church, valued at $30,000; United Brethren church, valued at $3,000; Universalist church, valued at $20,000. The Southern Methodist church worship in the Universalist church. There is a society of Spiritualists in the city that meets in one of the public halls. There is also a small society of Second Adventists.

WESLEY CHAPEL.

This proves to have been the first church in the city, of any denomination, though it did not receive its present name for more than twenty years after it was established, or until after the separation which took place when the Centenary church came into existence. During all the first years of its life it was simply known as the Methodist church of New Albany, the Methodists of this place worshiping in one building for nearly a quarter of a century. Aaron McDaniels, the father of Rev. William McDaniels, at present residing in New Albany, came to the town in December, 1817. There was, says the son, no Methodist church here at that time, but within a few months, that is during the year 1818, a church was organized. He says that Widow Ruff then occupied a large frame dwelling, the best house in the town at that time, and in her house, she being a devoted Methodist, the first Methodist class was organized. This statement differs somewhat from that in the extract above quoted, but is probably correct, as Mr. Daniels has all his life been a devoted Methodist, the greater part of it being spent in preaching, and probably understands the history of the Methodist church in this city better than any other person now living. The year was probably 1818 instead of 1817, as stated in the above extract. Mr. Daniels' father was one of the members of this organization; he was a ship-carpenter and came from Philadelphia to Maysville, Kentucky, thence to New Albany where he found employment in the ship-yards. Peter Stoy, Henry Pitcher, Edward Brown, and Obediah Childs were also members of this class. Stoy and Pitcher were also from Philadelphia, and carpenters too, and worked at ship and house building. Mr. Brown was from Baltimore and was engaged in buying and selling cattle and other stock for many years. Their place of meeting was usually at Widow Ruff's house, but was sometimes at the house of Obediah Childs, and it was here, says Mr. Daniels, that the first Methodist prayer meeting in New Albany was held, being led by Aaron Daniels.

Among the first ministers of the Methodist church through this region were Revs. John Schrader, John Strange, Peter Cartwright, Charles Holliday, George Locke and William Shanks. These were all pioneer Methodist preachers, and during the greater portion of their lives were found in the front rank of advancing pioneer settlers. Their labors were in the wilderness among wild beasts and savages, encountering always great danger, hardship, and suffering for the purpose of advancing their religious views and establishing churches. The name of Peter Cartwright is especially well known in Ohio and Kentucky, and indeed throughout the Ohio valley, and his character and power as a preacher are well known. He was "a diamond in the rough," a natural orator, a man without education or polish, but a giant in intellect as well as physical strength. Indeed, the same may be said of most of these early preachers, of other denominations as well as Methodist, but Cartwright was probably superior to most of them, and so fearfully in earnest in his religious labors that he left an imperishable memory behind.

Rev. John Schrader, as above stated, organized the first Methodist class in New Albany. He was perhaps one of the best known of the pioneer Methodist preachers in this county, as he spent most of his life here. He subsequently organized a church in Greenville township in this county, which built a log church known as Schrader's chapel, one of the oldest in the county.

It must have been soon after the first Methodist class was organized that the church was erected. It was a small frame building and stood on the lot where the Wesley Methodist church parsonage now stands. It was probably built in 1818, for it was standing there in 1819, according to McMurtrie's Sketches of Louisville, published in that year. Speaking of New Albany he says: "The inhabitants are all either Methodists or Presbyterians, the former having a meeting house, and the latter have contracted for a church, which is to be built immediately."

The native forest trees had to be cleared away for the erection of this first Methodist church, which cost, perhaps, five hundred dollars, though most of the labor upon it was voluntary. This building was in use by all the Methodists of the

town and country around for a dozen years or more, when they erected a brick church on the corner of First and Market streets, which is yet standing. A frame addition has been placed in front of it and it is used for mercantile purposes by Dr. August Knœfel. In this building the Methodists worshiped for twenty years or more. During the years between 1830 and 1840 it increased so in numbers, and the town grew away from it to the eastward so rapidly that it was thought best to have another church building. The town became a city in 1839, and those living in the upper part of the city desired the new church to be erected in that direction for their accommodation. This was accomplished in 1839, when the Centenary church was erected. Both congregations continued under one charge, however. Two years later, when they separated, two churches were organized, and the old church was thereafter known as Wesley chapel. They continued worshiping in the old brick church on the corner of First and Market until 1854, when the congregation had grown so large that it was necessary to erect a new building, and the present beautiful and substantial brick structure was put up on the north side of Market street, between Lower Second and Washington streets.

From the forty-ninth annual report of the Indiana conference, which held its session in New Albany commencing September 8, 1880, the following facts regarding Wesley chapel are gleaned: Total number of members, 482; value of church, $20,000; value of parsonage, $1,500; improvements during the year on church and parsonage, $1,306. The church gave for mission work $80.25, and the Sunday-school gave for the same $19.89. The church gave for other benevolent purposes $59.20. The current expenses of the church—sexton, gas, fuel, etc.—were $366. Rev. Joseph S. Woods is pastor.

The Sunday-school was one of the first established in the city and is yet in a flourishing condition.

CENTENARY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The origin of this church appears in the history of Wesley chapel above given. In 1875 this church had printed in a little paper called the Centenary Advocate such items in her history as it was desirable to have preserved. These items are here given in part as follows:

One hundred years after the opening of the Old Foundry in London, 1739, Centenary church was built. Methodism had extended herself, in the mean time, over England, Scotland, Ireland, and the whole of the United States and Canada.

The old society, since called Wesley chapel, then worshiped in the quaint old building now occupied by Dr. Aug. Knæfel as a warehouse for drugs.

Both churches united in the building of the new house, the division not taking place till two years after it was completed. The original construction of Centenary differed somewhat from the present appearance. There was then no recess in the rear, and no vestibule in front. The stairways to the main audience room ran up on the outside with no protection from the weather.

A wide gallery ran across the front end inside. As first built the church had no spire and no bell, there then being a strong prejudice on the part of many persons against such things.

The stand, the altar-railing, the seats and even the windows and doors were of quite a different style of architecture from what they now are. The pulpit was quite high, and ministers ascended to it by a considerable flight of steps.

All this seems quite curious and out of taste to the youth of this day (1875), but, at that time, Centenary was considered to be, and really was a great improvement on the church buildings that preceded it. Our Puritan fathers, in the reaction against the fripperies and fopperies of the European churches, had gone to an absurd extreme of plainness and severity. Their houses of worship were unadorned within and unpainted without; even a stove or a fire-place was not allowed to invade their sacred precincts, it being supposed that the fire of God's love would keep truly pious worshipers warm, and all others deserved to freeze. A reaction against this unreasonable plainness has taken place; but, at the time of which we speak, it was in the first stages of the transition.

After the church was completed the two pulpits,—those of Wesley and Centenary,—were occupied alternately by the preacher in charge, and his assistant. This arrangement, however, closed at the end of the second year, since which time Centenary has been an independent charge.

The following are the names of the pastors of Centenary church from the first to the present time: John C Smith, two years; William Knowles, assistant, one year; Silas Rawson, assistant, one year; Richard Robinson, two years; Isaac Crawford, two years; Allen Wiley, two years; T. H. Rucker, two years; Williamson Terrell, two years; C. B. Davidson, two years; John C. Smith, one year; L. C. Berry, Thomas H. Lynch, one year; B. F. Rawlins, two years; S. J. Gillett, two years; Daniel McIntire, two years; Elijah Fletcher, one and one-half years; R. L. Cushman, one and one-half years; N. P. Heth, two years; James Hill, three years; H. R. Naylor, three years; S. L. Binkley, two years; J. S. Woods, two years; W. F. Harnard, one year; Dr. James Dixon, one year; Dr. George D. Watson, two years; E. T. Curnick, present pastor.

L. C. Berry, having been elected to the presi-

dency of a college, his year was filled out by Dr. Lynch, then president of Asbury Female college, now DePauw college, of this city. James Hill was the first preacher after the pastorate was changed from two years to three. One of the most notable revivals in this church took place under his administration. Other churches also had an unusual awakening about this time, such a one as the city had never before witnessed. Though some have fallen away, there are very many persons in the various churches who date their religious life from that period, and whose conduct has evinced the sincerity and reality of the change. James Hill has been a remarkably successful minister.

The presiding elders who have served the church in this district are as follows: W. McK. Hester, Daniel McIntire, William C. Smith, John Kerns, William V. Daniels, John J. Hight, C. B. Davidson, John Kiger, Edward R. Ames and Enoch G. Wood. During the years the first of these were in active service there were no railroads in Indiana; they went to their various appointments on horseback, carrying the needed clothing and books in their saddle-bags behind them. Many of the most noted preachers composed their sermons while slowly making their way through dense forests along some Indian trail. From an old manuscript it is ascertained that the salary of the pastors, including rent of the house, for the years 1840–45 averaged $461. The rent was $65 per annum. The salary of Bishop Ames, then a presiding elder residing in New Albany, was about the same. The amount paid by Wesley chapel as her share of his claim in the year 1845 was $55.40.

The Indiana conference then included the whole State, and a district was, in some cases, half as large as the conference now is.

Weddings in churches were not so common in the earlier years of the church as at present. Probably the first marriage in the Centenary church was that of Mr. Augustus Bradley, yet living, and with his worthy wife still a faithful worker in the church. This event took place September 13, 1846. Calvin Ruter, then superannuated, and a very noted minister, officiated at the wedding.

The location of the church is on the north side of Spring street, between Upper Third and Fourth.

CENTENARY SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Immediately on the opening of Centenary church the Sunday-school was organized. The first superintendent was Robert Downey. He is still living and resides at Chicago, Illinois. He was an old superintendent, having filled that office in Wesley chapel as far back as 1829. The following is a list of the superintendents, though probably not in the exact order in which they served: Robert Downey, Dr. E. S. Leonard, James E. Sage, James Johnson, Dr. R. R. Town, George A. Chase, John N. Wright, M. M. Hurley, John C. Davie, Jefferson Conner, Henry Beharrel, Sr., Dr. Thomas H. Rucker, Jared C. Jocelyn, John D. Rodgers, J. H. Conner, James Pierce, William W. May.

The first secretary of Centenary Sunday-school was Louis W. Stoy, and the first librarian was J. R. Parker. Andrew Weir was secretary for about five years, but by far the senior in this office is J. R. Parker, who served the Sunday-school as secretary about twenty years in all, leaving that place and assuming the one he now holds about a year since.

For a number of years the Sunday-school was held in the basement, but the room was so dark and uncomfortable that, for a few years, the school was held in the audience room above. In the year 1867 the floor of the old room was lowered about four feet, iron columns were substituted for the old wooden ones, and the whole interior refitted, so that it is now one of the neatest Sunday-school rooms in the city.

The managers of the school from the beginning took an active part in the uniform lesson movement, at once adopted the system, and lent their in influence introducing it elsewhere. Centenary is entitled to the credit of having one of the oldest and best sustained teachers' meetings in the State of Indiana.

MAIN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This is an offspring of Wesley chapel, and was established about 1847, being first called Roberts' chapel, in honor of Bishop Roberts, who was serving in this part of the State at that time, and who was a very popular and earnest worker in the church. As the old church, Wesley chapel was generally known, before it received its present name, as the "Old Ship," so this little chapel was often called the "Yawl."

At first it was a "mission," or simply a Sunday school, established here because there were many children in the neighborhood that the good people of the church hoped to bring under the influences of the church. The church owned a lot here, and about the date above mentioned, a small frame house was purchased, moved upon the lot and a Sunday-school opened. This school was continued with marked success for several years, and meanwhile preaching was occasionally had at the house. As Methodism grew and strengthened, and the other two churches became filled with members, regular preaching was maintained at Roberts' chapel and a separate church organized there. By the aid of the present church and the people generally the present neat brick church edifice was erected in 1877, at a cost of something more than four thousand dollars. The total value of church property now here, including parsonage, is about six thousand dollars. The membership at present is one hundred and twenty-eight, and the Sunday-school, established in 1847, is still in a flourishing condition.

The church is located on Main street, between Lower Fifth and Sixth streets.

VINCENNES STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church is located on the corner of Market and Vincennes streets, and was formerly known as the Ebenezer church. This church was erected to accommodate the Methodists of the town of Providence, mentioned elsewhere. Epaphras Jones undertook to build a town here and gathered about him a few settlers, among them the family of Grahams, who were Methodists. For many years the Methodists of this part of the town and city attended the Wesley chapel and the Centenary, but the nearest of these two churches was a mile away, and a desire was thus created for a church nearer home; and the Methodists up here especially felt the need of a Sabbath school in the neighborhood. There were many children who could not or did not go to the Sabbath school down town, so Mrs. Ferdinand Graham (now Mrs. Inwood and yet living) determined to try starting a Sabbath school in her own house. This she successfully accomplished, about 1850, with about fifteen children to start with. This was the beginning of a Sabbath school that has kept up in this neighborhood from that day to this. The school soon increased to forty or more scholars; more than her dwelling could well accommodate, and thus it was determined by the people of the neighborhood to erect a church, not only for the accommodation of this flourishing school, but for preaching also. A subscription paper was circulated and the money for building the present frame church soon raised. It was erected in 1851, and since that has been repaired and added to somewhat. This church grew and flourished, and became a large church comparatively, but probably received its death blow when the Johns Street church was erected, about 1857. This latter church, standing between the Vincennes Street church and the Centenary, drew to it the larger part of the congregation. One pastor served both churches for a time. After some years this church was unable to pay its pastor and the society disbanded. After this the church building was rented to the German Methodists for five years, and they undertook to build up a church here, but also failed, keeping it only two years. There has been no preaching by the Methodists here for several years. The Sabbath school has for some years been in the hands of the Presbyterians, who rented the church and established a mission. The school numbers about forty or fifty scholars and is regularly attended. One of the earliest preachers in this church was an eccentric character named Garrison. One of his peculiarities was that he would not accept any pay for preaching; he did not believe in ministers laboring for money; he thought the Lord would provide for him if he was faithful in preaching the gospel. He was frequently urged to take pay for his preaching but refused it; the consequence was he was very poor and was compelled to give up preaching for fear of starvation.

JOHNS STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This building is located on Eleventh street, between Spring and Market. It is a substantial brick, and was built about 1857. Mr. John Conner donated the lot upon which it stands, and its first members and originators were members of Centenary and Ebenezer churches. The donation of the lot and the number of Methodists living in the neighborhood were the inducements for building the church, though its establishment probably caused the downfall of Eben-

ezer. Its first minister was William B. Mason, and some of its first members were Mrs. William Akin, Miss Sue Shively, Mrs. Genung, Mrs. Kate Petre, James Turner, Mrs. Martha Turner, and others. Eleventh street is sometimes known as Johns street, so named in honor of Mr. John Conner, the donor of the church lot. At the time the church was built Rev. John Kreiger was presiding elder on this circuit, and the same gentleman is at this time acting in the same capacity. J. Ravenscraft and Robert Kemp, both now ministers, were also among the original members, as was also James Forman, who was the first Sabbath-school superintendent. Mr. Kemp was also among the first superintendents of the Sabbath-school.

The ministers of this church have been as follow: William B. Mason, J. H. Ketcham, Joseph Wharton, Lee Welker, Benjamin F. Torr, George Telle, Charles Cross, J. J. Hite, John Julian, J. H. Klippinger, George F. Culmer, William McKee Hestor, T. D. Welker, Ferdinand C. Iglehart, Henry J. Talbot, Hickman N. King, Francis Walker, E. T. Curmick, and Dr. Walter Underwood, the present minister. The present membership of this church is about two hundred and thirty.

The organization of the Sabbath-school was coeval with that of the church, and has been kept up with a good degree of success, the membership at present being about one hundred and twenty.

KINGSLEY MISSION.

This religious institution was established through the munificence and great interest in the Methodist church of Hon. W. C. DePauw, a wealthy and influential citizen of New Albany. In 1864 the Episcopalians, desiring to build a new church, sold their old one to the Lutherans, who in turn sold it to Mr. DePauw, who caused it to be moved out on Vincennes street, where he is the owner of considerable property. He placed the building on one of his vacant lots, put it in good repair, and opened a "mission school," or Sunday-school. There were many children in this part of this city that did not attend the Sabbath-schools down town, and Mr. DePauw hoped that much good could be accomplished here by the establishment of a school. He has not, probably, been disappointed, having labored faithfully himself for the establishment and permanent success of the school. He has been the superintendent of the school since it started, attending every Sunday afternoon, with Mr. J. H. Conner as assistant.

The mission was named in honor of Bishop Kingsley. Meetings for preaching and prayer are frequently held at the mission house, and like the other mission mentioned it may, as it is hoped, become an established and regularly organized church.

THE GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The organization of this church occurred prior to 1850. Before this the German Methodists had never felt themselves strong enough to support a church, and had been attending the English churches. The originators of the first organization were the Dirkings, the Meistors, the Ehrharts, and probably some others. The following list of names appears on the church record: Frederick Dirking and his wife Anna, John G. Smith, Frank Graf, Agnes Graf, Christian Dirking, Catharine Dirking, Eva Graf, Frederick Sieveking, Christiana Sieveking, William Arnsmann, Catharine Arnsman, George Ehrhart, Anna Ehrhart, Gerhard Niehaus, Anna Maria Niehaus, Adelheit Neihaus, Barbara Newbaur, Catharine Fuhrmann, Conrad Helm, Barbara Helm, Simon Knauer, Anna M. Knauer, John Knauer, Andreas Menzinger, Gotleib Menzinger, John Morgen, Elizabeth Morgen, Anna C. Zeilmann, Henry Jesberg, Phillip Seitz, Jacob Green, Phillip Sharf, T. Seitz, and Frederick Dauber.

The few German Methodists at first met for prayer and conference at each other's houses, and after forming a class, their meetings were held in one of the city school-houses until 1863, when their present church edifice was erected. They have had but three regular pastors, the first being Rev. Mr. Heller, the second, Rev. Mr. Moot, and the third and present pastor, Rev. C. Fritchie. The church building is a neat, substantial brick located on Fifth street, between Market and Spring. It is 40 x 70 feet in size, high ceiling, and comfortably furnished. The society is in a flourishing condition, having, at present, about one hundred and seventy-five members.

The Sunday school was organized in the early days of the church organization, and still continues in a flourishing condition, with a membership of one hundred and fifty.

COLORED METHODIST CHURCHES.

In addition to the above Methodist churches there are in the city two colored churches of this denomination, known as Jones chapel and Crosby chapel. The colored element has always been an important one in the city. In an early day there was quite a community of colored people in what was known as West Union, north of the town of New Albany. Here the first colored Methodist church was organized about 1840, and flourished more than a quarter of a century. Their services were conducted in the houses of the members for a few years, when they erected a frame church, known as Bridges chapel. In 1859 a few colored people of this congregation having located in New Albany, determined to establish a church here. They first organized with ten members, and their meetings for several years were held in their houses and in the school house. About 1872, the old church in West Union having been abandoned, was taken down, and a portion of it used in building the present church, known as

CROSBY CHAPEL,

so named in honor of Bishop Crosby. It is located at the corner of Lower Second and Elm streets. The first pastor of this church, after locating in New Albany, was Rev. W. A. Dove. He was succeeded by Rev. Charles Burch, F. Myers, R. K. Bridges, J. W. Malone, T. Crosby, Jesse Bass, Morris Lewis, Richard Titus, A. Smith, and H. H. Thompson, the present pastor. The present church building cost about one thousand dollars. The present membership is about one hundred. The Sunday-school of this church was organized in West Union about the time of the church organization, and has been kept up since.

JONES CHAPEL,

named in honor of Bishop Jones, is located on the corner of Lafayette and Spring streets, the proper name being Zion African Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Jones is at present and has been for years a very popular bishop. An old colored preacher from Louisville, known as Father R. R. Briddle, was the principal organizer of this church, meetings for organization being held on the corner of Lower Fourth and Main streets, in what is known as London hall. He remained with the church four years, and was followed by Elder Bunch, during whose pastorate the present church building was erected in 1872. The ministers who followed Mr. Bunch were Elders Forman, J. B. Johnson, Samuel Sherman, and William Chambers, the present incumbent. The membership of this church is about one hundred and fifty, and the church property is valued at $2,000. The organization of the Sunday-school was coeval with that of the church, and now numbers about forty scholars.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The following history of this church is chiefly abridged from a centennial sermon delivered June 25, 1876, by the pastor, Rev. Samuel Conn, D. D.:

In 1816 there was but one settled Presbyterian pastor within the limits of Indiana and Illinois Territories, and half a dozen missionaries. New Albany was a village of three years old with a population of about two hundred. On the 16th of February, 1816, the few Christians of the Presbyterian faith and order living at New Albany and Jeffersonville met at the latter place and organized the Union church of New Albany and Jeffersonville. The minister officiating was Rev. James McGready, a Scotch-Irishman from Pennsylvania, who, after laboring in the Carolinas and Kentucky, had been commissioned by the general assembly to do missionary work and found churches in the Territory of Indiana. The Lord's supper was administered, and the following members were enrolled: Governor Thomas Posey and wife, John Gibson and wife, James M. Tunstall, James Scribner, Joel Scribner, Phœbe Scribner (the mother of Joel), Esther Scribner (the sister of Joel and afterward Mrs. Hale), and Anna M. Gibson. Thomas Posey and Joel Scribner were chosen elders. A little later Mary Meriwether (wife of Dr. Meriwether) and Mary Wilson (a widow) were added to the number.

Within a short period the Jeffersonville members all withdrew. Thomas Posey and wife removed to Vincennes; John Gibson and wife removed to Pittsburg, and united with the church there; and James Tunstall, Mary Wilson and Anna M. Gibson joined the church at Louisville; leaving only four members, all of whom resided at New Albany, namely: Joel, James, Phœbe, and Esther Scribner.

The church having thus lost the character of

a "union church," it was proper that it should be re-named and re-organized. The members assembled, therefore, on the 7th of December, 1817, in the back parlor of Mrs. Phœbe Scribner's house, being what is now the middle part of the old High Street house, or Commercial hotel. The moderator of the meeting was the Rev. D. C. Banks, pastor of the church at Louisville, by whom many of the earlier churches of Indiana were organized. It was then "Resolved that, as all the members of this church residing at Jeffersonville have withdrawn, and all the present members reside in New Albany, the Union church shall, from this time, be known as the First Presbyterian church of New Albany." At the same time Jacob Marcell and Hannah, his wife, were received as members of this church, from the church at Elizabethtown, New Jersey; and Stephen Beers and Lydia, his wife, and Mary Scribner (wife of Joel), were received on letter from the church at Louisville, Kentucky. The church then proceeded to vote for two additional elders, and Jacob Marcell and Stephen Beers were unanimously elected and subsequently ordained and installed as ruling elders. These, together with Joel Scribner, constituted the session.

The Lord's supper was administered as is usual, in connection with the re-organization, and "there being no communion service, two large pewter plates, belonging to Mrs. Phœbe Scribner, were used for the bread, and, being of a very fine quality, were considered very appropriate."

The church closed the year 1817 with nine members, whose names have all been mentioned. The church had no regular preaching until the autumn of 1818, but were dependent upon occasional supplies from missionaries and others. In October, 1818, Rev. Isaac Reed began his labors as stated supply with this congregation, and remained until October, 1819. During his ministry twenty-five members were received, and at the close of 1819 there were thirty-two in communion. Up to the time of Mr. Reed's arrival there had been no additions to the church from the world, but his work was so greatly blessed that of the twenty-five received during his stay fourteen were admitted on profession of their faith, the first of such additions being Calvin Graves, received on examination October 3, 1818. Mrs. Elizabeth Scribner—then the widow of Nathaniel Scribner, and afterward the wife of Dr. Asahel Clapp—and the late Dr. William A. Scribner, were among those who were received in 1819, upon evidence of a change of heart.

Under Mr. Reed, a small church building was also erected—a very plain frame structure, about forty feet long and thirty feet wide, having unplastered walls, and with rough board floors, seats, and pulpit. The congregation had been occupying it only a few months when it was destroyed by fire. After this they worshiped, for a time, with the Methodist brethren, and at the house of Mr. Joel Scribner—the present home of Mrs. Dr. Scribner. The congregation becoming too large for Mr. Scribner's house, they afterward went to the old court-house—a rough, half-finished building, which remained in that condition until it was replaced with a new one.

In February, 1819, a confession of faith and a solemn covenant were adopted by the congregation, and these were to be subscribed by all applicants for admission. The confession included all the points of the Calvinistic system, in its strict integrity. A few years later a simpler and briefer confession was substituted, but, like the former one, it contained the main doctrines of the confession of faith.

In this year, also, a Sabbath-school was organized in connection with this church, which is believed to have been the first Sabbath-school in Indiana, and was certainly the first in New Albany. The distinguished honor of inaugurating this enterprise belongs to Mrs. Nathaniel Scribner and to Miss Catharine Silliman—afterward Mrs. Hillyer, and a sister of Mrs. Lapsley.

At the close of Mr. Reed's year he was compelled to abandon the field on account of the inability of the church to support him, Nathaniel Scribner, the principal supporter, having been removed by death. The church was again dependent upon occasional supplies until 1822. The congregation, however, met regularly for worship on the Sabbath, one of the elders leading and reading a sermon. These meetings were said to have been very profitable, and were remembered with the greatest interest by those who engaged in them. At the close of the year 1820 there were thirty-five members; in 1821 thirty-three, and the same number at the close of 1822.

After various unsuccessful attempts to secure

a minister, the church succeeded in employing the Rev. Ezra H. Day. He commenced his labors as stated supply in October, 1822, and died at his post, September 22, 1823. At the end of that year the number of communicants was reduced to twenty-four.

The month following the death of Mr. Day the congregation met with another grievous blow in the loss by death of Joel Scribner, a ruling elder from the beginning, and the life and mainstay of the church.

The church was now seeing its darkest days, the loss of nine prominent members by death and removal leaving it in a truly destitute and afflicted condition. Of the twenty-four members remaining there was not one, actually residing in New Albany, who would pray in public. It was then that the female members came to the front, and several ladies, among whom were Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Ayers, Mrs. Robinson, and Mrs. H. W. Shields, met in Mrs. Hale's room at the High Street house to organize a female prayer-meeting and gather up whatever material might be left. This prayer-meeting has been a source of blessed influence and spiritual power during almost the whole of our church's history.

The church remained without the regular services of a minister from the death of Mr. Day until July, 1824, when the Rev. John T. Hamilton became stated supply, and acted in that capacity until February, 1828. Mr. Hamilton gave the congregation one sermon in two weeks and received a salary of $160 a year, of which $100 were contributed by Mr. Elias Ayers. Near the close of his ministry here, Mr. Hamilton removed his family to Louisville, where he engaged in teaching, and preached there three times while he preached once here. Thirteen members were received under him, of whom seven were admitted upon profession of faith and six upon certificate from other churches. At the date of his resignation there were twenty-seven members in the communion of the church.

It was during Mr. Hamilton's ministry that the Female Bible society of this church was formed, an institution which has had a vigorous and useful existence and which still survives. It was organized at the house of Mrs. Phœbe Scribner, September 20, 1824. The first officers were Mrs. Margaret Robinson, directress; Mrs. Ayers, treasurer; Mrs. Hannah W. Shields, secretary. Mrs. Joel Scribner, Mrs. Abner Scribner, and Mrs. Jones constituted the executive committee. The names of sixty-six ladies appear upon the original list of subscribers. At first it was nominally a union society, but soon passed entirely into the hands of the Presbyterians, although the name of The Female Bible Society of New Albany, was not changed for that of The Female Bible Society of the First Presbyterian church of New Albany, until 1844. From the beginning until now, this society has been the means of great good, and a very large amount of money has been raised for the dissemination of the word of God. Besides the regular annual collections, extraordinary offerings were frequently made. I may mention a jubilee offering of $100 in 1866, in thankful acknowledgment of the completion of the fiftieth year of the American Bible society; and one of $267 in 1868, for the purpose of sending Bibles to Spain, then happily opened for the first time for the free circulation of the Scriptures.

The next installed pastor was the Rev. Ashbel S. Wells. He was born in Vermont in 1798; was graduated at Hamilton college, New York, in 1824. After a short course in Auburn Theological seminary, he was ordained as an evangelist by the presbytery of Oneida, and came with his wife, as the pioneer of the Western Fraternity in Auburn seminary, and as a missionary of the American Home Missionary society, and under the direction of the Indiana Missionary society, to the village of New Albany, where he arrived in May, 1828. He was warmly welcomed by the few remaining members of the church, and earnestly desired to stay and labor with them. At a meeting in the court-house Mr. Ayers proposed that Mr. Wells' salary should be raised by subscription, and the whole amount of four hundred dollars for the first year was subscribed upon the spot. There were at this time only twenty-seven members and very little wealth.

After laboring among the congregation for six months, Mr. Wells was installed as pastor, by Salem presbytery, December 17, 1828, Rev. John T. Hamilton preaching the installation sermon. Mr. Wells' ministry was the turning point in the history of this church. He received one hundred and thirty-eight members into its communion; at the close of his pastorate, the number of members was one hundred and thirty-one.

The new church having been so far completed that it could be used, was dedicated February 26, 1830. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. J. M. Dickey, the father of the Presbyterian church in Indiana; and Rev. Leander Cobb assisted in the service. The church was situated on State street, between Market and Spring, on the ground now occupied by Mr. Mann's mill, and Mr. Loughmiller's store. It was a one-story brick building, with a steeple and a bell, and was very creditable to a small place and congregation.

In April, 1832, Mr. Wells requested leave of presbytery to resign his pastoral charge, and the relation was accordingly dissolved. At the same time Messrs. Ayers and Adams resigned their office as ruling elders.

After Mr. Wells' departure the church secured a new minister almost immediately. On Sabbath, 12th of June, 1832, the congregation met after public worship, and gave a call to the Rev. Samuel K. Sneed to become the pastor of the church, and he entered immediately upon his duties. Mr. Sneed's ministry was a period of great activity and continuous growth, but a time also in which there was frequent occasion for discipline. Under his ministrations one hundred and thirty-nine members were added to the church.

One of the first things to be done was to strengthen the session, William Plumer being the only active elder remaining. On October 7, 1832, six additional elders were chosen, viz: James R. Shields, Jacob Simmers, Harvey Scribner, Charles Woodruff, John Bushnell, and Mason C. Fitch.

In November, 1835, Mr. Sneed began preaching at a private house in the neighborhood of the present Mount Tabor church; usually, on every alternate Tuesday evening. At the same time he formed a Bible class of young persons, who met on Sabbath afternoon. Many serious impressions were produced by these means, and in a short time almost all the members of the class were indulging in hope in Christ. In the summer of 1836 a few of the members of the New Albany church purchased three acres of ground for about $60; and an acre more was donated by an unconverted man whose farm adjoined. This plat of ground was set apart as a camp-ground and solemnly named Mount Tabor, in commemoration of the place where our Saviour was supposed to have been transfigured. Camp-meetings were held here annually, and sometimes twice a year, until 1843. The first camp-meeting was held in June, 1836, when quite a number were awakened and converted, among them the donor of part of the land. Another was held in September, 1837; and, as the result, thirteen persons were received into the church upon examination. Upon the division of the church the camp-meetings were continued under the auspices of the Second church, and the direction of Mr. Sneed, and a house of worship was erected at Mount Tabor in 1838.

Although Mr. Sneed had received a call at the beginning of his labors in this church, he was not installed as pastor until June 14, 1837. Difficulties and dissatisfaction, chiefly of a personal nature, and involving a difference of view between the pastor and a portion of the people, led to a division of the church in November, 1837. The presbytery granted permission for the organization of a Second church; and one hundred and three of the members, including Jacob Simmers, one of the elders, went into the new enterprise. A committee of presbytery was appointed to make an equitable distribution of the church property. The Second church became connected with the New School body. An excellent state of feeling has always been preserved, however, between the two churches; and into the same brotherly circle came the Third church, upon its organization, in 1853.

Mr. Sneed remained with the Second church until 1843, when he removed and took charge of the Walnut Street church, in Evansville, as stated supply.

At the division, the First church was left with seventy-one members, including Elders William Plumer, M. C. Fitch, J. R. Shields, Charles Woodruff, and John Bushnell. Elias Ayers and Benjamin Adams, who had retired from active service in the eldership, were also among the number.

December 18, 1837, Rev. W. C. Anderson, of the presbytery of Washington, was unanimously elected pastor, at a salary of $800; and a call was forwarded to him, signed by Rev. W. L. Breckenridge. On the first Sabbath of February, 1838, he entered upon his duties as stated supply, but seems never to have been installed pastor.

The church was entirely united and ready for work. At the end of the first pastoral year thirty-six persons had been received into membership, and the number of communicants amounted to one hundred and two; the attendance at Sabbath services and prayer-meetings had doubled; the tone of piety in the church was plainly elevated, and the benevolent contributions were greatly increased. The second year was likewise prosperous; twenty-seven members were added to the church; perfect union prevailed in the session and congregation; no exercise of discipline was required; and, though it was a year of great financial embarrassment, the contributions of the church were larger than ever before, amounting to $2,865, including $1,500 for the support of the minister. The third year, however, was one of great deadness, the pastor being sick and unable to attend to his duties during a large part of the time. Ninety-seven persons were added to the roll during Mr. Anderson's connection with the church. Ill health compelled him to resign his position in November, 1841, and his loss was deeply regretted by all.

Upon Mr. Anderson's departure the church was without a pastor for a year, but was supplied by Drs. Wood and Matthews, professors in the theological seminary. Through their faithful labors, this year of vacancy was one of the richest in results in the history of the church, forty-nine members being received, chiefly upon profession of faith.

In December, 1842, Rev. F. S. Howe was unanimously elected pastor, at a salary of $600. He never accepted the call, but continued to supply the church until April, 1844. During his stay twenty-three persons were added to the church.

The Rev. Daniel Stewart was elected pastor, with the usual unanimity of this church, June 6, 1844, the salary being increased to $800. Mr. Stewart was graduated at Union college, New York, in 1833, and at Princeton Theological seminary in 1838; and, previous to coming to New Albany, he had passed through a short pastorate at Balston Spa, New York. During his pastorate here one hundred and three members were received, the last year being one of precious revival.

With the sanction of the session, the pastor began, in 1848, giving two lectures a week in the theological seminary, upon ecclesiastical history. In 1849 he made application for a dissolution of the pastoral relation, that he might accept a regular professorship in the seminary; and the congregation, expressing the highest regard for him and undiminished confidence, reluctantly acquiesced in his decision. He remained in the theological seminary until 1853, when the professors resigned and gave the institution, which had been under synodical control, into the hands of the general assembly.

Rev. John M. Stevenson, D. D., was the next pastor. He was born May 14, 1812, in Washington county, Pennsylvania; was graduated at Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, in 1836, and was ordained April 14, 1842, while professor of Greek in Ohio university. He resigned his professorship and took charge of the Presbyterian church in Troy, Ohio. Having lost his health at Troy he resigned his charge in 1846, and accepted an agency for the American Tract society. He arrived at New Albany September 15, 1849, and began his labors at a salary of $1,000.

An outpouring of the spirit began in December, 1853, which lasted for several months, and resulted in the addition of a large number of members to the church.

A new church edifice began to be spoken of as early as 1850, and preliminary steps were taken for its erection. The old church on State street was torn down in the spring of 1851; and the congregation worshiped through that summer in the second story of Mr. James H. Shields' iron-store, on State street, between Main and the river. In the fall of 1851 they began holding services in the lecture room, which had been finished. The present church building was completed, with the exception of the spire, in 1854, and dedicated in the spring of that year. The spire and bell were added fifteen years later, during Dr. Anderson's second term of service.

The whole number of members received under Dr. Stevenson was two hundred and one. His pastorate was the longest in the history of the church, lasting nearly eight years. He resigned in June, 1857, in order that he might accept the position of secretary of the American Tract society. He was an excellent preacher and a man of superior executive ability.

Dr. Thomas E. Thomas occupied the pulpit

for several months after Dr. Stevenson's resignation, but relinquished his position and left the town in April, 1858, to the great regret of the congregation. During his stay James W. Sprowle and Silas C. Day were chosen elders, and were inducted into office January 10, 1858. On the same day the first deacons of the church were ordained and installed. These were Thomas S. Hall, William C. Shipman, Alfred W. Bently, James H. Shields, and Miles D. Warren.

Rev. R. L. Breck was unanimously elected pastor July 19, 1858, and was installed on the 17th of April, 1859. He was a man of most gentle and courteous manners, a good pastor, and highly successful and popular, until the beginning of the war. His feelings, however, were with the South, and, on this account, a continuance of the relation became undesirable, and it was dissolved, in May, 1861. During his pastorate one hundred and five members were added to the roll.

After an interval of more than a year, in which Rev. S. S. Potter supplied the church, Dr. J. P. Safford took his place in the succession, being chosen pastor in October, 1862. His election was unanimous, like that of all his predecessors and successors. He was born at Zanesville, Ohio, September 22, 1823; was graduated at Ohio University in 1843, and at Princeton Theological seminary in 1852, and was ordained pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Frankfort, Kentucky, February 19, 1855. He began his work in this church in December, 1862, and was installed on the 23d of April, 1863. One hundred and thirty-four members were received by Dr. Safford into the church by examination and certificate.

A short time before Dr. Safford's arrival, the Mission chapel Sunday-school began its career. It was organized by A. W. Bentley, May, 1861, in the United Brethren church, corner of Spring and Lower Seventh streets, and was intended for soldiers' children and the destitute classes. In August, 1862, the school was compelled to seek new quarters; it was held for a few weeks in the lecture room of this church, and afterwards in the second story of a building on the corner of Main and Lower Fourth streets. In 1866 a small building, which had been attached to one of the Government hospitals, was donated for its use; and about thirteen hundred dollars were contributed by various persons in the city, for the purpose of moving it to its present location, making additions to it and fitting it up. After 1866 the school was supported by this church, which also supplied its officers and most of its teachers; but it did not come under the control of the officers of this church until 1870, when they purchased the ground and assumed all the responsibilities. From its beginning until 1870 Mr. Bentley was the efficient superintendent. Since then it has had a series of excellent superintendents and a corps of devoted teachers. The Mission-school bell is the same one which formerly summoned the worshipers to the old State Street church, and it has lost none of its music. It was the first large bell cast in New Albany, and is said to be one of the best bells, for its weight, in the country.

Dr. Safford gave up the pastoral charge of this congregation in June, 1867, and removed to Ohio.

In August, 1867, Dr. W. C. Anderson, a former minister of the church, returned and remained as stated supply until July, 1869. Eighty-three members were received during his term of service. A rich outpouring of God's spirit was received in 1868.

Dr. Anderson was a man greatly beloved. He was a wise expounder of the word of God and an interesting preacher. Upon his removal from New Albany, he spent some time in Europe in the unavailing search for health, and died in Kansas, August, 1870, much lamented.

Rev. Samuel Conn, D. D., began his regular labors with this church on the first Sabbath in July, 1870, and was installed on Sabbath evening, October 30, 1870, Rev. Dr. Lapsley, of the Presbytery of Nashville, preaching, by request, the installation sermon. Within this pastorate, to July, 1876, ninety-four members were added, of whom fifty-one were received upon examination, and forty-three upon certificate. Handsome and commodious church parlors were attached to the lecture-room; additions have twice been made to the Mission-school building, and a comfortable parsonage was purchased. The present membership of the church [January, 1882,] is about two hundred and twenty-five, and the strength of the Sabbath-school one hundred and forty members. The officers of the church are as follows: Pastor, Rev. J. W.

Cloakey; ruling elders, John Bushnell, Silas C. Day, Harvey A. Scribner, James M. Day, and John F. Gebhart; deacons, James R. Riely, Robert G. McCord, Samuel W. Vance, James W. Snodgrass, and John E. Crane; trustees, John Bushnell, William S. Culbertson, and Silas C. Day.

William H. Day is superintendent of the Sabbath-school, with Mrs. Mary L. Bragdon as assistant. Of the Mission Sabbath-school John F. Gebhart is superintendent, and Mrs. Charlotte P. Needham assistant.

Forty young men or more, who subsequently became ambassadors for Christ, were members of this church for a longer or shorter time. Some are scattered over the United States, and others laboring on missionary ground. A majority of them were connected with it only during their course in the Theological seminary. Among this class the most conspicuous name is that of Dr. Jonathan Edwards, a man of commanding intellect, who has occupied various high positions. Others, although brought to Christ elsewhere, had their home here and were connected with the church for a longer time. It does not take a long memory to recall Dr. S. F. Scovel, for some time chorister here, afterwards the able pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Joseph S. Potter, a missionary in Persia. Still others were trained here in the knowledge of Christ, and here made their profession of faith in His name. The first of these was Allan Graves, who was received upon examination in 1828. The next was Dr. Charles W. Shields, pastor for some years of the Second Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, and then professor in the College of New Jersey. "A scholar, and a ripe and good one."

The next was Dr. John M. Worrall, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Covington, Kentucky, one of the ornaments of the American pulpit. Then comes Edward P. Shields, who, after spending one year in the New Albany seminary, went to Princeton to have the best possible back-bone inserted into his theology, and fell so in love with the Jersey flats that he has clung to them ever since. He became pastor of the Presbyterian church, Cape Island, New Jersey. Others are Edward P. Wood and John R. Wood, sons of Dr. James Wood. The atter of these two brothers was a man of sweet and gentle nature, who died in the bright day-dawn of a most promising ministry.

The total number of communicants in this church to July, 1876, was 1,252, of whom 714 were received upon examination, and 538 upon certificate. Four hundred and thirty-five were males, and 817 females.

The following is a complete list (to the middle of 1876) of those who had held the office of ruling elder in the First church, with dates of their election:

Thomas Posey, 1816; Joel Scribner, 1816; Jacob Marcell, 1817; Stephen Beers, 1817; Elias Ayers, 1827; Benjamin Adams, 1828; William Plumer, 1831; Mason C. Fitch, 1832; Charles Woodruff, 1832; Harvey Scribner, 1832; Jacob Simmers, 1832; James R. Shields, 1832; John Bushnell, 1832; W. A. Scribner, 1847; Pleasant S. Shields, 1847; David Hedden, 1847; James W. Sprowle, 1858; Silas C. Day, 1858; F. L. Morse, 1870; Thomas Danforth, 1870; Harvey A. Scribner, 1870, James M. Day, 1875; John F. Gebhart, 1875.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

As has been observed from the record of the First church, this church came into existence in November, 1837. It was organized on the 24th of that month by authority of the undivided Presbytery of Salem, in session at Livonia, and was originally composed of one hundred and three members, who had been connected with the First church. Of the causes of the separation Mr. Conn, in the history of the First church, merely says: "It is enough to say that difficulties and dissatisfaction, chiefly of a personal nature, and involving a difference of view between pastor and a portion of the people, led to a division." This church became what is known as New-school Presbyterian.

On Sunday, December 3, 1837, the church first met for public worship in the court-house. Rev. S. K. Sneed, who had been for some time pastor of the First church, was the pastor in charge, and so continued until 1843. The second meeting of this church was held at the house of Mr. James Brooks on the 4th of December, 1837, at which time the officers of the church were elected. On the 5th the presbyterial commission appointed to divide the church property, assigned to the Second church the female seminary on Upper Fourth street, in which building, suitably remodeled, religious services were held nearly twelve years. This building was subsequently disposed of to the German Presbyterians, who used it as a place of worship,

until their church was merged into other organizations, after which it was occupied as a German school.

The first communion season of this church was observed January 7, 1838, and for several years the Lord's Supper was administered every month with occasional exceptions, after which it was celebrated bi-monthly on the second Sabbath of the month, beginning with January.

Camp-meetings were favorably regarded during the earlier history of this church, and were repeatedly held amid the beautiful groves of Mount Tabor, during which many members were added to the church. The church continued to increase rapidly in strength until in 1849 it became evident that more ample accommodations were needed, and the building of the present beautiful church on the corner of Main and Upper Third streets began that year. It was enclosed in this year and the basement first occupied for services in the spring of 1850. August 1, 1852, the whole building having been finished and paid for, it was publicly dedicated to the service of God, Rev. W. S. Fisher, D. D., preaching the dedicatory sermon. The church edifice is of brick, one of the finest in the city, having a clock in the tower, and cost $24,500. In 1853, the growth of the city and congregation having made it desirable that the Third Presbyterian church should be organized, twenty-four members of the Second church were, on the 31st of October, at their own request, dismissed for that purpose and efficient aid was rendered them by the Second church in erecting a house of worship.

In 1860 the benevolent efforts of this church were thoroughly systematized; certain causes being specified for public presentation at stated periods, and in addition a monthly payment being solicited from every member in behalf of home and foreign missions. The system exercised has, beyond doubt, greatly augmented the charitable gifts of the church.

A female prayer-meeting was formerly an element of considerable strength in the church, and the continued weekly prayer-meeting is a never-failing source of spiritual comfort. For many years, also, the church has observed a week of special prayer near the beginning of the new year, and at different periods of its history there have been times of more protracted effort. It is said that during the great revival of 1842 one hundred and fifty persons were converted, of whom, however, but eighty joined this church, the remainder following their preference for other denominations. As the fruits of a revival in 1849, over fifty new members were received; in 1853 seventy-six were received, and in 1867 thirty-six persons joined during a revival. Up to that time the church had received seven hundred and forty-two persons in all into the church since the first organization. Up to the present time the whole number enrolled on the church books is about one thousand. The present membership is about three hundred and sixty.

It has been customary to grant the pastor an annual vacation of six weeks, during which the pulpit has usually been filled by ministers resident in the city. It was occupied in 1865 for several months by Rev. D. M. Cooper, while the pastor was in Europe. The church partly supported the Rev. T. S. Spencer from February to September, 1862, as a city missionary; and in February, 1867, they jointly, with the First church, employed Rev. William Ellers in that capacity. In seasons of revival, when pastoral cares and duties were greatly multiplied, the temporary services of many different clergymen were secured. The eloquence of Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., gave its charm to some of the camp-meetings held at Mount Tabor. Rev. J. T. Avery rendered essential aid during the protracted effort in 1842. Similar help was given by Rev. James Gallagher in 1849; the Rev. Henry Little, D. D., in 1853; Rev. W. W. Atterbury in 1858, and Rev. F. R. Gallagher in 1867.

A Sabbath-school has been maintained from the beginning, and has ever been regarded as the nursery of the church, from whose classes its choicest accessions have been received. The management of this institution has always been in the hands of the session, and under the care of the pastor, through the more immediate control of its interests has been exercised by a succession of superintendents. In addition to the school held every Sabbath in the year in the church, mission schools have attracted the continual attention of the congregation, and several have been established at different times. A mission school, which had for some years been sustained as a union school by the various churches in the city, was, by unanimous consent

of its officers, placed under the especial care of the Second church in 1861. This was probably their first effort in this direction. A great many children were thus reached who might otherwise have been neglected.

A mission Sabbath-school for the benefit of the colored children was formed by authority of the session in 1867, which did much good work among those for whose benefit it was organized. In 1872 a third mission was started, which, under its present management, is known as

STATE STREET CHAPEL.

It is located at the corner of State and Clay streets. A zealous Presbyterian, Joseph W. Gale, now of Boston, Massachusetts, has the honor of originating this mission school. He was an agent for the establishment of Sunday-schools in the New Albany presbytery (then the Salem presbytery), and believing the neighborhood of the present school a good one for Sunday-school work, he secured an empty house in which the school was first opened. The building was a small one, and at the end of six months Mr. Gale found his efforts so successful that a larger house was necessary to accommodate his scholars. He went to some of his brethren of the Presbyterian church, among whom were John Loughmiller and William E. Allison, and together they leased of W. C. DuPauw a vacant lot for ten years, upon which the present building was erected. It is a frame building, about thirty-five by fifty feet in size, and cost $2,400, the money being mostly contributed by the Presbyterians. William E. Allison became superintendent, and has continued in that position ever since. Satisfactory progress has been made, and the membership of the school is at present about one hundred. It is thought that a fourth Presbyterian church will soon be established at this place.

The regular Sabbath-school of the Second church now numbers about two hundred members.

Following is a list of officers of the Second Presbyterian church from the first to the present: Pastors—Samuel K. Snead, from November, 1837, to May, 1843; E. R. Beadle, D. D., from August, 1843, to July, 1845; John Black, D. D., from August, 1845, to August, 1846; John M. Bishop, from November, 1846, to October, 1850; John G. Atterbury, D. D., from August, 1851, to July 1866; Horace C. Hovey, Dr. Daniel Stewart, Dr. Dickson, Charles Little, and Rev. Goodlow, the present incumbent. Elders—Jacob Simmers, from 1837 to 1848; John Loughmiller, 1837; James Brooks, from 1837 to 1866; William C. Conner, from 1837 to 1860; Ralph H. Hurlbut, from 1844 to 1857; James M. Haines, from 1852 to 1853; J. N. Graham, from 1852 to 1857; Charles N. Hine, from 1857 to 1860; Walter Mann, 1860; Edward H. Mann, 1860; Charles A. Reineking, 1866; William H. Lewis, W. M. Lewis, A. S. McClung, W. E. Allison. Deacons—James M. Hains, 1848 to 1852; Jesse J. Brown, 1848; Walter Mann, 1848 to 1860; Charles A. Reineking, 1852 to 1866; John M. Renshaw, 1852; John T. Creed, 1859; John Mann, 1859; W. Henry Lewis, 1867; S. Addison McClung, 1867; C. H. Conner, G. C. Graves, John Hutton, W. J. Hisey.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church originated in the Second church, and was organized in November, 1853. Rev. John G. Atterbury was then pastor of the Second church, and on the evening of the 6th of November, just prior to the separation, he preached a sermon which was subsequently published in pamphlet form, and from which a few extracts are taken. In a prefatory note the reasons of the separation are fully set forth. In the summer of 1853 it seems to have become the general conviction of the officers and members of the Second church that it was their duty to make a contribution to the evangelical instrumentalities of the city. The church had greatly prospered, there having been continual and steady accessions to their numbers and increase of their means. The population of the city had increased until it was largely beyond the measure of church accommodation. An entirely new suburb in the northeastern part of the city was rapidly filling up, in which there was no house of worship. An eligible lot in that quarter had recently been donated to the church by the heirs of the late Judge Conner in fulfillment of the intention of their venerable father. The money was promptly subscribed to build a house upon this lot, and its erection at once begun. As the completion of this building drew near, the pastor and session made application to the presbytery for the appointment of a committee to constitute a new

church of such of their numbers as might volunteer for that purpose. Up to this time it was not known who would offer themselves for this enterprise, with the exception of one or two persons who had early agreed to lead in it. A natural reluctance was felt by the members to leave the fellowship with which they were so pleasantly connected, and the pastor under whose ministrations they were sitting. The obligation of the church to colonize was obvious enough, but not so the obligation of any particular persons to go off in the execution of the enterprise. Necessarily it was left to the individual sense of duty. On Monday evening, October 31st, a meeting was called in the lecture room of the church, at which time twenty-four persons, members of the Second church (ten males and fourteen females), offered themselves in the formation of the new church; and having received the proper certificates of dismission, were thereupon formerly constituted a separate church, under the name of the Third Presbyterian church of New Albany.

It appearing in the course of the week that these members would not be able to occupy the new house, as had been expected, on the following Sabbath, Mr. Atterbury took occasion to preach the printed discourse before referred to before the whole congregation as they worshiped together for the last time before separation. The following extracts are from this sermon:

Two churches that have hitherto been one are worshiping together this day (November 6, 1853) for the first and last time ere they separate to their respective fields. Since last Sabbath a portion of your number have solemnly covenanted to walk together and labor together as a separate church of Jesus Christ, and henceforth will not form a constituent part of this congregation.

. . . . . .

Sixteen years since this church began its distinctive history with little that was promising in human judgment. The feeble band came out from the parent church under the influence of domestic alienation, bringing with them little else but faith in God and devotion to principle. They were mostly poor in this world's goods, but some of them, we believe, were rich in faith and heirs of the promises. They brought with them little social influence. They had none of that prestige whose power is felt in churches as in all other societies. All this they left behind. They were viewed as an insignificant band, not so much for number as position, and little was anticipated for them but a struggling existence.

. . . . .

To-day the church is "two bands," not divided by strife or alienation, but separated in love. Every step and turn in its history has been attended with tokens of Divine favor. It has waxed strong unexpectedly each year. Crises that threatened it with disaster have been overruled for its prosperity. The spirit of the Lord has been poured out upon it repeatedly, and multitudes have been added by conversion from the world; multitudes of others from churches abroad and at home have united themselves with its interests. At this time, after all the removals and deaths and diminutions that spring from various causes of change incident to human society, it numbers over three hundred members. . .

It is asked why this division? Why not remain together in one body? I answer, because God has so greatly prospered and enlarged us that it has become expedient for the spiritual interests of the whole and all its parts to divide the body. I answer again, because by a division we can hope to accomplish more in behalf of the great object for which God has established a church in the world and has so greatly prospered this particular congregation.

. . . . . .

Let me add a few words in reference to our separation. We are now become "two bands," each henceforth having its distinct and separate field. Let there be no strife between us, for we are brethren. Let us not forget that though two bands we are of one family. Our strength will be found in our affectionate oneness. Though our specific fields are separate, the interests we prosecute are identical. We regard you who go out, not as expatriating yourselves, not as becoming aliens, not as occupying a position of rivalry, but as going forth in the name of the whole church to do a work which the Lord has called upon his church to do. It is mentioned in the history of the church at Antioch that "As they ministered to the Lord and fasted, the Holy Ghost said, separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have sent them." And the church promptly gave up these brethren and sent them away on their missionary field. So do we, the pastor, officers, and members of this church feel, that in obedience to the voice of God, speaking to us in his providence, we have separated you, dear brethren, and now send you away to the work whereunto you are called. It will ever appear upon the records of our presbytery, that, at the instance of the pastor and session of this church, their committee was appointed to organize this band.

The present pastor of this church is Rev. C. Hutchinson. The church is in a flourishing condition and maintains a large, healthy Sabbath-school, with a library of over five hundred volumes connected with it. The church edifice is of stone, very substantial, and cost something more than twenty-thousand dollars.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.

After the Methodists and Presbyterians the Baptists were probably next to cultivate the field of religion in New Albany. Preachers of this denomination were among the first religious teachers in the county, but were not sufficiently numerous in New Albany to form a church until some years after the Methodists and Presbyterians. The pioneer Baptists came to be known in later times as "Hard-shell" from the peculiarly stern and unyielding quality of their religion. The Baptists in New Albany were largely from Kentucky and other Southern States, though not

a few were from the East. Among the latter was Seth Woodruff, a leader in this denomination in New Albany, and he might also be called a representative man among the Hard-shell Baptists, as well as a representative pioneer. He was from New Jersey, and was a man of considerable natural ability and force of character, but entirely uncultivated. He was comparatively without education, but made his way in the world through the superabundance of his physical and mental energy and great will-power. He became a Baptist preacher and held the Baptist church here in his iron grasp for many years, running it pretty much to suit himself. He was also prominent in county affairs and his name became the most familiar one on the early county records. It was Woodruff who organized the

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

of New Albany, about the year 1825, and it was mainly through his efforts that a large and active church was built up here, and which continued fairly united and prosperous until 1835, when trouble came which divided the congregation. Soon after the organization the society erected a frame "meeting-house" on one of the public squares of the town. This building was in use until 1853, when it was destroyed by fire, and was never rebuilt by the old church society, which was at that time weak, having been torn to pieces by the dissensions of a few years before.

As Mr. Woodruff had been instrumental in building up the church, so he was probably the cause of its division and downfall in 1835. He had been a trusted and honored leader, his will had generally been recognized as law in the church, and he was able with his native eloquence and strength of mind, for many years, to hold his followers together; but there came a time, after the church had grown strong in numbers and intelligence, when men grew tired of listening to the sermons of Mr. Woodruff, or at least desired a change. They wished the Gospel presented in a new and perhaps more attractive way, and therefore voted for a new pastor. This was borne for some time with ill concealed impatience by Mr. Woodruff and some of his devoted followers, but after a time produced a division in the church. Mr. Woodruff declined to abdicate the position he had filled so many years, or the power he had struggled so hard to possess. It is said that he often insisted on occupying the pulpit to the exclusion of the regular pastor. This state of affairs could not be long endured and a large portion of the members withdrew and formed what has since been known as Park Christian church. Forty-three members were engaged in this enterprise, as appears by the records of the latter church. The church building was sold at auction, and purchased by the Baptists for $1,010. After the secession of these members the First Baptist church struggled along for ten years more, when trouble came again, and in 1844 the

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized. But few, if any, facts can be gleaned from the records of the Baptist church, and properly so, perhaps, regarding the troubles of the church or the history of the causes that not only led to divisions, but nearly swept the old church out of existence; but the above lets simply a glimmer of light upon these causes. The following regarding the formation of the second church is taken from the records:

The members of the regular Baptist church of New Albany, whose names are hereunto annexed, after mature deliberation, came to the conclusion that a second Baptist church of the same order and faith, situated in the upper part of the city, would be a most efficient means of promoting the dissemination of the Gospel and religion of our Lord Jesus Christ.

It was, therefore, resolved that we present our considerations to the church for a hearing. It was accordingly done at one of the regular meetings of said church, and after discussing the subject at several church meetings it was finally resolved, on the third Saturday in October, 1844, by said church, that the following members have the privilege of forming themselves into a new church to be styled the Second Baptist church of New Albany, Indiana.

Following is the list of names of the members at the organization of this church: Oliver Cassell, John Knepfly, Charles Barth, Charles Roose, Alfred Scott, Caroline Cassell, Mary Montgomery, Martha J. Johnson, Magdaline Knepfly, Nancy Barth, Hannah Hutching, Mary Tubbs, Elizabeth Murphy.

The record further says:

On Saturday afternoon, November 23, 1844, the following brethren assembled as a council with reference to the formation of a Second Baptist church in New Albany:

Rev. G. G. Gates, from the First Baptist church of New Albany; C. Van Buskirk and Absalom Cochell, from the First Baptist church of Louisville, Kentucky; Rev. T. S. Malcom, C. Forbes, A. S. Woodruff, and C. C. P. Crosby, from the Second Baptist church of Louisville, Kentucky; Rev. William C. Buck, from the East Baptist church of Louisville, Kentucky; John McCoy, and Thomas E. Veatch, from the Baptist church of Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Rev. William C. Buck was appointed moderator, and Rev. T. S. Malcom clerk. Prayer was offered by Rev. T. S. Mal-

com. A letter of dismission was read dismissing thirteen members of the Baptist church in New Albany for the purpose of constituting a new church of the same faith and order, of whom the following ten were present: Oliver Cassell, John Knepfly, Charles Barth, Caroline Cassell, Mary Montgomery, Martha Johnson, Magdaline Knepfly, Nancy Barth, Mary Tubbs, and Elizabeth Murphy.

The articles of faith, church covenant, and rules of decorum were read, to which the members of the proposed church gave their assent; thereupon it was moved and seconded that we proceed as a council to re-organize this as a separate and distinct church of Jesus Christ. The right hand of fellowship was given by the members to each other and to the council.

Prayer was offered by Rev. G. G. Gates for the blessing of God upon the new church.

This closed the proceedings, and the Second Baptist church entered upon its career. Soon after the organization the following members were received by letter: Susan Knight, Amanda Tubbs, William Pusey, Rev. Sidney Dyer, Abigail T. Dyer, and Ann Wilson.

The first preaching was November 26, 1844, by Rev. T. S. Malcom, of Louisville.

A second meeting was held December 1, 1844, at which Elder Smith Thomas preached.

The first deacons were John Knepfly and Oliver Cassell; the latter was also the first clerk, and the former the first treasurer, and is yet living in New Albany.

The first permanent pastor was Rev. Sidney Dyer, chosen at a meeting held January 31, 1845, the compensation being $300 per annum. He was from the South Baptist church, New York.

The society secured a room on Main street, where its meetings were held. The separation of the churches did not seem to end their troubles; both congregations were rendered too weak to sustain two regular pastors, and both societies felt that something was wrong, and that the cause of Christianity was not being advanced as it should be by a Christian church, so in November, 1845, propositions were made looking to a reconciliation and to the reuniting of the two churches.

Nothing came of this effort, however, and again, as appears by the record July 12, 1846, a committee from the First church made a proposition to the Second church to again unite with them; the proposition was considered, but the matter was again postponed. These frequent failures created ill feeling, and the churches became more widely separated than ever. Many of the members of both churches desired to reunite, but others were stubborn, and this feeling produced the present or

BANK STREET BAPTIST CHURCH,

now the only white church of this denomination in the city. May 11, 1848, as appears by the records, several members belonging to both churches, presented the following memorial:

Several members of the regular Baptist church in New Albany, being for a long time under a painful conviction that the cause was not advantageously, nor the denomination fairly represented before the community by that body; believing also that the recent exclusion of their minister and one of their deacons was not only hasty but without sufficient cause, being effected by the zeal of a few prejudiced persons; and having frequently seen points of discipline and other business transactions decided in the same manner by that body to the grief of many, believed themselves, in humble reliance upon God, called upon by his providence to constitute a new Baptist church in this city.

As several of these members, at one of the meetings of the church, did ask for letters of dismissal, but were refused such letters, though acknowledged to be in full fellowship and regular standing, they thereupon agreed to organize themselves into a regular Baptist church to be called the Bank Street Baptist church.

The organization of this church was effected by choosing for pastor Rev. George Webster; for deacons, Oliver Cassell and John Knepfly; clerk, John Woodward; treasurer, Benjamin Williams; trustees, Samuel Montgomery, John Knepfly, and John Woodward.

This organization seems in a short time to have absorbed the best elements of the other two, and resulted in their dissolution.

The old First church, however, continued to hold its organization for a number of years, and had occasional but no regular preaching. In 1878, under the preaching of Rev. William Hildreth, of the Bank Street church, the two churches were united, the old church turning over its property to the Bank Street church. This church seems to have been united and harmonious since its organization.

As soon as organized, the society purchased a lot, 48x60 feet in size, on the corner of Bank and Spring streets, and during the summer of 1848 erected thereon a brick church, which served the purposes of the congregation until 1878, when the present beautiful brick structure was erected. The old church was sold, and is now in use as a warehouse. The new church was dedicated January 4, 1880, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. John A.

Broadus, of Louisville. The church is said to possess the finest auditorium in the city, and cost about ten thousand dollars. The church membership is at present about two hundred and sixty.

The Sabbath-school was established many years ago, and now has an active membership of about one hundred and forty.

THE SECOND BAPTIST (COLORED) CHURCH.

This is located on Upper Fourth street, between Main and Market, and was organized March 28, 1867, by Rev. C. Edwards, a colored minister of considerable ability, who continued its pastor nine years. Some of the original members of this church were George Cole, David Cole, Isabella Williams, Unitary Murphy, E. Howard, A. McCrutcher, G. D. Williams, M. Sales, and Simon Hall. The organization took place in Woodward hall, on Main street, where meetings were held until a lot was purchased on Second street, where the society erected a frame church about 1868, which cost about $1,800. This church building was occupied until 1871, when they purchased of the Lutherans the old brick church on Fourth street, erected about 1840 by the Presbyterians, which they have since occupied, and which cost them about $2,500. The society still owns both church buildings, renting the first one for a private residence. The society has been a prosperous one, and now numbers about three hundred members. Rev. Richard Bassett is the present pastor, succeeding Rev. C. Edwards.

The Sabbath school was organized in the fall of 1867, and now numbers about one hundred members.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This was the next religious society to organize after the First Baptist church. The following extract is taken from the first records of this church:

At a meeting of the citizens of New Albany, held at the house of Lathrop Elderkin in said town, on the nineteenth day of July, 1834, agreeably to a notice given and in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Indiana friendly to the Protestant Episcopal church—was formed the Parish of St. Paul's church, of New Albany, county of Floyd, and State of Indiana; subject to the powers and authority of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States of America, and subject to the laws of the same. Rev. Dexter Potter was called to the chair, and L. Elderkin appointed clerk.

At this meeting the following officers were also elected: Lathrop Elderkin, warden; Joseph Franklin and A. S. Barnett, vestrymen; and Joseph Franklin, Alexander S. Barnett, and Lathrop Elderkin, trustees. This ended the proceedings of the first meeting for the organization of St. Paul's church.

Prior to this meeting occasional services had been held at the houses of the members, and frequent meetings for prayer and conference.

Two days after this first meeting (July 21, 1834,) the following appears on the record:

We, whose names are hereunto affixed, deeply impressed with the importance of the Christian religion, and earnestly wishing to promote its holy influences in the hearts and lives of ourselves, families, and neighbors, do hereby associate ourselves together under the name, style, and title of the Parish of St. Paul's church, in the town of New Albany, county of Floyd, and State of Indiana, and by so doing bind ourselves to be entirely subject to the power and authority of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America, and subject to the laws and canons of the same.

At New Albany this, the 21st day of July, 1834.

L. ELDERKIN,
A. S. BURNETT,
JOSEPH FRANKLIN,
C. H. BESSONETT,
WILLIAM WHITE.

Among other names signed to the above, and who thus appear as the original members of this church are the following, who are yet living: Mrs. Anastasia Robinson, Mrs. Elizabeth Senex, Mrs. Charlotte Riddle, Charles L. Hoover, and George Lyman.

At a meeting of the trustees held in September, 1834, it was resolved to purchase lot twenty-six on State street for $250, paying half October 1st and half January 1st following.

At a meeting held April 20, 1835, C. H. Bessonett and Lathrop Elderkin were elected wardens, and Joseph Franklin, William White, and C. H. Bessonett trustees. These meetings were generally held at the houses of the members. The following is the report of an important business meeting taken from the church record:

At a meeting of the congregation of St. Paul's, in the village of New Albany, held at the office of W. Griswold on Easter Monday, March 27, 1837:

Present, Rev. Ashbel Steele, Messrs. Franklin, Robinson, William White, Brown, Griswold, Beers and S. White.

On motion, Rev. Steele was called to the chair, and W. Griswold appointed clerk.

On motion, resolved that we proceed to elect by ballot five trustees agreeably to the laws of Indiana, who shall be considered as vestrymen of this church for the ensuing year.

Whereupon the Rev. Ashbel Steele, Stephen Beers, Joseph

Franklin, William Robinson and Whitney Griswold were elected trustees.

On motion, resolved that we proceed to elect by ballot two wardens for the coming year; whereupon Stephen Beers and William Robinson were duly elected.

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States of America have appointed the Right Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D., missionary bishop of the States of Missouri and Indiana; and

WHEREAS, The board of Domestic Missions of said Church have designated New Albany as a missionary station and appointed the Rev. Ashbel Steele as missionary to said station, therefore

Resolved, That we hail with delight and gratitude to Almighty God the new impulse given to the cause of missions and the church in our western land, and that we do consider ourselves as under the supervision of the Right Rev. Jackson Kemper as missionary bishop.

Resolved, That we gratefully recognize the appointment of Rev. Ashbel Steele as missionary of the station, and that he be the pastor of St. Paul's church, New Albany, according to the canons and usages of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States of America.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully co-operate with the said general convention, board of missions, bishop, and pastor in the great and good work in which they are engaged.

At a meeting held in March, 1837, Rev. Ashbel Steele, Stephen Beers, Joseph Franklin, S. White, and W. Griswold were appointed a building committee, and empowered to adopt a plan for a new church, and proceed to the erection of the same. They sold the lot on State street and purchased a lot on Spring, between Bank and Upper Third streets, where they proceeded to erect their first church. It was a frame building, very comfortable and commodious for the time, and cost about five thousand dollars. This church building was occupied from 1837 to 1864, when they, having determined to erect a new church building, sold the old one to the Lutherans, who in turn disposed of it to Mr. W. C. De Pauw, who moved it out on Vincennes street and established the Kingsley mission.

The church had previously secured the present lot, on Main street, between Upper Sixth and Seventh streets, where the present St. Paul's church was erected in 1864–65, the corner-stone being laid by Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, the senior bishop of the United States at the time. It was consecrated by Bishop Joseph C. Talbot. It is frame building, and cost about fourteen thousand dollars. There are at present about three hundred members of this church in the city, but only about one hundred and fifty regular communicants.

The Sabbath-school was organized soon after the organization of the church, George Brown being the first superintendent. This school has greatly prospered and numbers now some three hundred members. It is divided into two schools, called the mission school and the parish school. Both schools are conducted at the church, the parish school in the morning and the mission school in the afternoon of each Sunday. The former is under the immediate charge of the rector. The mission school was for many years held in the lower part of the city. Charles L. Hoover was superintendent of the school about thirty years. The following list comprises the names of the rectors of St. Paul's Episcopal church: Ashbel Steele, J. B. Britton, B. W. Hickox, William K. Saunders, Edward Lonsbery, T. H. L. Laird, J. B. Ramsdell, J. N. Goshorn, John Martin, John A. Childs, J. S. Wallace, J. E. Purdy, Dr. Thomas G. Carver, D. D., Dr. David Pise, D. D., John A. Gierlow, F. B. Dunham, and Walter Scott, the latter just called to the charge.

PARK CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The organization of this church followed closely that of the Episcopal, being organized May 19, 1835, by forty-three members (or rather seceders) of the First Baptist church of New Albany. The causes of the division of the Baptist church were numerous, and some of them have been mentioned in the history of that church; but among others the following extract from an address of Elder Hobson, of Louisville, may be mentioned:

It is claimed by the members of this church that they discard all human creeds and rely alone upon the Bible as the rule of faith and church government; and that obedience to all that is required of man in the New Testament is necessary to salvation. This and some minor considerations caused the split between this people and what is known as the Regular Baptist organizat on.

The following is a list of members of the first organization of the first Christian or Disciple church in New Albany:

Isaac S. Ashton, Samuel C. Miller, Robert Luckey, John Miller, Ashbel Smith, Henry Moore, Nathaniel Webb, Mary Ann Wells, Elizabeth Beck, Nancy Miller, Mary Ann Smith, Hannah Garvey, Matilda Duncan, Lucy Brazleton, Caleb C. Dayton, Elizabeth Dayton, Elizabeth Beebe, Perry Garvey, Edward C. Duncan, Peter Sallkild, Eli Brazleton, Isaac Ramey, D. W. Voshall, Sophia Moore, Charlotte Carter, Melinda Sassel, Rebecca Akin, Charlotte Scribner, Abigail Brown, Lydia Shanon, Elizabeth Akin, Priscilla Akin, Mary Ramey, Sophia Ashton, Sarah Hallock, Nancy Draper,

Sarah Lacan, Lovina McCoy, Sarah Monroe, Amelia Webb, John Bell, Sarah Bell, Isaac Hough, Julia Hough, Matilda Hough, Jacob Cassel, Thomas J. Murdock, Julia Ann Murdock, Nathaniel Price, Ann Price, Mary Ann Montague, B. O. Austin, Cynthia Rickey, James G. Spalding, Ann Chamberlain, Sarah Sowards, Sarah Anthony, Elizabeth Guffey, Sister Sanford, and Nancy Luckey.

The first forty-three on the above list seceded from the First Baptist church.

The following regarding the origin of this church is taken from the church record:

STATE OF INDIANA, NEW ALBANY, May 19, 1835.

WHEREAS, The Baptist church of the town of New Albany did, on the 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, for divers causes as to the then members did appear, amicably and unanimously enter into the following agreement, as appears from records found recorded in the record book of said church, in the words following, to wit:

WHEREAS, There has been existing in this church for some time past some difficulties which seem to threaten the peace of the church, to remedy which we have agreed to unite upon the Scriptures alone as the only infallible rule of our faith and practice, and from this day do agree to exercise in ourselves a spirit of Christian forbearance and recognize in each other the same fellowship that existed in the church twelve months ago when we met together in love and hailed each other as brethren and sisters in the Lord; and

WHEREAS, It has been made manifest that some of our brethren have not lived in accordance with said agreement, but have been living at variance with the spirit of the same, and have used their influence to separate or divide said church, which has rendered her, as a body, and as individuals, a distressed people for many months past; and

WHEREAS, Said church, in her distress, at her stated meetings on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1835, did agree to divide the time as relates to the use of the meeting-house, as appears from a copy of said proceedings in the words following:

"The reference respecting the house was taken up, therefore, and we have agreed to divide the time, brother Woodruff to let us know which time he would occupy on Sunday, the 24th inst.

"The above is a true copy from the minutes.

"ISAIAH TOWNSEND,

"Clerk of the Baptist church of New Albany.

"B. O. AUSTIN, Recorder."

Now be it known that we do lament that such a division of time has appeared necessary, notwithstanding we do entertain toward those brethren who have thus destroyed our peace and have drawn away some of our brethren and sisters from the preceding agreement as aforesaid, the most friendly regard, and stand ready, whenever circumstances will admit, to walk with them upon principles set forth in the first abovementioned agreement, and recorded as aforesaid, and are resolved, by the help of the Lord, to live in accordance with the same, and in order that we may know what persons—members of said church—are still resolved to keep in good faith the above and first-named agreement, have mutually agreed to enroll our names this the 19th day of May, A. D. 1835.

The forty-three members of the Baptist church who signed the above agreement soon after proceeded to organize a Campbellite or Disciple church as they were then called, but now known as the Christian church. A special meeting was called for June 27, 1835, over which Samuel C. Miller was chosen to preside, and the body then proceeded to the election of officers. Isaac S. Ashton was chosen bishop, John Miller deacon, and B. O. Austin clerk. During the next few months the following were the chosen officers of the church: Nathaniel Price, bishop; Ashbel Smith and Caleb C. Dayton, deacons; D. G. Stewart, elder; and Henry Moore, deacon. Thomas J. Murdock was given a certificate as minister of the gospel.

A question of some difficulty was now to be settled—the division of the church property, in which both congregations (Disciple and Baptist) were interested. Conference committees were appointed by both congregations, and August 23, 1836, it was agreed that the property should be sold at auction to the highest bidder, the two churches to be the only bidders. The agreement stipulated that the successful bidder was to have possession of the church and to pay for the same within one month from the date of sale. It was ratified by both churches, and signed by Thomas Herndon, Isaiah Townsend, and Thomas B. Walker on the part of the Baptist church; and Ashbel Smith, Caleb C. Dayton, and John Miller on the part of the Disciples. In accordance with the agreement the property was sold September 1, 1836, to the Baptist church for $1,010, and the Disciples immediately made preparations for the erection of a new church. The following is from the records:

NEW ALBANY, September 28, 1836.

After the committee had settled with the Baptist church concerning the meeting-house and given them full and entire possession, the brethren met to consult and make the necessary arrangements for building a convenient and comfortable house of worship. For the furtherance of the same the following brethren, viz., Isaac S. Ashton, Jacob Cassel, D. G. Stewart, and John Miller were chosen a committee for the purpose of selecting a suitable lot that could be obtained for the above named purpose. Said committee found one situated on the corner of Lower Third and Market streets and purchased the same for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, said lot being sixty feet front and running back from Market street one hundred and twenty feet. The lot contained two small frame dwellings which were moved to the rear of the lot, fitted up and sold to Joseph Underwood for the sum of nine hundred dollars, with sixty by sixty feet off the rear end of the lot, reserving the front on which to erect the church.

The brethren then proceeded to collect material with which to build. They also drew up a subscription paper to

be circulated for the purpose of raising funds for building purposes, but not being able to raise a sufficient sum by subscription to complete the house the brethren called a special meeting for the purpose of devising the best means to effect that object. After various plans were proposed and rejected, they finally agreed that each one should be taxed according to his property, or what he was worth, and that each brother should estimate his own wealth. The whole being added together it was ascertained that three per cent. on the sum total would pay the debt. The brethren thereupon executed their notes individually payable to C. N. Shields, Jacob Cassel, and Isaac N. Ashton, committee for the three per cent., and the committee were to attend to the liquidation of debts arising from the building of the meeting-house.

The work of building the new church went forward rapidly during the fall of 1836, and when completed it cost $4,667.87, which amount was made up from the following sources: From the sale of their portion of the Baptist church property, $1,010; from the sale of a portion of the church lot to Mr. Underwood, $900. Some private subscriptions were obtained, and the remainder was made up from the three per cent. fund, so that the church was paid for as soon as finished. The following extract is from the records of the church:

LORD'S DAY MORNING, January 15, 1837.

The Deciples of Christ met for the first time in the new brick meeting house situated on the corner of Lower Third and Market streets in the city of New Albany, Indiana.

Elder D. G. Stewart was the first minister, though not regularly appointed. He resigned November 12, 1837, and Thomas Vaughn was authorized in his place December 24, 1837. Vaughn was followed by J. E. Noyes, who in turn was succeeded by James Shilder. None of the above named were regularly appointed pastors. It was not until 1858 that the first regular pastor, J. J. Moss, was called.

The old brick church was used until 1867, when it became necessary to build anew, and it was taken down and the present beautiful structure erected, the congregation, meanwhile, worshiping in the Universalist church, which they rented for two years, from September 1, 1867. The building committee was John E. Noyes, D. W. Lafollette, Isaac Craig, T. F. Jackson, and A. D. Graham. Davis R. Robertson and O. Sackett were subsequently added to the committee, and in May, 1869, the contract was made with John F. Anderson to do the brick work, and with McNeff & Sackett for the carpenter work. The old building was somewhat unsafe, and for the two years the church occupied the Universalist's building the members were somewhat divided as to the manner of disposing of the old church; hence the building committee was not appointed until April 7, 1869, after which the building of the new church went rapidly forward. The corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies July 13, 1869, Elder Dr. Hobson, of Louisville, preaching the sermon. The following list of articles was deposited in the corner-stone: One copy of the New Testament (Anderson's translation); Christian Record of June, 1869; Christian Standard, of July 3, 1869; Apostolic Times, of May 20, 1869; Christian Pioneer, of May 27, 1869; American Christian Review, of April 20, 1869; New Albany Evening Ledger, of July 12, 1869; New Albany Commercial, of July 13, 1869; a list of the members of the church, three hundred and eighteen in number, and one silver and one paper dime.

The building is a beautiful gothic structure, forty feet front on Market street, by ninety-five feet in depth, with ceiling twenty-four feet in height, and cost about twenty thousand dollars.

The church and Sabbath-school are healthy and well sustained at the present time.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHAPEL.

On the 17th of January, 1875, this church held its first anniversary, a short sketch of the proceedings and of the church history being published at that time. From this it appears that the church was organized on the evening of January 15, 1874, with thirty members, and its first regular meeting held on the succeeding Sabbath. Overseers and deacons were chosen at this meeting, and J. L. Parsons was selected as its first regular pastor. The Universalist church edifice was rented for a time until the new church could be built. A lot was soon purchased on Upper Spring street, between Fourth and Fifth, upon which the present beautiful and commodious house of worship was erected in the months of May and June, 1874. But fifty-five days were occupied in building this church. It is a frame Gothic structure, with stained glass windows of beautiful pattern, baptistry, dressing rooms, and study. It is carpeted and otherwise handsomely furnished. It was formally dedicated July 12, 1874, John C. Miller, of Indianapolis, preaching the discourse. The property

with furniture cost $6,100. The current expenses of this church are defrayed by voluntary contributions, hence the seats are all free. Up to the present time the church has had but two regular pastors, Rev. John P. Tully succeeding Mr. Parsons and being the present pastor. Mr. Tully is now in his fourth year of service. One hundred and thirty-nine persons were added to the church during the first year of its existence, and the membership is at present two hundred and twenty-seven.

The officers of the church at present are A. C. Williamson and Ozem Sackett, overseers; George E. Sackett, James S. Peake, Isaac Craig, Joseph Pratt, J. W. Bracken, C. Ellis, and W. T. Ellis, deacons.

A Sunday-school was organized immediately upon the organization of the church, and great interest has been kept up, so that at present it is one of the most efficient in the city. It secured the prize—a beautiful silk banner—in 1879 at Columbus, Indiana, for general efficiency. The school numbers at present two hundred and sixty scholars.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH.

This was the next Protestant church organized in New Albany after the Park Christian church. It was organized in October, 1837. The first meeting for organization was held on State street at the dwelling of one of the members, where the church was organized by Henry Evers, who became the first pastor. The first trustees were John Plies, Henry Kohl and John H. Radecke; these, with thirty others, were the original members, and nearly if not quite all of them have passed away. The names of a few are yet prominent, however, in New Albany, among them being Niehaus, Frank, Merker, Bertsch, Reineking, Meyer, Schaffer, Lindner and others. The first property of this congregation was on State street near the bridge over Falling run, where a lot was purchased upon which a small brick church edifice was erected, in which the congregation worshiped about twenty years. At the end of that time they purchased of the Episcopalians the lot and frame church belonging to that denomination, situated on the site of the present German Lutheran church, on Spring street, between Bank and Upper Third. In this frame building services were held until 1869, when the present beautiful brick building was erected at a cost of about $18,000. The old brick church building remained in possession of the congregation a number of years, but was sold and is now used as a business house. When preparations were made for building the present church the old frame building was purchased by the Methodists, who moved it to Vincennes street where they established a mission Sunday-school. The neat frame parsonage attached to the present church was erected in 1873, at a cost of $2,500.

The following pastors have been connected with this church: Henry Evers, George Braudan, Carl Daubert, Henry Trulsen, Frederick Dulitz, Carl Blecken, Alois Anker, —— Klingsohr, F. A. Frankenbery, Carl Mayer, Frederick Abele, Christopher Uroung, F. W. A. Riedel, Carl Nestel, John Bank, and Gottlob Deitz, the present incumbent.

The membership is at present about two hundred, only about half of whom are full members. The congregation has been a member of the American Evangelical Synod of North America since 1865, in which year it was united with a small German Presbyterian congregation which had been struggling along for several years. A Sunday-school has been connected with the church nearly ever since its organization, and is yet in a flourishing condition with a membership of one hundred and sixty. The present superintendent is John Baer.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

This society, known as the United Brethren in Christ, was organized in 1848, and a church building erected on Spring street at the corner of Lower Sixth, which is yet standing, a weather-boarded, weather-beaten frame on a brick foundation. The first pastor was Rev. Daniel Shuck, and during his pastorate about forty people were members of the church. Mr. Shuck was succeeded by Rev. John W. Bradner, under whose preaching the membership increased to about one hundred. Subsequently the interest in the church declined until at present there are but twenty-eight members. No regular preaching and no Sunday-school has been held here for a number of years. Occasionally services are held and hopes entertained that it may yet start into new life.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

This church was organized at Woodward hall, corner of First and Main streets, in 1857. Quite a number of people holding this religious belief early settled in and around New Albany, most of them being from the Eastern States and among the most intelligent and cultivated of the citizens. When the Rev. Mr. Moss was preaching for the Disciples, he made a remark intended for the ears of the Universalists, that he intended to make them renounce their doctrine or the Bible; or, in other words, he would create against them a public sentiment that would compel them to join an orthodox church or be considered infidels. The Universalists were not at that time organized, but they were people of means and education. They immediately sent to Louisville for W. W. Curry, a Universalist preacher of that place, and withal a very smart man, subsequently an editor and at present in one of the departments at Washington. Mr. Curry responded to the call and came over to New Albany to defend their faith. A public discussion took place at the Disciple church lasting some ten days, and then was continued some time in Louisville, always to crowded houses. Neither denomination, however, received a death blow by this discussion, but the Universalists certainly became stronger and more aggressive, and out of it grew the organization of their church and the erection of the present church building. The church edifice is located on Spring street between Upper Third and Fourth, and cost ten or twelve thousand dollars. W. W. Curry was their first pastor, and so continued until the war called him into the service of his country. Among the principal originators of the church were John Kemble, Benjamin Lockwood, John Noyes, Dr. Lewis Nagle, Edward Nagle, John W. McQuiddy (the old newspaper man), —— Kelso, and a few others. The church was erected about 1860, and preaching continued more or less regularly until 1879, since which time there has been no Universalist services held in the house, with an occasional exception. The building has been frequently rented to other denominations, and it is now in use by a society calling themselves "Southern Methodists."

THE HOLY TRINITY (CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

The Catholic church of New Albany came into existence about 1836; prior to this time, however, and, indeed, at a very early date, Catholic services had been held at the houses of the Catholic people by priests traveling from one point to another. The first Catholic church in the county was the St. Mary's, located in Lafayette township near Mooresville, and to this the early Catholics of New Albany resorted. The Rev. Father Neyron was one of the earliest Catholic priests engaged in the establishment and building up of St. Mary's church. It is believed that Father Badden who, it is said, was the first Catholic priest ordained in America, was the first to say mass within the limits of this county. He was a Frenchman, and traveled much throughout the United States, but especially in the West, establishing Catholic churches and schools. He did not have any particular abode during many years of his life, but lived about among the brethren. Later his headquarters were in Kentucky. He and Father Louis Neyron secured the site, and established Notre Dame college at South Bend, Indiana. Father Abel, of the church at Louisville, was also one of the earliest priests to visit New Albany, and minister to the religious requirements of the few Catholics in the town. For many years Father Badden came to New Albany at least once a month, and held mass, and after a time, when Father Neyron and Father Abel came, services were held at the houses of the Catholic members at New Albany once a week or oftener.

Among the first Catholics in New Albany was Louis Brevette, a Frenchman, who kept a grocery on the corner of Lower Fourth and Main streets, at whose house Catholic services were generally held in New Albany. Another of the first Catholics in town was Nicholas Specker, also a Frenchman and groceryman; another was Mr. Ferry, a laborer, and a little later came Henry Trustage, a shoemaker. There were some others whose names cannot now be recalled. All were poor and unable to raise the means to build a church, and therefore contented themselves with regular attendance at St. Mary's church, and occasional meetings at each other's dwellings.

In 1836 they had grown sufficiently numerous to be able to erect a church building, which, with some help by the Catholics of other churches, they succeeded in doing on the corner of Seventh and Market streets. It was a long, low, frame

building and is yet standing on the rear end of the same lot, and is used by the sisters as a school building. This lot is about one hundred feet front. When this church was built there were quite a number of Catholic people in town, among whom were the following: Jacob Massie, Nicholas Cortz, Henry Trustage (who owned property and kept a shoe store on State street), John Gladden, Henry Cotter, Henry Vohart, Coonrod Broker, Adam Knapp, Charles McKenna, John Gerard, John and Michael Dougherty, John Mullin, Timothy Flannagan, Mathias Flannagan, Patrick McGuire, Gasper T. Yoke, John Thy, Barney McMannus, Daniel Orman, Lawrence Orman, John Pendergast, James Orman, Patrick Leyden, Thomas O'Brien, Thomas Riley, and probably a few others, all of whom were heads of families.

It was not until 1850 that the Catholics of New Albany were strong enough to contemplate the erection of a new and more commodious church edifice. Father Louis Neyron was at that time the officiating priest. He was a live, active, energetic Frenchman, who had been engaged in the Napoleonic wars, and it was principally under his management, guidance, and assistance that the present building known as the Holy Trinity church was erected. So deeply was he interested in the success of the undertaking that he put about eight thousand dollars of his own money into the building, and is yet receiving a yearly income from this investment. He is now quite aged, and for many years has been connected with the Notre Dame college at South Bend. Holy Trinity church probably cost thirty thousand dollars, which at that date was a large sum of money to put into a building.

At the present time about three hundred families are connected with this church, and more than three hundred children attend the Catholic schools, five teachers being engaged. There are three school-houses and two dwellings, one of the latter for the teachers and one for the sisters. Both the church and the parsonage are situated on one lot, and both are brick, the latter costing about five thousand dollars. It was erected in 1871.

The Catholic church had a rapid growth from the date of the building of the new church edifice, and was probably nearly equally divided in nationality between the Irish and Germans. About 1854–55 the German Catholics, feeling themselves strong enough to support a church of their own, established

THE ST. MARY'S GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The building is located on the corner of Spring and Eighth streets and is one of the finest and most substantial churches in the city. Prior to the building of Saint Mary's church meetings were held several years in the parent church, Father Weitz being the priest during the greater portion of the time services were held here, though Father Monsheno was the first pastor of the German organization.

After a few years upon appeal by the Germans, the bishop divided the church property, giving one half of it to the Germans and requiring the parent church to pay for the same. With the fifteen thousand dollars thus secured they erected their present building, and have since made some additions. This is at present the largest congregation of any denomination in the city, there being about five hundred families connected with it. Father Edward Fealer was very active in the building of the new building and was the first officiating priest. He was succeeded by Father Casper Doebenir, who in turn was succeeded by the present pastor, Father I. Cline.

In 1879 this church erected a very fine school building for boys on Eighth street, between Elm and Spring, costing them about $8,000. On the same lot upon which the church stands, but fronting on Elm street, stands what is known as St. Mary's Female academy, a first-class Catholic institution under the charge of the society of Sisters of St. Francis to whom the building belongs.

It is a commodious brick building five stories in height and cost originally $24,000, but was purchased by the Sisters for $18,000, and is kept for the sole use and benefit of the German Catholic church, under whose supervision and general control it remains. A large number of Catholic children, not only of New Albany, but the surrounding country and from distant points are educated here. The male and female apartments of the different Catholic schools are separate, the larger boys being under charge of male teachers while the smaller children and the girls are under charge of the sisters.

The entire property of this church is probably

valued at $50,000 or $60,000. Both churches maintain several schools and are very prosperous.

CHAPTER XI.

NEW ALBANY—BENCH AND BAR.

FROM THE RECORDS.

The following extracts from the proceedings of the commissioners regarding early court matters and early legal proceedings are deemed proper in this connection. The duties of the commissioners were varied and much more extended than at present, and included much business now belonging exclusively to the courts.

At a regular meeting May 17, 1819, S. Hobson and John V. Buskirk were appointed constables for one year for New Albany township, Patrick Leyden for Franklin, and Syrenus Emmons for Greenville township. At the same date the first lister of Floyd county made his return of the county levy for the ensuing year.

Ordered, That Dr. Ashel Clapp be appointed overseer of the poor for New Albany township, in place of C. Woodruff, who is absent.

May 19, 1819, the first county seal was procured by Joel Scribner, as appears by the following entry:

Ordered, That the county treasurer pay Joel Scribner ninety-six dollars and seventy-five cents when in funds, it being for books and county seal procured by him as per bill rendered.

At the regular meeting at Seth Woodruff's, August 9, 1819, it was—

Ordered, That Caleb Newman be allowed sixty-five cents for his services at the polls of election.

At the February session of 1820 the treasurer was ordered to pay Clement Nance, Sr., $12 for his services as probate judge at the last December term.

November 10, 1819, the county treasurer, James Scribner, submitted his report of the receipts and expenditures of the county during the year. The receipts were $251.11, and the disbursements $208.97, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of $42.14. The total amount of the tax levy was $803.29, Sheriff Besser being the tax collector.

The first grand jurors of the county were Charles Paxson, James Hickman, Ashel Clapp, Jacob Yenawine, James B. Moore, Absalom Little, Joseph Whitcomb, Joseph Benton, Isaac Wood, Joshua Cooper, Thomas Akers, Wyatt P. Tuley, Apollos Hess, Robert Stewart, Mordecai Childs, and George McDougal. Each of them received $3.75 for his services at the December term of court in 1819.

At the February session of 1820 Seth Woodruff was paid $14 for services as judge of the probate and circuit courts; he was also paid $30 for the use of his house for the meetings of the commissioners for the year 1819.

At the May term of 1820 Sheriff James Besse was ordered to take the enumeration of the inhabitants of the county over twenty-one years of age.

At the August session of 1820 the county treasurer was ordered to pay "James Besse, sheriff, $197.50 for services of two men to guard the gaol," from May 28th to August 15th, or at the rate of $1.25 per day. At this term Daniel H. Allison appears as commissioner.

May 22, 1821, "Ordered, that the county treasurer pay the trustees of the Presbyterian church $10 for the use of their house for the meetings of the commissioners during this term." At this session a poll tax of fifty cents was levied on all male citizens over twenty-one years of age, and twenty-five cents on each work ox in the county.

The August session of 1821 was held at the Presbyterian church, where they also met in November of the same year, but "for convenience" adjourned to the house of Seth Woodruff, then kept by Apollos Hess. Wyatt P. Tuley is allowed $10 for house rent and firewood for the September and December terms of the Floyd county circuit court, which was held at Seth Woodruff's.

At the February session of 1821 Preston F. Tuley is paid $12 for his services as an officer of the circuit court of the September and December terms. Clement Nance is paid $10 and Seth Woodruff $14 for services as associate judges at the previous September term of court.

At the August session of 1823 Harvey Scribner was appointed treasurer in place of James Scribner deceased. Harvey Scribner was, therefore, the second treasurer of the county. He did not seem to like the place, however, and resigned

in November of the same year, and Edward Brown was appointed in his place. Brown held the place but a short time when he was succeeded in February, 1824, by Richard Comly, who served as treasurer of the county until 1828.

In August, 1824, Walter W. Winchester appears as a commissioner in place of Mr. Nance.

In September, 1824, by an act of the Legislature, the office of county commissioner was abolished, and the justices of the peace in each county were required to take the place of the commissioners by meeting and organizing for business as a body. This organization was known as the county board of justices. The first body of this character that assembled in New Albany was composed of Charles Woodruff, David Sillings, and Jacob Bence, of Franklin township; David S. Bassett, Rowland S. Strickland, and Lathrop Elderkin, of New Albany township; and William Wilkinson, of Greenville township. They met at Seth Woodruff's tavern on the 6th of September, 1824, and organized by electing Lathrop Elderkin president. Their second meeting, in the following November, was at the new court-house.

November 8, 1825, John K. Graham is authorized to make a map of New Albany, provided the corporation will bear half the expense, the whole expense being $6.

The board of justices did not last long, and was again superseded by the commissioners, which office has been continued to the present.

THE FIRST COURT.

The following is the first entry in the records of the Floyd county circuit court:

Be it remembered, that this, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1819, being the day appointed by an act of the Assembly, entitled an act to amend the act entitled an act to divide the State of Indiana into four circuits, and to fix the time for holding courts; and an act entitled an act for the formation of a new county out of the counties of Harrison and Clarke, which last-mentioned act directed that the court should be holden at the house of Seth Woodruff, Esq., in the town of New Albany, on the day and year above mentioned.

The Honorable Davis Floyd, president of the second circuit, appeared, and

Present the Honorable

DAVIS FLOYD.

The proceedings of this court were not extensive at this sitting, the court contenting itself by merely appointing the necessary officers to get the machinery in motion, and admitting to practice the few attorneys present.

Isaac Van Buskirk appeared and produced a commission signed by Governor Jonathan Jennings, appointing him judge of the circuit court. Joel Scribner appeared with a similar commission appointing him clerk of said court, and James Besse with a commission appointing him sheriff of the county. These were the first officers of the county.

The lawyers admitted to practice in this court at the first session were John F. Ross, Reuben W. Nelson, Isaac Howk, Mason C. Fitch, William P. Thomasson. James Ferguson, John A. Dunbar, Hardin H. Moore, Experience P. Storrs, Timothy Phelps, Henry Hurst, and John H. Farnham. Mason C. Fitch was appointed the first prosecuting attorney of the county.

EARLY TRIALS.

One of the most important trials in this court in the beginning of its history was that of Dahman for the murder of Notte, an account of which appears elsewhere.

In the early days of New Albany there were many trials, generally before justices of the peace, in which the defendant was a runaway slave, or at least generally supposed to be. So near was it to the borders of a slave State that slaves were frequently escaping across the river, and many others who had been freed by their masters became residents of the place, and some of these were occasionally arrested and attempts made to force them back into slavery, which caused trouble. So many people from Pennsylvania and the New England States were settled here that the general sentiment of the people was averse to slavery, and inclined to assist the slave to freedom rather than retard his efforts in that direction.

In the spring of 1821 a negro named Moses was arrested here by a party of Kentuckians, who were about taking him across the river as a runaway slave. The negro protested that he was a free man, born in the adjoining county of Clarke, but his protestations were of no avail, and he was taken to the river bank to await the arrival of the ferry-boat. It happened that Judge Seth Woodruff had been across the river and was returning on the same boat that was to convey the prisoner across. Immediately on landing the prisoner sought Mr. Woodruff's protection. The judge was something of an abo-

litionist, and a man with a keen sense of justice and of great physical strength. He immediately informed the Kentuckians that the man could not be taken across the river in that way; he must have a hearing—a fair trial before he could be given up. He was not opposed to men claiming their own property, but the question as to whether the negro was their property must be thoroughly investigated. Woodruff was backed by a few friends, and the Kentuckians, not being strong enough to resort to force, were compelled to return with their captive and stand trial. The trial was at Woodruff's tavern before 'Squire Bassett, and the negro was able to prove very conclusively that he was born in Clarke county, and had never been a slave. He was declared by 'Squire Bassett to be a free man. Meanwhile other Kentuckians had arrived, and all were well armed and determined to take the negro right or wrong, so when the decision was rendered a general and desperate fight took place for his possession, but the excitement had been considerable, and the New Albanians had gathered in considerable numbers to see that 'Squire Bassett's court was not overawed. The Kentuckians were beaten and compelled to retreat without their man. Quite a number were hurt in the melee, but fortunately nobody killed. Subsequently the negroes, understanding that they would find protection in New Albany, flocked in there in such numbers that they became a nuisance, and the people at one time gathered and shipped a squad of them down the river with positive instructions not to return.

THE LAWYERS OF THE COUNTY.

The following regarding the bar of New Albany is, substantially, from a manuscript on the subject furnished by Mr. Thomas Collins, one of the oldest residents of New Albany, he having settled in the place in 1827:

When the county of Floyd was formed the first court was held at Seth Woodruff's tavern, Judge William Floyd presiding. The lawyers in attendance were from the adjoining counties of Harrison and Clarke, and of those in attendance Reuben W. Nelson was the first to locate in the town. He was a good lawyer and highly esteemed. He was editor of the Crescent. His death occurred a short time after his settlement here.

About this time Lathrop Elderkin located here and began the practice of law; he was elected justice of the peace, and continued in office several years until he died. He was a gentleman of good education and many good qualities, but a careless manager. He had the good will of the citizens in a great degree.

Hardin H. Moore early established himself in practice here. He was better qualified, both by education and inclination, for politics than for law, though he was very successful in his practice, and was considered almost irresistible before a jury. As a politician he was usually successful among those who knew him, and frequently represented his friends and neighbors in the State Legislature, but his efforts for higher positions were always failures, always receiving, however, respectable support. His last canvass was made against Hon. John Carr, of Clarke county, for Congress, and failing he left this section and went to New Orleans in 1833, where he died.

Randall Crawford came to the town about 1827–28; he was a scholar and a well read lawyer, perhaps the peer of any other in the State; a close student, and a man of good habits, but he lacked those social qualities so necessary to rapid advancement. Sternly honest and loyal to his clients, he slowly but surely made his way to a large practice and a handsome competence. He was an ardent Republican, and was placed upon the electoral ticket for Fremont in 1856, and industriously canvassed the district in the interest of his party. He was not an orator, though the matter of his discourses was always good and sound; his delivery was cold, impassive, lacking that spirit and fire that are necessary to carry a political audience with the speaker. He died about the close of the war.

Henry Collins came to the town in 1830, and established the Gazette newspaper. He was a lawyer, and, in addition to his editorial duties, practiced his profession. He continued thus five years, when he gave up the paper, and applied himself solely to the practice of law. He was a straightforward man, rather blunt in his manner, but with his friends social and jocose. He was exceedingly careless in his dress, rarely paying attention either to his own or other people's clothes. At one time when he was called to Bedford in some case, he met some of the

first lawyers in the State, among whom were Richard W. Thompson, late Secretary of the United States Navy, and Major H. P. Thornton, who was his friend and former preceptor. The major, who was somewhat fond of dress, and always wore his best, thus accosted him:

"Henry, why the deuce do you not wear better clothes when you go away from home?"

"Well," replied Mr. Collins, "it makes no difference; nobody knows me here."

"But you do not wear any better clothes at home?" retorted the major.

"It makes no difference again," replied Mr. Collins; "everybody knows me there."

Henry Collins was elected recorder of the city under its first charter, and continued in this office until he died in 1852.

James Collins, a brother of Henry, came to New Albany in 1833, from Orange county, where he had commenced the practice of law. He was the opposite of his brother in most all things except devotion to his friends. He and Randall Crawford had the bulk of the law business in New Albany for several years; they being on one side or the other of three-fourths of the cases before the courts. He was a good speaker and well read in his profession, but like most men of his time and profession gave much of his time to politics. He served six years in the Legislature—two years in the lower House and four years in the Senate. He was elected by the Legislature agent of the State in 1848, and after the expiration of his term settled down again to the practice of his profession. In 1869 his health failed him and he retired to his farm in Washington county, where he died in 1881.

Major Henry P. Thornton, one of the oldest lawyers in the State, settled in New Albany in 1836. He was a man of great physical powers, and when sixty-five years of age would mount his horse and ride forty miles a day on his circuit without apparent fatigue. He was a lawyer of considerable ability but not enough of a student to keep pace with the more studious of the profession, yet he was fairly successful. He was several times elected by the Legislature to the clerkship of the House of Representatives, and also to the position of secretary of the Senate. He removed from this city to Bedford about 1853, where he died at the age of nearly ninety years.

John S. Davis also came to this place in 1836 and engaged in book-keeping for the large grocery house of Tuley & Brother, a position he held until he formed a partnership with Major Thornton in the practice of law. He always managed his cases with great shrewdness, and ranked high as a criminal lawyer; but with him as with others in the profession, he dabbled too much in politics to make a complete success as a lawyer. As a politician he was noted for his ability in organizing his party, and always managed his canvass so well that he generally secured a majority, or, at least, greatly reduced the majority of his opponents. He was several times elected to the Legislature from this county. In 1847 he was a candidate for Congress against T. J. Henley, who had been elected two years previously, and was now a candidate for a second time. The majority in the district was largely Democratic, being about seventeen hundred, but Davis was only defeated by forty-seven votes. An indefatigable worker in the party harness, his vote always exceeded the vote of his party. Although filling many positions his friends were unable to give him the position he most desired. In 1876 he was a candidate before the nominating convention for Congress in opposition to Judge Bicknell, but was defeated. The same convention nominated him for judge of the circuit court, to which office he was elected and retained until his death in 1880. He was a man of positive character and had many warm friends and some enemies. His loss was greatly deplored by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Theodore J. Barnett came to New Albany in the same year (1836), and was engaged on the editorial staff of the New Albany Gazette, and practiced law at the same time. He was a man of splendid attainments—an excellent writer, a fine speaker, and a superior scholar. He was ever ready to write an essay or make a speech, and his efforts in either direction would always command readers and listeners as would no other speaker or writer of his time, unless, perhaps, Joseph S. White, on the forum, or George D. Prentice on the tripod. He went from New Albany to Indianapolis in 1841 and assumed the editorship of the Indiana Journal. Remaining there only a year or so he returned to New Albany, where he remained a few months, then

took his departure for New York city, and has since resided in the East, part of the time in Washington city. He was a genial, kind-hearted gentleman, and with his talents and industry should have occupied a high position in the State and Nation, but his erratic or vacillating disposition was the stumbling-block in the way of his advancement, and thus his splendid talents went for nothing. This defect in his disposition destroyed all the good that a genius like his might have accomplished. He is yet living, though quite aged, and retains the respect and good wishes of all who know him.

It was also in the same year, 1836, that a young lawyer by the name of Groves settled in New Albany. He remained but a short time when he removed to the northern part of the State. He was here long enough, however, to find himself a wife in the person of Miss Dorsey, a daughter of P. M. Dorsey, then mayor of the town.

The year 1836 seems to have been prolific in the advent of lawyers into New Albany. Young Mr. Griswold also came in this year. He was a most amiable and cultured young man, well read in his profession, and a graduate of one of the best law schools in the country; but his somewhat æsthetic tastes and fine moral sense were not calculated for the profession of law in a backwoods town, and he remained in New Albany but a short time. Returning to New York he prepared himself for the ministry, and in 1844 went to St. Louis to take charge of a church in that city. He was a thorough gentleman and a Christian.

William McKee Dunn, at present advocate-general of the United States Military court, came to this city from Madison, Indiana, in 1838. He was a good lawyer, fine speaker, and did good service for the Whigs in the canvass of 1840. He made many friends here, but removed to his old home in 1842, since which time his career has been one of usefulness to the country.

Peter A. Roane, a young man of good natural ability, but uneducated, began the study of law with John S. Davis in 1836, and was admitted to practice in 1840. In 1839 he was elected city recorder, and held the office one term, after which he devoted his entire time to his practice until his death, which took place after a practice of four or five years.

Thomas L. Smith located in New Albany about the year 1839, and was immediately taken in hand by the Democratic party, being the only lawyer of that faith in the city except Mr. Groves, to whom an old farmer said one day, "Groves, you may have been bred to the law, but I be blessed if the law will ever be bread to you." But Mr. Smith was a lawyer as well at a politician, and soon obtained an excellent practice in his profession, as well as made himself popular with his party. He had some literary taste and ambition, also, and wrote a text book for schools in which the rudiments of law were explained, and which became a valuable acquisition to the teachers' and pupils' library. He was several times before the people as a candidate for office, and as the parties were pretty nearly tied hereabouts he would sometimes be elected and at other times defeated, but at all times he received a flattering vote. He served as judge of the supreme court of the State one term, at the expiration of which he retired to private life, his health having failed. He died at a ripe old age much lamented by a large circle of friends.

Phineas M. Kent settled in New Albany in 1841; went into the printing business and also opened a law office. He, however, paid little attention to the law, his tastes leading him into editorial life.

Ashbel P. Willard was teaching school in Kentucky in 1844. Having some reputation as a ready and forcible speaker he was invited by the Democracy to make public addresses during that political campaign in which Henry Clay and James K. Polk were the opposing candidates. Mr. Willard so pleased his party that he was urged by the Democracy of New Albany to locate here. This he did and began the practice of law, forming a partnership with Randall Crawford. It was not long, however, before he yielded to the political siren and left his practice for the hustings. He was elected to the Legislature and afterward made Lieutenant-governor. In 1856 he was elected Governor over Oliver P. Morton, and died during his term of office. Mr. Willard was an ardent friend and liberal enemy. He had his faults, but he also had his virtues, and no one retained a stronger hold on his party than he. When he died the Democracy felt that they had lost a champion.

James C. Moody came here from Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1842. He was a lawyer of fair ability and a gentleman of good address; his success in his chosen profession, however, was somewhat retarded by his desire to accumulate wealth rapidly, or make his fortune at a dash. He consequently indulged considerably in speculation. Becoming dissatisfied here he removed to St. Louis, where he subsequently became a judge of one of the courts. In later years he gave way to the vice of intemperance, which has destroyed some of the brightest minds of the country. He died from his excesses soon after the close of the war. When himself he was companionable and kind.

George V. Howk removed to New Albany from Charlestown in the adjoining county in 1849. He was a young man of promise and has occupied many positions of trust, having been elected to the offices of city attorney, councilman, Senator in the State Legislature, and is at present one of the supreme judges of the State. He is a man of ability and an indefatigable worker.

Robert A. Wier studied law with Judge Howk, and after completing his studies was admitted into partnership with his preceptor in 1854. He was very popular but died before his powers were fully developed.

William T. Otto, a practicing lawyer, came to the city in 1848, and began practice in connection with John S. Davis. He had been here but a short time when he was made presiding judge of the circuit court, the district embracing the counties of Washington, Scott, Clarke, Floyd, and Harrison. The terms of holding court were one and two weeks in each of the counties except Floyd, the term in this county being extended to three weeks. Judge Otto was a man of fine attainments, a first-class lawyer and an upright judge. Personally he was very popular, but being a Whig in politics, and there being a large Democratic majority in this judicial district, he was defeated for a second term by Hon. George A. Bicknell. He resumed the practice of law and continued at the bar until 1861, when he received an appointment in the Interior department at Washington, to which place he moved and where he has since remained. Judge Otto was a gentleman of easy and polished manners, much respected for his many good qualities as a man, and was rated by his contemporaries as one of the best lawyers among them. He was originally from Philadelphia.

Judge George A. Bicknell came from Philadelphia and settled in Lexington, Scott county, Indiana, where he remained a few years in the practice of his profession, when he removed to New Albany, and soon took first rank in his profession in this place. In 1854 he was elected judge of the circuit court for this district, and continued to serve in that capacity until 1876, when he was elected to Congress from the Third Congressional district. He served two terms in Congress, but was defeated for the third term in the nominating convention of his party by Mr. Stockslager, of Harrison county. At the session of 1881 the Legislature passed an act creating a commission to bring up the business of the supreme court of the State, which was very much in arrears. Judge Bicknell was appointed on this commission, a position he yet holds. Judge Bicknell's retiring and rather exclusive habits peculiarly fitted him for the position of judge, and it is questionable if any other ever gave more general satisfaction. His decisions were received with confidence and quietly acquiesced in. Socially he was a good conversationalist and a man of pleasant manners.

Michael C. Kerr was a native of the Keystone State, and came to New Albany in 1848, while yet a young man just entering upon the practice of his profession. He had studied law at Louisville, and when he came here he became associated with Judge Thomas L. Smith in the practice. His inclination, however, led him into politics, and his law business was in consequence somewhat neglected. He was a hard student, and did not confine himself in this regard to the law; he was ambitious, intellectually bright, energetic, but with more of these qualities than of physical strength. He was quite popular with the people, and his first office was that of prosecuting attorney for the city, being elected by a handsome majority over his Whig opponent, though the Whigs at that time had a clear majority of two hundred in the city. Subsequently he was selected to represent the county in the State Legislature. From 1862 to 1864 he was reporter for the State supreme court. In the fall of 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Third Congressional district, and continued in the National House of Representatives four con-

secutive terms. He was re-elected in 1874 for a fifth term, and in December 1875, he was made Speaker of that body, which position he held at the time of his death. He was a genial, kind-hearted gentleman, full of noble impulses, and his death was a severe loss to his friends and his country.

THOMAS M. BROWN, then located at Memphis, Tennessee, and John H. Stottsenberg, of New York, both young men, formed a partnership and opened a law office in New Albany in 1854. Mr. Brown was one of the most persevering of students, devoted to his profession, and determined to make of himself a first-class lawyer. He was quite successful. After he was fairly established in his business he married the daughter of Hon. John S. Davis, who lived but a few years afterward, and died leaving two daughters to his care. Mr. Brown continued steadfast in his profession and in devotion to his family, caring little for political honors, though once elected to the Legislature. He was in love with his profession, and quite successful. His death was distressingly sudden, though not entirely unlooked for. For several years he had been suffering with disease of the lungs, and the day of his death was in his office attending, as usual, to his duties, and in the afternoon started for home. Reaching the upper part of the city, and when within a few blocks of his home, he fell, and expired before those who were conveying him to his house could reach it. He was a Christian gentleman, an honest, faithful advocate, a good neighbor and steadfast friend.

JOHN H. STOTTSENBERG, who is still a resident of the city, is much the same type of a man as his partner, Mr. Brown. In this partnership, which was dissolved only by the death of Mr. Brown, there seemed to be a mutual feeling of regard and respect, a unity of sentiment, and a similarity of tastes rarely found in a partnership. The business was conducted so quietly and earnestly as to become the subject of remark, and to bring a large patronage. Mr. Stottsenberg continued the practice of his profession after the death of his partner, and soon became one of the leading members of this judicial circuit. Two or more years ago he was appointed by the Legislature one of the commission to revise the State laws, and has been constantly employed in this labor since that time. He is a gentleman of superior business qualifications, pleasing manners and strict integrity.

The foregoing rather imperfect sketches include those lawyers whose nativity was not within the limits of this judicial circuit, but who came from a distance and settled here for the purpose of prosecuting their business. The following are brief sketches of those of the same profession who are to the manor born, and among them will be found some of the most talented and reliable in the profession:

DEWITT C. ANTHONY, now about fifty-two or fifty-three years of age, is a well read lawyer and a good political speaker. He studied under Randall Crawford.

JUDGE D. W. LAFOLLETTE is a son of Robert LaFollette, who is said to have been the first settler of Floyd county. He was born September 13, 1825, and graduated at the law school of the State university; was admitted to practice in 1849, and settled in New Albany, soon after forming a partnership with James Collins. In 1858 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas of Floyd county, and in 1872 was appointed by the Governor judge of the circuit court, but declined this honor and became prosecuting attorney of the district. In 1873 he was appointed one of the law professors in the State university and filled the chair one year. Since that time he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession in New Albany, where he sustains a good reputation as a lawyer and citizen.

ALEXANDER DOWLING stands in the first rank of lawyers in the city. His father, Dr. Dowling, removed to this city in 1836, when the subject of this paragraph was a child. Mr. Dowling studied law under Judge John S. Davis, and began the practice in 1868 or 1869. He is a fair speaker but relies more upon his thorough knowledge of the law than upon his forensic powers.

THOMAS L. COLLINS and ALFRED B. COLLINS about the same time, having studied law under their father, James Collins, were admitted to practice. They soon after removed to Salem, the county seat of the adjoining county of Washington, where A. B. Collins was twice elected to the Legislature, and in 1877 Thomas L. Collins was appointed judge of the circuit composed of the counties of Washington and Jackson.

JAMES GHORMLEY was a student in the office

of Hon. M. C. Kerr, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He was a young man of promise, but after a few years' practice died of consumption.

Simeon K. Wolf, son of George I. Wolf, one of the first settlers of the county, and who twice represented the county in the Legislature, studied law in Corydon, and was elected to the Legislature from Harrison county. In 1870 he removed to New Albany, and entered into partnership in the practice of law with James V. Kelso and Alanson Stephens. In 1872 he was elected to Congress, and after serving one term settled down to the practice of his profession.

William W. Tuley is a native of New Albany, and among its best lawyers. The name Tuley has long been a familiar one in the place, the family being among the earliest settlers. Mr. Tuley's father was one of the first sheriffs of the county, and represented the county in the State Senate from 1837 to 1840. Colonel W. W. Tuley was elected clerk of the circuit court in 1863, and retained that office eight years, when he began the practice of law with Judge Howk. When the latter was made judge, he formed a partnership with Judge LaFollette, where he is found to-day in the successful practice of his profession.

Judge Cyrus L. Dunham was a colonel in the late war, and at its close settled in New Albany, where he practiced until elected judge of the criminal court. During his term of office he removed to Jeffersonville, where he died in 1874. Judge Dunham was very popular with the people, and was sent to Congress three terms. He was kind-hearted and generous in his disposition, but at one time yielded to his appetite for drink to such an extent as to lose his popularity, although he reformed and continued steadfast to the end.

James V. Kelso, when a small boy, came with his father to New Albany from Madison, Indiana. He has, by perseverance and close study, secured a prominent position among the attorneys of the city.

Jacob Herter came to this city during the war, and became a student in the office of Judge Dunham. He began practice with his preceptor and continued in this connection a few years, when he was elected to the office of city judge, which position he filled very satisfactorily to the people and with credit to himself. At present he is deputy city attorney.

Thomas J. Jackson is not a native of the city, but studied his profession here. He is a young man of social habits and kind disposition.

Edwin G. Henry, an educated and studious young man, located here about 1870, and is steadily working his way to a practice.

Jacob Hisey came to the city from Corydon; studied law with Hon. M. C. Kerr; was admitted to practice a few years since, and is building up a profitable business.

Samuel B. Kerr, son of the late M. C. Kerr, began the practice of law here since his father's death. He was elected to the Legislature in 1880, and made an industrious and promising member of that body.

Seth Woodruff, one of A. Dowling's pupils, and son of Israel C. Woodruff, of this city, after a short term of practice here removed to Texas, where he is building up a lucrative practice.

George B. Cardwell studied under John H. Stottsenberg, and has been practicing three or four years. He promises a successful career.

Many other lawyers located here from time to time, but remaining only a short time they did not become identified with the interests of the city. In every city there is a floating population representing every trade and profession, whose doings cannot properly be entered in the city's history.

MURDER TRIALS.

Quite a number of trials for murder have occurred in the county, and a number of convictions have been secured, but only three persons have been hung, the others escaping the extreme penalty of the law by means only known to the parties most directly interested.

Dahman was the first person hung after the formation of the county. A Norwegian named Notte had established himself in the bakery business on the southeast corner of Upper High and First streets, where he was frequently visited by Dahman, who was also a Norwegian. They were on intimate and friendly terms. One night they remained together until a late hour, and when the world outside and in were asleep Dahman murdered the baker for some reason known only to himself, probably for money and the little property he possessed, and putting the

body in a large coffee-sack sunk it in the river. The next day Dahman asserted that Notte had gone over the river (which was true in one sense) and began removing Notte's goods and effects from the room he had occupied.

A few days after some fishermen were hauling in their lines and drew to the surface the sack and body of Notte. This led to an investigation, and Dahman was arrested. He made his escape, however, and for some time nothing could be heard of him. In an incautious moment he attempted to communicate with his family, and his whereabouts was discovered. He had made his way to Canada. James Besse was then sheriff of the county, and he and John Eastburn went to the Canada border to try to arrest him. Arriving there they ascertained that Dahman was in the neighborhood, but how to get him across the river and within the jurisdiction of the United States, was the problem. As the Norwegian had communicated with his wife, and might reasonably expect a visit from her, Besse dressed himself in women's clothes and walked up and down the river bank in plain view of the opposite shore, while Eastburn went across and informed the murderer that his wife was waiting to see him. Dahman, seeing a woman on the opposite shore, as he supposed, fell into the trap, made his way across, was arrested, brought to New Albany, tried in May, 1821, and sentenced to be hung July 6th following. He was accordingly executed near the site of the present jail. His wife subsequently married a colored man named Joshua Wilson, who owned a fine farm on the river bank about three miles below the city. This place is now occupied by Cecilia B. Stoy. The jury in the trial of Dahman were John Chew, Joseph Kirk, Charles Berkshire, John Hickman, Elihu Tharp, Levi Brown, Hubertus Schmidt, Joseph Thackery, Henry Weber, Thomas Burns, Patrick Burns, and Thomas Thomas. Mason C. Fitch was the prosecuting attorney, and William P. Thomasson attorney for the prisoner. This was before they had any court-house in New Albany, and the trial was held in the basement of the Presbyterian church.

The execution of Lamb was the second in the county. He lived in the neighborhood of Greenville in this county, and was making his way home one hot summer day when he overtook a man about two miles from Greenville and the two traveled together some distance when they sat down to rest in the shade of some trees at the roadside, about one mile from where the toll-gate now stands, on what is known as the Shirley road. While here they began playing cards, apparently for amusement, but soon got into a quarrel which resulted in blows during which Lamb seized a club and striking the man a heavy blow on the head felled him to the earth, and he did not rise again. After a little while Lamb started to go away when hearing the man groan he returned and taking off his coat put it under the man's head for a pillow and left him. The man died and when the body was discovered Lamb's coat was recognized and led to his arrest. He was sent to Charlestown for safe keeping, but with three other prisoners broke jail and escaped. Instead of going away, however, he returned immediately to his home, where he was recaptured and returned to jail. At the next term of court he was tried, found guilty, sentenced, and subsequently hung. Nothing is at present known of his family.

The next case in which capital punishment was administered in the county was that of Peter Gross for killing a man in Clarke county. He was brought here for trial on change of venue. The trial lasted but a short time, the evidence being conclusive; he was condemned and hung in 1849 near the turnpike bridge on the Vincennes road.

In the earlier days of the court some of the best legal talent in the State were found in attendance; among them such men as Charles Dewey, Isaac Howk, father of Judge Howk, of the supreme court; John W. Payne, Jeremiah Sullivan, Samuel Judah, William P. and John H. Thomasson, and others of note both from this State and Kentucky.

CHAPTER XII.

NEW ALBANY—COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

Regarding the mercantile, manufacturing, and other business of New Albany much has been written; and very much more may be said than space can be found for in a work like this. It

has proved itself by far the largest manufacturing city in the State and its capacities in this direction are unlimited. From the day the town was laid out in 1813 to the present the fact of its excellent situation for a manufacturing city has been kept continually before the people, and this has, in a great measure, perhaps, determined the location of some of its largest manufacturing establishments. The shrewd, far-seeing Yankee who laid it out and settled it knew that the immense commerce of the "Beautiful river" would, in a great measure, divide at the falls, and that a city located below the falls would, to a certain extent, become a natural terminal point. Upon this subject Mr. Cottom writes as follows, in 1873:

For at least seven months in the year New Albany is the head of navigation on the lower Ohio river. The falls are a barrier to navigation during all seasons of the year except that of high or ordinarily high water, and steamboats are unable to pass over them. With the grand railroad system that centers here (of which particular mention is made elsewhere), New Albany is bound to become, within a very short time, the most important shipping point on the Ohio river below the falls; and this fact, and the existence of the obstruction of the falls above referred to, must compel all steamers, except those running in the local packet trade (and those, too, to some extent,) to make New Albany the port at which they receive all southern bound cargoes and discharge for re-shipment all eastern and northern bound freights. The high rates of toll upon steamboats charged by the Louisville and Portland canal around the falls precludes all, or nearly all, steamboats from the use of that improvement. Freights from the East, southward bound, are brought here by rail for re-shipment by boat southward, while freights from the South, the great staples of tobacco, cotton, sugar, and molasses, in particular, are brought here by boat for re-shipment East and North. This gives to New Albany an immense commercial advantage, which will continue to increase each year as the prosperity of the South becomes more fully developed and permanently established. It will add, too, very largely to the wealth and importance of New Albany, as this city will not only become noted as a re-shipping point, but by the very force of circumstances, not to mention the well known enterprise and energy of her citizens, will become equally noted as a place for the interchange, the purchase and sale of the commodities, agricultural and manufactured, of the two sections of the Union. The city is located upon the verge of both sections, and will become a great *entrepot* to the trade of both.

The river trade of New Albany will compare favorably with that of any western city of equal population. The Secretary of the United States Treasury gives the river trade of the city for 1869 as twelve millions of dollars; for 1870, as thirteen million five hundred thousand dollars; for 1871, as fifteen millions of dollars. This, we are told, does not include the local packet business, which, if added, would swell the aggregate for 1871, to not far from sixteen millions of dollars, while the value of the trade for 1872 will reach not far from seventeen millions. Here, of itself, is an immense trade; but to this is to be added the railroad, manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile, live stock, and produce, and general trade of the city, and not least, by any means, its coal and other mineral trade.

EARLY BUSINESS MATTERS.

Like every other city, in its infancy New Albany struggled through many years of hardship and adversity before it developed into a business town, and its struggles did not end even with its development into a business city. It was fortunate at the start in securing a class of settlers that were educated business men, who came here because they found an opening on the highway to wealth and prosperity. There is little doubt that its first merchants and traders were Messrs. Paxson & Eastburn, both from the East and both influential and highly honored citizens, and always taking part in every movement for the development of the place. Eastburn was a young man from Bucks county, Pennsylvania; Charles Paxson was from Philadelphia, where he had been engaged in merchandising. He purchased some lots in the new town and settled here in 1817 with his family, the children being Catharine, Stephen, Phoebe, and Anna Maria, who are all living at this time except Stephen. One of the daughters married Mason C. Fitch, a prominent lawyer of the place, elsewhere mentioned, and is yet residing in New Albany. This family journeyed to Pittsburgh and thence down the Ohio in a pirogue to New Albany. They were accompanied by a German with his two sons, the boys having been bound to the service of Mr. Paxson for three years in consideration of his having paid their passage to America. In coming over the falls their "dug-out" became unmanageable and the Dutchman, father of the boys, fell overboard and was drowned. Mr. Paxson purchased a lot on the corner of Main and Pearl streets, southwest corner, where he built a combined brick store-room and dwelling house. When he began this brick building there was no structure of that character in the town, but before it was completed Stroud, the ferryman, had erected a small brick building, the first in town. The Paxson building is yet standing; the family lived in the upper part of the building while the lower was occupied as a store. Paxson & Eastburn continued business here several years, trading largely with New Orleans, shipping furs, peltry and whatever produce the country afforded, and bringing back goods for exchange, as money

in those days was very scarce and exchange was the rule with the merchants. On one of his business trips to New Orleans Mr. Paxson died of yellow fever in that place. Mr. Eastburn's health at this time was in a delicate condition and the business was closed up, the goods being disposed of at auction, the son-in-law of Mr. Paxson, Mason C. Fitch, being administrator. At the sale while Mr. Eastburn was bidding on a book against Fitch, he became so much excited that he dropped down in the room and died in a few minutes. He had been sick some time with chills and fever, and was much reduced in strength. He was about thirty-five years of age, with no family. This ended the first mercantile venture in New Albany.

Elias Ayers was also one of the first merchants of the place, and came here from Louisville, where he had been in the same business. His store was located on Main street near that of Messrs. Paxson & Eastburn. Mr. Ayers was here in the mercantile business many years, and became wealthy, very influential, was identified with all the material interests of the place, and was considered a large-minded, liberal-hearted gentleman; being much associated in later years with educational matters, and a liberal contributor to all educational and benevolent institutions, not only in New Albany but other places.

Mr. Oliver Cassell, who came to New Albany in 1826, and who is yet a resident, says at that date New Albany was not much of a town. It consisted of a cluster of houses on Lower Fourth street and in that neighborhood—the bulk of the town being below State street. Straggling houses, however, extended as far as east as Upper Fourth street, beyond which point it was all woods; the woods including all the eastern part of the city, now the most beautiful part. The business was mostly on Main street, between Lower First and Upper Second streets. There was also a little business on State street. The principal business firms at that time were Elias Ayers, James R. Shields & Brother, Alexander S. Burnett, afterwards mayor of the city, and James Brooks, all on Main street. These all kept what was then known as country stores; that is, they carried general stocks—everything needed by a miscellaneous community.

Steamboat building was also largely engaged in for that early date. Peter Tolone and Martin Himes were the principal men in the business. Morton & Cox, from Cincinnati, established the first foundry here some time prior to 1826, as it was in full blast at that time, though, as a matter of course, not doing a large business. This establishment was the pioneer of a business that has since been much extended, and which at present gives employment to a large number of hands and a large amount of capital. They erected a building for their purpose on the corner of Front (River) and Bank streets. It was a frame building about 40 x 60 feet in size. They manufactured castings and machinery and did a repairing business.

Mr. Thomas Collins, who came to the city in 1827, says the merchants at that time were Elias Ayers, near the corner of Pearl and Main, on Main street; William Drysdale, on Main, below Upper Second; William and Jefferson Conner, on north side of Main, between Upper First and Second; Alexander S. Burnett, on the north side of Main, between State and Upper First; Henry B. Shields, north side Main, between State and Upper First; Hale & Fitch, southwest corner of Pearl and Main; James R. Shields, south side of Main, between Upper First and Second. These were all engaged in the dry goods and general merchandising business. The only drug store was kept by Robert Downey on the northeast corner of Pearl and Main streets. Those engaged in a general grocery and produce business were James Comby, on Pearl, between Main and Market streets; Dorsey & Stephenson, on the south side of Main, between Lower First and State streets; James Lyons, on the southwest corner of Market and Pearl, and Henry B. Wilson on the southwest corner of Main and Second streets. Charles Woodruff was engaged in the hardware business on the south side of Main, between Lower First and Second streets, and Bartlett Hardy kept stoves and iron castings next door to Woodruff's. These were about all that were engaged in the mercantile business at that time, and all these carried more or less mixed stocks.

A year later Ralph and Crovel Richards established a dry goods store at the southeast corner of Upper Second and Main streets, and James Conner one of the same character on the south side of Main, between Upper First and Second streets.

Henry Bogert was among the first business men of the place, settling here in 1814. His daughter, Mrs. Waring, still resides here.

STAR GLASS WORKS.

John B. Ford probably has the honor of originating the manufacture of glass in New Albany. Prior to his appearance in New Albany Mr. Ford was a resident of Greenville, in Greenville township, where he was prominently connected with various enterprises for the building up of that village. His residence there being in close proximity to the great sand bed that lies in Washington county near the Floyd county line, probably led to inquiries by him concerning the manufacture of glass from this sand, and culminated finally in the establishment of the glass works of John B. Ford & Co. in 1865. He was a good talker and succeeded in persuading some capitalists in New Albany that this sand bed should be utilized, and that New Albany was a most excellent point for the manufacture of glass. They secured a block of ground on the river bank between Upper Ninth and Tenth streets, upon which they erected a frame building and began the manufacture of window glass. The works were soon disposed of for some reason to Messrs. Samuel Montgomery and Henry Hennegan in whose hands they burnt down in 1866. This firm soon rebuilt the works and resold them to Mr. Ford, taking the steamer Dexter in the trade. The manufacture of glass at this time was not a success, however, owing probably to lack of both experience and capital, and the works were soon abandoned.

In February, 1867, Mr. Ford having secured help in the way of capital again established the works on a very much larger scale than before. These works were known as the New Albany Glass works. John B. Ford & Co. purchased ground on the river bank between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets, where the firm erected some very extensive buildings. The following extract from a directory of New Albany, published in 1868, gives a fair idea of the extent of these works:

New Albany Glass works, John B. Ford & Son, proprietors, were established in February, 1867, and occupy six buildings, three of which are brick. The one used in the manufacture of window glass is sixty-five by eighty-five feet; another for cutting the same is fifty by one hundred and fifty-four feet; then there are two buildings each twenty by one hundred feet, one used for a warehouse, and the other for silvering and finishing plate-glass mirrors; then another warehouse forty by one hundred feet, and a bottle-house sixty-five by eighty feet, which is entirely new. The firm employs one hundred and twenty hands, four teams, and consumes in their year's work (ten months) one hundred and sixty-five thousand bushels of coal; five hundred tons of soda ash; one thousand five hundred tons of sand; nine thousand bushels of lime, and six hundred barrels of salt. This does not include the stock in use in the manufacture of hollow ware. Value of manufactured goods $300,000 per annum.

It will be seen from the above that the New Albany Glass works were established on a somewhat extensive scale. In 1873 Mr. Cottom thus writes of these works:

The New Albany Glass works have suspended, and part of the buildings converted to the use of other manufacturing companies. They were upon an extensive scale, and the last year operated employed a capital of $100,000, gave employment to one hundred and sixty-five workmen, paid in yearly wages $75,000, and turned out an annual product of the value of $250,000.

In 1872 the buildings and grounds of the New Albany Glass works passed into the hands of W. C. De Pauw, and became a part of the Star Glass works, which had been established by Mr. De Pauw. The Star works thus became the only glass manufacturing establishment in the city, and so remains to-day. With the addition of the grounds and buildings of Messrs. Ford & Co. it became one of the most extensive establishments of this character in America. In 1873 Mr. Cottom thus writes of these works:

They cover an area of fifteen acres with their buildings and necessary grounds, and manufacture the best quality of plate glass, in all respects equal to the very best French and English plate, and also window glass, fruit jars, and bottles. The manufacture of plate-glass in America is yet an experiment so far as it relates to profitable returns upon the very large investment of capital it requires to operate such works. There can, however, be little doubt that the experiment now making in New Albany in the manufacture of first quality of plate-glass will prove successful, inasmuch as the capital employed, the extent of the buildings, and the amount and superiority of machinery used, will compare favorably with the like conditions in the extensive plate-glass works of Europe.

The buildings of the Star Glass works are as follows: Main building 580 by 115 feet in dimensions, containing eight smoothers and eight polishers, twenty-one furnaces and ovens, cutting and packing-rooms and offices; one building (in the course of erection) 300 by 125 feet in size, for a casting-house; one building 40 by 50 for ovens for roasting and calcining gypsum, and for crushing and pulverizing emery and limestone, and a warehouse 260 by 40 feet. The Plate-glass works have a capacity for the production of 1,000 feet per day of the finest quality of polished plate, 92 by 180 inches in size. The window glass houses, two in number, are 60 by 80 feet in size. There are two bottle and fruit jar houses, each 60 by 80 feet; one flattening-house, 80 by 130 feet; cutting-house, 20 by 80 feet; pot-house, 40 by 100 feet; mixing-house, 40 by 40 feet; sand-house, 50 by 50 feet;

house for grinding fruit jars, 20 by 30 feet; warehouse, 30 by 110 feet; steam box factory, 70 by 130 feet; store-house, 16 by 16 feet; office, 20 by 40 feet.

Four large steam engines, receiving power from eight large boilers, are required to run the machinery for this vast establishment. These extensive works have a capital $550,000; employ 250 operatives; annually pay $125,000 in wages, and the value of their products the past year was $720,000, and will probably considerably exceed $1,000,000 for the year 1873. These works are the only ones of importance in America at present engaged in the manufacture of polished plate-glass. W. C. DePauw, the wealthiest and most enterprising capitalist in Indiana, is president of the company.

Regarding the manufacture of glass at these works the following is taken from the Ledger-Standard of 1877:

The Star Plate-glass works of New Albany, Indiana, are the most extensive and elaborate on the American continent, embracing three divisions of glass-making, viz: Polished plate, window glass, and fruit jars.

The works are established on what was originally supposed to be an abundantly large property upon the bank of the river, but which has since been added to, until the present area—which is as completely covered with buildings as is safe—includes about fifteen acres and even this has not proved sufficient, but to use a common expression is still growing.

The plate-glass department, which includes the melting furnaces and annealing ovens, the beds on which the glass is formed into plates, the ovens for re-calcining the plaster of Paris, the ovens for calcining and preparing the polishing material, the rooms for grinding and preparing the emery, the grinding, smoothing and polishing rooms, the cutting rooms and the plate-glass warerooms, are all contained in one building.

Glass is the result of the combination by fusion of silex, pure sand with an alkali, and some ingredients for purifying, coloring, or tempering. These materials are subjected to an intense heat in fire-clay vessels called pots, which are placed in huge furnaces, where they can be closely watched. When the fusion is complete the glass-blower inserts the lower end of a straight hollow iron rod into the molten mass, to which a portion of the waxy material adheres. Now withdrawing the rod, he blows a huge bubble of glass. By constantly twirling the rod and other manipulations only understood by the blowers, such as inverting it in the air, swinging in a circle, etc., the brittle bubble assumes the shape of a long evenly formed cylinder, or huge bottle, the neck being fast to the rod. Now, by heating the other end, while the thumb closes the mouth-piece, the bottom of the bottle is softened, the air in the cylinder is expanded, and the glass opens at the other end. A few more twirls and the cylinder is ready to be separated from the rod. This is accomplished by rubbing the junction of the glass and rod with a small bar of cold iron, the sudden, uneven contraction breaking the glass at that point. Another separation is made at the shoulder or neck, by encircling the cylinder with melted glass. A perfect cylinder or tube of glass is thus left, from ten to fourteen inches in diameter, and from sixty to seventy-two inches in length. This is now split from end to end on the top, and carried to the flattening oven, when it is placed upon a revolving table. The heat softens the glass, which soon assumes the form of a flattened sheet, and is carefully smoothed down by means of a long-handled block of wood. It is then placed in a cooling oven or "leer," where it gradually cools, and it is then cut with diamonds into the required sizes for window panes.

The fruit jars are handled similar to window glass, except that it is blown into iron moulds. When the bubble is of the proper size, the blower places it within the open mould, closes the latter by stepping upon a lever, and blows with sufficient force to perfectly fill all the indentations of the mould, at the same time withdrawing the pipe sufficiently to weaken its hold upon the jar. Removing the foot the mould opens, and the jar is raised by the pipe. A V shaped receptacle lies near by, with an iron edge at its farthest extremity, into which, with a dexterous movement, the jar is dropped, the thin glass being broken by the iron edge. The assistant now steps forward with a rod, attached to which is a metallic case, and this is slipped over the jar. The jar is now ready for the annealing oven, and from thence is taken to the filers, who rasp off the rough edges from the top, when they are wheeled to the grinding room and run through the grinders, then washed, and are ready for packing, preparatory to shipment.

Plate-glass is properly poured, or cast glass. A smooth iron table with adaptable guides for size and thickness receives the melted glass, as it is poured in mass from the pot. A hugh, heavy roller then travels the length of the table, and the mass is uniformly spread like dough under a rolling pin. It is now pushed upon a traveling table, wheeled to and slid into the annealing oven, to remain until properly cooled. It is now "rough plate." It then goes through the process of grinding, smoothing, polishing, cutting, etc. This completes it as polished plate. Many similar establishments started in this country have failed in attempting the manufacture of polished plate-glass. Men of large means and possessed of abundant brains, have experimented for a number of years and lost fabulous sums of money, and after all were obliged to abandon the enterprise. The science is new in this country; but it has been left to W. C. DePauw to demonstrate the fact that polished plate-glass can be made equally successful here as in Europe. Mr. DePauw has invested fully a million dollars in his enterprise and it is generally understood that he has at least succeeded after years of incessant toil and investment, to make as good plate-glass as may be found in the world.

His employes are the most experienced men that can be found, his machinery and appliances the very best, and with the same facilities (and in some instances better) that European manufacturers have to make their polished plate, Mr. DePauw duplicates their glass and sells it to the American market at a cheaper rate than the imported glass is offered. The reward that the gentleman so richly deserves is certainly not far off if it has not already arrived.

Important improvements are constantly going on about the glass works. A new dock has been built to admit the large coal and sand barges that are being constantly unloaded to supply the furnaces. Over two hundred and fifty men are employed about the different departments, each person moving under the direction of experienced directors, a hive of industry that is seldom seen, even in cities of large metropolitan proportions.

The following from the Courier-Journal of August 24, 1881, gives a picture of the present Star Glass works:

DePauw's American Plate-glass works of 1881 is not what it was a year ago. It has been increased from year to year until now the buildings cover twenty-five acres of ground.

The greatest manufactory in New Albany, or in Indiana, is DePauw's American Plate-glass works, owned and operated by W. C. DePauw. Take the glass works out of New Albany and every man, woman, and child who works for a living would feel its loss. The merchant who sells his goods to the workman, and the farmer who sells to the merchant would all feel it sensibly. But it is hard to tell whether this loss would be greater than that of Mr. DePauw himself, whose money and business tact are used in every great enterprise in this city. Constantly improving his manufactories, never curtailing their capacity, he is, beyond doubt, a great benefactor to New Albany, and the nerviest business man in Indiana. Always helping to start some public improvement, or great enterprise, he invests his money as fast as he earns it, giving the workman employment and remuneration for his services. Mr. DePauw has stock in every manufactory in New Albany, and he has frequently invested in enterprises which other men would dare not touch, and in most instances has made money.

The largest of his enterprises is the New Albany Star Glass works, which annually pays out more money than any institution around the Falls, keeping hundreds of men employed, and distributing its wares to all parts of the world. The class of workmen engaged are mostly mechanics, who do much to build up a city, erecting neat little homes here and there.

Although Mr. DePauw has an interest in all the great manufactories of New Albany, he takes particular interest in the glass works, this property being his own. The works employ from 1,500 to 2,000 men. The capacity is 1,400,000 feet of polished plate-glass per annum, 150,000 boxes of window glass, and 30,000 gross of fruit jars.

MILLS.

The early mills of New Albany have been mentioned in another chapter, Trublood's "little log mill" on Falling run being the first. Water-power mills being the only ones that could be brought into use during the very early days of New Albany, not many were erected in its immediate vicinity on account of the want of good water power. True, the falls would furnish good power of this kind, but the cost of utilizing them was too great for the limited purses of the pioneers. Silver creek and Falling run both furnished sufficient water for running a mill a portion of the year, and upon these streams the earliest mills were built. Abner Scribner was the first to introduce steam for milling purposes, but his first mill was not a success, as will be seen elsewhere.

A steam flouring mill was erected in 1847 in the city, which is still running, and is known as the

STATE STREET MILL,

now owned and conducted by Augustus Bradley and I. P. Leyden, who purchased it two or three years ago of J. F. Leyden & Co. The mill is a large three-and-a-half-story brick, and cost, with all necessary machinery, about $75,000. It is 80 x 120 feet in size, and was erected by Marshall & McHarvy. It has four run of buhrs and a capacity of turning out about two hundred barrels of four in every twenty-four hours.

The next mill erected in the city was the

PHŒNIX MILL,

in 1848, Lee & Hoyle proprietors. Its dimensions were 80 x 80 feet, four stories in height, with four run of buhrs and capacity about the same as the State Street mill. The third mill was erected in 1856, and is yet in successful operation. It is known as the

CITY MILL,

Peter Mann proprietor. This mill is located on State street, between Market and Spring, and when first erected was a very fine brick mill with three run of stone. It was destroyed by fire December 4, 1870, but Mr. Mann immediately built in its place the present fine brick mill, four stories and a basement in height, and again began operations in August, 1871. The present mill has five run of buhrs. The machinery was remodelled and reconstructed in 1881, and it is now one of the finest mills in the city. It turns out about one hundred and ninety barrels of what is known as general reduction, patent process flour every twenty-four hours. It has three pairs of rolls, one porcelain roll, one chilled iron roll, and one corrugated brand roll.

THE NEW PROCESS MILL

of McDonald & Co. was established in 1877, by Morris McDonald, Lewis Hartman, and F. W. Armstrong. This is a frame mill located one block west of the present depot of the New Albany & Salem railroad. Warehouses for this mill have been established at 169 and 171 Pearl street, where its products are on sale. The mill was formerly a slate mill, but this business becoming unprofitable the building was furnished with the most improved machinery for the manufacture of flour. It has four run of buhrs, and turns out about one hundred barrels of flour daily. The dimensions of the building are 50 x 60 feet on the ground, and three stories in height.

Mr. Cottom writes as follows regarding the milling interests in 1873:

The Louisville, New Albany, & St. Louis Air Line road passes through the very best wheat and corn growing counties

of Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois; the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad passes entirely through the State from north to south, penetrating a famous wheat growing country; the Jeffersonville, Madison, & Indianapolis road and its branches reach into the central, eastern, and northern counties of the State, all excellent wheat growing counties; while the Ohio river taps every county on the lower borders of Kentucky, Indiana, and a portion of Tennessee, and its tributaries reach far up the valleys of the Wabash, Green, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. Thus New Albany is placed in speedy and cheap communication with the best wheat and corn growing sections of the West. There are already five large mills in New Albany—three flour and two corn mills. The flour mills have a capacity as follows: Phœnix mill, R. P. Main proprietor, 212 barrels in twenty-four hours, consuming 1,050 bushels of wheat, and operating a capital of $50,000. State Street mill, of J. F. Leyden & Co., with a capacity of 200 barrels in twenty-four hours, consuming 1,000 bushels of wheat, and operating a capital of $60,000. The City mill of Peter Mann, with a capacity of 250 barrels in twenty-four hours, consuming 1,250 bushels of wheat to the twenty-four hours, and operating a capital of $70,000. If these mills were run to their full capacity six days in the week for fifty weeks in the year, it would give an annual product of 202,600 barrels of flour, which at $7 per barrel would amount to $1,418,200 as the value of the product, aside from offal; and to manufacture this would require 990,000 bushels of wheat per year, allowing five bushels to the barrel of flour, which at $1.25 per bushel would cost $1,272,500, leaving a profit (not counting the offal) of $145,700, or an equal average to each mill of $48,566.66. The two corn mills turn out an annual product of not far from $25,000. With the advantages in favor of the milling business at New Albany, that interest must largely increase.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS.

The first cotton mills in New Albany was started in 1820 by Messrs. Badger & Jarvis, both from the East. A man named Garside was the practical man about this mill, but the business was not a success at that time. This mill was located at the corner of West First and Market streets, on ground afterwards covered by Wesley Chapel, and at present occupied by Dr. August Knœfel's drug store, and Mr. Frank Smith's clothing store. The mill was, in its day, the pride and boast of the New Albanians, and the manufacture of cotton fabrics, it was thought, would become an immense business in New Albany. The machinery for cotton manufacture in those days was very crude as compared with that of the present day, but that of this New Albany pioneer mill was sufficient for the production of cotton cloth and cotton yarns. The machinery was propelled by bull power. A large inclined wheel known a tread wheel, and elsewhere described, was used in place of the steam power of to-day. Upon this wheel a pair of bulls or oxen were tied to an upright post, and furnished the power by constantly trying to walk up the wheel.

But two persons are now resident of this city who worked in this mill. One of these is Mr. John B. Winstandly, the other a lady residing on East Elm street. The wages paid were not extravagant. Mr. Winstandly, then a boy, received one dozen of spun cotton per week, the value of which was thirty-seven and a half cents. This cotton yarn he and his brother—who also worked at the mill—allowed to accumulate until they had enough to work up into cloth, and this cloth they had made into clothing. Even at the very low wages paid to employes and the economical manner in which the business was conducted the mill did not pay at New Albany, and was, after a few years trial, moved to Doe run, Kentucky. The building in which the business was done is yet standing, having been moved to the corner of Upper First and Main streets, where it is used as a dwelling by Mrs. Waring.

THE M'CORD AND BRADLEY WOOLEN MILL COMPANY

was incorporated in 1866, and the main building erected in the following year. Its dimensions were 65x180 feet, and subsequently an addition was built 30x40 feet. It is three stories in height, and cost, with machinery, about one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Cottom speaks as follows regarding the manufacture of woolen and cotton fabrics in 1873:

The wool and cotton, and woolen and cotton fabric interests of New Albany are of very considerable importance. Not less than three hundred thousand pounds of wool are annually purchased here This was the amount for 1871, and the average price per pound paid was sixty cents. This would give the total yearly business, in this one staple alone, at $180,000. Probably as large a woolen mill as there is in the West is located at New Albany. It has a capital of $250,000, employs one hundred and seventy operatives, annually pays out $75,000 in wages, and produces goods valued at $450,000. This would give the total annual value of the wool and woolen fabric business of the city as $639,000. There is also in the city, owned by the Woolen Mill company, an extensive cotton mill. This mill has a capital of $150,000, and annually produces cotton warps and sheetings of the value of $275,000. The yearly consumption of raw cotton is 600,000 pounds, which, at twenty cents per pound, would cost $120,000, thus giving the annual value of the business in cotton fabrics and cotton at $395,000. The mill employs one hundred and ten operatives, and pays out in wages to operatives $32,000 per annum. The aggregate of the annual business in wool and woolen fabrics, and cotton and cotton fabrics, reaches the large sum of $1,034,000. These interests, by the employment of capital and the use of discreet enterprise, could be indefinitely extended. Both the

woolen and cotton mills enjoy a most satisfactory prosperity. Mr. J. F. Gebhart, a thoroughly competent and most enterprising gentleman, is superintendent of both the woolen and cotton mills.

The following regarding the manufacture of woolen goods in the city is from the Ledger-Standard of 1877:

The manufacture of woolen goods at this city was inaugurated by Mr. J. T. Creed & Co., in the building now owned by the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railroad company, corner of State street and Railroad avenue. Mr. J. F. Gebhart, the present superintendent, was the other member of the firm forming the company. Mr. Creed was a native of this city and had a small amount of capital, but indomitable energy and pluck. Mr. Gebhart was a stranger here, coming from the East, where he had a large debt hanging over him, but which he had resolved to liquidate, if industry and economy could accomplish it. The writer of this sketch formed his acquaintance at that time, and calls to mind the assiduity with which he labored. The factory had but fairly been put in operation, when the interest of Mr. Creed was seized and sold to liquidate debts contracted while engaged in another line of business. This left Mr. Gebhart to struggle alone against old and new debts, compelling him to borrow money from day to day on the streets. But he met these difficulties bravely, convinced that success must finally crown his efforts. This condition of affairs continued until one of New Albany's noblest men, one of capital, seeing the unequal struggle of the proprietor, and having confidence in his integrity, came to the relief of the establishment. From that period may be dated the days of prosperity which have since been the lot of the concern. The firm having established itself on a firm basis, it began to attract the attention of capitalists, and the present company was organized, the machinery purchased, and buildings erected, which they now occupy. Its growth since that time has been almost marvellous, and it is now one of the largest and most prosperous woolen mills in the West or South, fully justifying the faith of the original proprietor of the enterprise, that here was one of the best points in the country for a manufactory of this character.

A few years ago the company resolved to erect and put in operation a cotton-mill upon their capacious grounds. This was almost a necessity, to furnish yarns for the manufactory. This enterprise proved as remunerative as the woolen-mill. The capacity of this mill when first erected was two thousand five hundred spindles. But this soon proved inadequate to supply the demand for their own use and the market, and a large addition was made, increasing its capacity to more than double the original requirements. The yarns manufactured are chiefly made into jeans warp, and it is but justice to the establishment to state that they rank among the best in America. Mr. W. H. Dillingham, of Louisville, Kentucky, is the sole selling agent for these yarns, and he has at no time since their introduction into the market been able to supply the demand for them in his trade. A portion of this cotton yarn is wove into brown sheetings, which is equal to the best and most popular brands in the market.

The unbounded success which has attended this enterprise, when the embarrassments and difficulties which surrounded it at its inception are considered, has demonstrated most clearly that New Albany possesses excellent facilities for the manufacturing of woolen and cotton goods. The city is favorably located, both in regard to the raw material, and the procurement of fuel. The wool crop of southern Indiana and a large portion of Kentucky, finds a market at these mills, and the company has the immense territory west and north to draw upon in addition to the home supply. Coal is to be procured cheaply and abundantly, while cotton can be laid at the doors of the mills at less prices than in the Eastern cities.

These mills are situated in the eastern portion of the city, and occupy a large space in that locality, one of the most pleasant in the city, as though the proprietors were studying the personal comfort and health of their employes in the selection of the grounds for their buildings. The buildings were erected with special reference to convenience in the various processes in the production of woolen and cotton goods. They are all of brick, and substantially built. The machinery is first-class in every particular, and was selected and erected under the careful supervision of Mr. J. F. Gebhart, who has had large experience and possesses such skill as makes him the "right man in the right place." The chief products of the mill are flannel and jeans, but there is complete machinery for the manufacture of blankets, fancy coverlets, cassimeres, and stocking yarns. All the goods bearing the brand of these mills are appreciated and command the highest prices among dealers from New York to California. The capacity of the mill aggregates ten complete set, which the intelligent reader will readily comprehend enables the company to turn out large quantities of their various products. The machinery is all of the best employed in any manufactory in the world.

The paid up capital of the company is $350,000, which will give the public some idea of the character of the works. Upon this capital the company is enabled to pay fair annual dividends, probably the largest dividends paid by any similar institution in the country. The present officers of the company are L. Bradley, president; J. M. Haines, secretary; and J. F. Gebhart, superintendent. It is hardly necessary to speak of these gentlemen as they are all well and favorably known among the people and in a wide district of the country as thorough-going and enterprising men, who are fully equal to manage the affairs of this great mill. The board of directors is composed of the following named gentlemen: W. C. DePauw, R. G. McCord, J. M. Haines, and J. F. Gebhart, under whose direction the affairs of the company are managed. This is the present status of the New Albany woolen and cotton mills.

The woolen mills mentioned in the above extract were first firmly established in 1861, under the firm name of J. F. Gebhart & Co., and located on Vincennes street. The main building then erected was brick, 50x120 feet in size, and three stories in height. A twenty-five horse-power engine was put in, and the machinery cost $35,000. The present officers are: Lawrence Bradley, president; J. M. Haines, secretary and treasurer; and J. F. Gebhart, superintendent.

BANKING.

This business in New Albany dates back about half a century; even prior to this time some little miscellaneous banking was done by the earlier merchants of the place. In 1832 the New Al-

bany Insurance company was incorporated, with a capital of $100,000, which for those days was a very large capital. Although organized for the purpose of carrying on a general insurance business, it was an independent corporation, and included other legitimate business in its transactions, among which was the business of banking.

The original incorporators of the New Albany Insurance company were James R. Shields, Matthew Robinson, Charles Woodruff, Ashel Clapp, Harvey Scribner, Elias Ayers, and Robert Downey. Elias Ayers was president and Harvey Scribner secretary. The charter was granted for seventy-five years. The powers of this company were much greater, probably, than companies incorporated at a later day; it not only was authorized to insure against loss by fire, lightning, or any other destroying element or agent, but could also insure the life of a man, dog, cow, horse, ox, or any other living creature or thing. Its charter also gave it other powers and liberties not now granted to corporations, among which was the privilege of loaning money at whatever rate of interest could be agreed upon between the parties.

The business was successful, and gradually grew in the direction of banking until, in 1857, the Bank of Salem was organized, its charter having twenty years to run. It was at this time that Mr. John B. Windstandley became connected with the institution, and has remained its leading spirit from that time to the present. He was made assistant cashier January 1, 1857, and subsequently cashier, which position he held until the expiration of the charter in 1877, when he, with others, organized the present bank known as the New Albany Banking company. The first location of this institution, in 1832, was at the corner of State and Main streets, in the old Bently building, yet standing. The bank was removed to its present location, on the corner of Pearl and Market streets, about 1870. It is only during the last four or five years that this institution has done an exclusive banking business. Its present officers are J. B. Winstandley, president; Isaac S. Winstandley, secretary and cashier; Alexander Dowling, W. W. Tuley, Louis Vernia, Paul Reising, J. B. Winstandley, and G. C. Cannon, directors. The present cash capital is $100,000.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

This was the first regular banking institution organized in New Albany. It began business in 1834, as a branch of the State bank of Indiana. Its first location was on the south side of Main street, between Bank and Pearl streets, where Conner & Sackett's insurance office is at present located. The first officers were: James R. Shields, cashier; Mason C. Fitch, president; General Alexander Burnett, Mason C. Fitch, John Brown, Frank Warren, and —— Franklin, directors. The present substantial stone bank building on the corner of Main and Bank streets was erected in 1837 by the above named parties, at a cost of about $40,000 the stone being taken from the knobs. To this building the bank was transferred in the latter part of the year 1837 and early in 1838; its capital stock was $200,000 and its charter had twenty years to run. After the expiration of the charter in 1854, the bank was merged into the Bank of the State with the same capital as before. It settled with the stockholders paying to them a handsome dividend, and began business anew with the same officers and managers.

In 1863 the bank was merged into the First National bank of New Albany, and again a satisfactory settlement of its affairs was made. In the new bank Walter Mann was cashier, and John J. Brown, president. The directors were: J. J. Brown, William S. Culbertson, Peter R. Stoy, Walter Mann, and John S. McDonald. The present officers are: J. J. Brown, Morris McDonald, W. S. Culbertson, P. R. Stoy, Alexander Dowling, directors; J. J. Brown, president; W. N. Mahon, cashier; Ben B. Stewart, teller. Dividends for 1881 twelve per cent. The capital stock is $300,000; surplus $85,000. This bank has always been largely successful, its stock being worth at present $1.35.

About the close of the war in 1865, two banks were organized here; one, the

NEW ALBANY NATIONAL BANK,

was organized January 4, 1865, its location at that time being on the corner of Pearl and Main streets, where the Merchants bank is now located. The officers were—James M. Hains, president; Harvey A. Scribner, cashier; and W. C. DePauw, James M. Hains, Randall Crawford, Clark

Devol, and John Briggs, directors. The present directors are W. C. DePauw, James M. Hains, John Briggs, John McCulloch, Silas C. Day, Moses Irwin, and N. T. DePauw. The other officers are unchanged. This bank did business at their first location until 1869, when, having purchased the brick block on Main, between Pearl and State streets, the bank was moved to its present location. The capital stock of this bank was at first $300,000, but in July, 1874, was increased to $400,000. This was found, however, to be more capital than could be profitably employed, and in January, 1880, the capital stock was reduced to $200,000.

It is a safe and successful institution. Dividends for 1881 twelve per cent.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

was established three days after the New Albany National above mentioned—that is, January 7, 1865—its officers being A. S. Burnett, president, and James R. Shields, cashier; and the directors A. S. Burnett, James R. Shields, Lawrence Bradley, J. Hangary, and Robert G. McCord. Mr. Shields is a son of Patrick Shields, the first settler of Georgetown township, and one of the first in the county. James R. Shields had been connected with the bank at Corydon for several years, of which Judge Thomas C. Slaughter was president. The Merchants National bank was first located on Main street, between Pearl and Upper First streets, and remained there until they purchased the present location on the corner of Pearl and Main streets. The brick building on this corner was destroyed by fire in 1868, and the bank erected the present brick at a cost of $12,500. The capital stock was then $200,000, but February 23, 1878, it was reduced to $100,000. Directors—J. H. Butler, N. T. DePauw, C. H. Fawcett, J. K. Woodward, Jr., Edward C. Hangary. Officers—President, John H. Butler; cashier, Edward C. Hangary; teller, Charles E. Jones. The total dividends of the current twelve months' business will aggregate twelve per cent. The surplus fund is $48,000.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK

was chartered August 12, 1874, and began business in the basement of the Merchants' National bank building. Lawrence Bradley was president, M. A. Wier cashier, and Lawrence Bradley, M. A. Wier, R. P. Main, Robert G. McCord, and S. W. Waltz, directors. There has been no change in these officers up to the present time. About two years after starting in business the bank purchased its present location on the north side of Main street, between Pearl and State streets. The building is a substantial brick, and the bank is doing a safe and paying business, a regular semi-annual dividend being paid to its stockholders. Its surplus is $20,000, and its capital $100,000. The directors at present are: Lawrence Bradley, M. A. Weir, R. P. Main, R. G. McCord, S. W. Waltz. Officers: President, Lawrence Bradley; cashier, Merrill A. Weir; teller, Edward B. Lapping. Total dividends of the year twelve per cent., or six per cent. semi-annually.

The following from Mr. Cottom's pamphlet shows the number and condition of the banks of New Albany in 1873, just before the panic:

New Albany has five regular banks, three of them National banks, and therefore banks of issue. These banks have a united capital of $1,300,000, as follows: First National bank, capital $300,000; New Albany National bank, capital $300,000; Merchants' National bank, capital $200,000; Bank of Salem, capital $200,000; Savings bank of Brown, Culbertson & Co., capital and deposits $300,000. The last regular quarterly report of the First National bank showed its total resources to be $937,512.03, showing the very large business transacted. The quarterly report of the Merchants' National bank shows its assets to be $483,528.35. The quarterly report of the New Albany National bank gives its entire resources at $813,357.38. The total resources of the Bank of Salem foot up $450,000; while the total resources of the banking house of Brown, Culbertson & Co. are $300,000. The total circulation of the New Albany banks is as follows: First National bank, $522,400; Merchants' National bank, $178,422; New Albany National bank, $268,500. Total circulation of the three National banks, $969,322. Total resources of all the banks of New Albany, $2,984,397.76. The individual and United States deposits of the National banks of the city are as follows: First National bank, $189,898; New Albany National bank, $141,842.50; Merchants National bank, $52,263.65. From these figures it will be observed that the banks of New Albany are not only upon a most solid and substantial basis, but that their resources are sufficiently ample to enable them to meet all the demands of business, and aid in those manufacturing enterprises that are so rapidly giving this city reputation abroad. Every banker in New Albany of any note, whether as a large shareholder or officer (except two officers), is also a large stockholder in one or more of the manufactories, and the money of the banks is liberally furnished in loans to aid these industrial establishments and build them up.

MEDICAL.

Probably no city in the State or among the river cities of the West has less use for physicians than New Albany. The health of its inhabitants is proverbial; and this is without

doubt owing in a great measure to the very excellent water that the people of New Albany use. As a general thing the river towns and cities of the West are supplied with water from the stream upon which they are located, which, with all its impurities, would seem to be a sufficient cause of disease, as water enters so largely into the component parts of the human system. Not so with New Albany; her people are as free from the destructive influences of river water as any interior town; and not only this, but the water they use is exceptionally pure and wholesome. It is a soft spring water resting upon beds of limestone, and is found under every part of the city. This of itself is enough to discourage the medical fraternity; yet there are doctors here as elsewhere, and no doubt they find something to do, for even the good water and pure air is not proof against old age, abuse and ignorance.

The place has been considered a healthy one ever since it was established in the woods, in 1813, yet in those earlier years there was considerable sickness arising from the swampy, and therefore malarial nature of the adjoining grounds; from the fogs that rested on the river; from the great amount of decaying vegetation prior to the clearing up and draining of the country, and probably from some other causes. Contagious diseases have occasionally made their appearance, and although, probably, not as malignant or fatal as in other places, have caused considerable distress.

One of the most notable and best remembered periods of this character was in 1822, when the little town was nearly depopulated by a severe and, it seemed, almost uncontrollable fever. The same disease would probably make but little impression to-day with the greater experience of the doctors and their better insight into the nature and causes of disease, but the disease was at that time illy understood and it became very fatal. Louisville was likewise afflicted, and people who could get away from these places left and went into the interior, or into the country, until the disease should subside. This disease disappeared with the disappearance of the hot weather, but while it lasted it was probably the severest season of sickness ever experienced by New Albany.

The cholera which swept over the entire country in 1832–35, taking almost every city and town in its course, and depopulating many, did comparatively little damage in New Albany. It visited the place but did not get the firm hold that it did in other places, especially on the river, as the river towns generally suffered exceedingly with this scourge. Again in 1850 and 1851, when the river cities and towns suffered exceedingly from diseases, mostly of a bilious and intermittent character, New Albany was comparatively free and healthy. The mortuary statistics of the city will compare favorably with those of any other city of the West.

The first resident physician of New Albany was Dr. Ashel Clapp, who made his appearance in 1818. He was a young man of ability and energy and came to the then backwoods village to stay. He secured boarding in the family of one of the proprietors of the town, Joel Scribner, and was not long in making up his mind to marry one of the Scribner girls. He soon became a prominent, influential, and much respected citizen, and a successful practitioner. He identified himself with the material interests of the town and city, built up a large practice, and remained in the place until his death. He reared a family, and his son, the present Dr. William A. Clapp, succeeded him, and has maintained the reputation of his father to the present time. William A. is now a gray haired man with a large practice. Dr. Ashel Clapp's first office was opened on Main street, between State and Pearl, where the New Albany National bank is at present located, and his son's office is at present but a few doors from this same place.

Of the physicians who successively located in New Albany and became permanent and successful practitioners may be mentioned Dr. P. S. Shields, Dr. S. E. Leonard, Dr. W. C. Cooper, Dr. Stewart, Dr. C. L. Hoover, and Dr. Dowling, father of Alexander Dowling, one of the ablest lawyers in the State, all of whom are dead. These were all men of superior ability, culture, and attainments.

Of those living who have been residents long enough to indicate permanency, there are Drs. John Sloan, a gentleman of much skill and large practice; W. A. Clapp, S. J. Alexander, John Lemon, E. P. Easley, S. C. Wilcox, C. N. Nutt, H. B. Lang, and George H. Cannon, all of the allopathic school and all thorough practitioners, though the two first named are the oldest in the

profession in New Albany. Dr. Burney, a colored physician, is also of this school. He has established a fair practice and is much respected by the members of the profession.

As a matter of course the eclectic and homeopathic schools are also represented in New Albany, Dr. W. M. Wilcox being a prominent and permanent representative of the former, and Dr. T. Meurer of the latter. These gentlemen have established a successful practice. There are several other practitioners in these two divisions of medical science who have yet a business and a reputation to make, though some of them are becoming popular and are on the highway to future success.

Biographical Sketch.

W. C. DE PAUW.

Washington Charles De Pauw, of New Albany, was born at Salem, Washington county, Indiana, on the 4th of January, 1822. As the name indicates, Mr. De Pauw is a descendant from a noble French family, his great-grandfather, Cornelius, having been private reader to Frederick III., of Prussia, and author of several works of note. Charles De Pauw, the grandfather of W. C. DePauw, was born in the city of Ghent, in French Flanders; when he arrived at the proper age he was sent to Paris to complete his education, and there became acquainted with Lafayette. At that time the struggle for American independence was just beginning. He became infatuated with the American cause, joined his fortunes to those of Lafayette and started with that renowned commander to this country. He served throughout the war and by the close became so thoroughly imbued with the love of America, he sought a wife in Virginia. Thence he moved with the first tide of emigration to the Blue-grass region of Kentucky. In that State General John De Pauw, father of W. C. DePauw, was born. On arriving at man's estate he removed from Kentucky to Washington county, Indiana. As agent for the county he surveyed, platted, and sold the lots in Salem and purchased four acres of the high ground on the west side upon which the family mansion was erected.

He was by profession an attorney at law, and became a judge. He was also a general of militia. No man in his day enjoyed more of the confidence and good-will of his fellow-men than General John De Pauw. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Batist (the mother of W. C. De Pauw), was a woman of superior mind, and a strong and vigorous constitution. She died in 1878, at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

At the age of sixteen Mr. De Pauw was thrown upon his own resources by the death of his father. He had only the meagre education which that period and the surrounding circumstances would allow his parents to give. But though young he desired to be independent of relatives and friends and accordingly set to work. He worked for two dollars a week, and when that was wanting worked for nothing rather than be idle.

That energy and industry allied with character and ability bring friends proved true in his case. Major Eli W. Malott, the leading merchant of Salem, became interested in the young man. At the age of nineteen he entered the office of the county clerk, and by his energy and faithfulness he gained confidence, and soon had virtual control of the office. When he attained his majority he was elected clerk of Washington county without opposition. To this office was joined, by an act of the Legislature, that of auditor. Mr. DePauw filled both of these positions until close application and the consequent severe mental strain impaired his health. After several prostrations, and through fear of apoplexy, he acted on the advice of his physicians and gave up his sedentary pursuits.

His extraordinary memory, quick but accurate judgment and clear mental faculties fitted him for a successful life. His early business career was like his political one. He was true and faithful, and constantly gained friends. His first investment was in a saw- and grist-mill. With this business he combined farming, merchandising, and banking, at the same time investing largely in the grain trade. It is hardly necessary to state that he was fortunate in each investment,



and his means rapidly increased until on the breaking out of the war he had a large mercantile interest and a well established bank. He was at the same time one of the largest grain dealers in the State of Indiana, and his knowledge of his trade and his command of means, rendered him able to materially assist in furnishing the Government with supplies. His patriotism and confidence in the success of the Union armies were such that he also invested a large amount in Government securities. Here again he was successful, and at the close of the war had materially augmented his already large fortune. Mr. DePauw has used his wealth freely to encourage manufactories and to build up the city of New Albany. He has made many improvements, and is largely interested in the rolling mills and iron foundries of that city. He is now the proprietor of DePauw's American Plate-glass works. This is a new and valuable industry, and the interest of our country requires that it should be carried to success. It is a matter of national concern that American glass should surpass in quality and take the place of the French article in the markets of the world. Mr. DePauw is now doing all in his power to promote this great end, and at present everything points to the success of the undertaking. He has about two millions of dollars invested in manufacturing enterprises in the city of New Albany.

Mr. DePauw has taken but a small part in State affairs for many years, having devoted his time to his business, and to his home interests, to the advancement of education, and to religion. He has been often forced to decline positions which his party were ready to give him, and in 1872 he was assured by many prominent Democrats that the nomination for Governor was at his disposal. In the convention he was nominated for Lieutenant-governor. In order to show the purpose and character of the man, let us quote a few words from his letter declining the nomination:

> My early business life was spent in an intensely earnest struggle for success as a manufacturer, grain dealer, and banker. Since then I have found full work endeavoring to assist in promoting the religious, benevolent, and educational interests of Indiana, and in helping to extend those advantages to the South and West. Hence I have neither time nor inclination for politics. In these chosen fields of labor I find congenial spirits whom I love and understand. My long experience gives me hope that I may accomplish something, perhaps much, for religion and humanity.

These are noble words and a true index of Mr. DePauw's character. He has expended thousands of dollars in building churches and in endowing benevolent institutions throughout this and neighboring States. He has assisted many worthy young men to obtain an education, and has founded and kept in operation DePauw college, a seminary of a high order for young ladies, at New Albany.

Mr. DePauw was for years a trustee of the State university at Bloomington, Indiana, and is at present a trustee of the Indiana Asbury university, the leading Methodist college of the West. He is a member of the Methodist church and has served as a delegate of the church in 1872 and 1876. He is a member of the Masonic and the Odd Fellows orders, and is beloved and respected in both. The part of his life most satisfactory to himself is that spent in his work for Christ in the church, in the Sunday-school, in the prayer-meeting, and in the every day walks of life.

He has been throughout life a thorough business man, full of honesty and integrity. He sought a fortune within himself and found it in an earnest will and vast industry. He is eminently a self-made man, and stands out prominent to-day as one who amid the cares of business has ever preserved his reputation for honesty, integrity and morality; who has never neglected the cause of religion but has valued it and still values it above all others.

CHAPTER XIII.

NOTICES OF NEW ALBANY.

It may reasonably be supposed that this flourishing village, and afterwards city, received a full share of attention from visitors to the Falls of the Ohio, and in the gazetteers as well as books of travel. The first printed observation we have found concerning it is embraced in Mr. Palmer's Journal of Travels in the United States, published in 1817, and is not over-complimentary. It is merely the following:

> New Albany, a short distance below Clarksville, has been puffed through the Union, but has not yet realized the anticipations of the proprietors.

Two years afterwards many and better things were said of New Albany. Morse's American Universal Geography of 1819 says: "It has had a rapid growth, and is still increasing." Its front "commands a most beautiful view of the river."

The Geographical Sketches of the Western Country, published by Mr. E. Dana the same year, gives New Albany a good notice, from which we extract only the following:

From the first settlement of this town, its progress was rather slow, until within two or three of the last years, since which period it has flourished greatly. The front street is more than three-fourths of a mile in length, the number of houses, of which several are spacious and elegant, are supposed to exceed one hundred and fifty; a steam grist- and saw-mill, each of which performs extensive business, are a great advantage to the town and surrounding country. A spirit of enterprise and industry seems generally to animate the inhabitants, and to exhibit the appearance of a brisk, business-doing place.

Mr. W. Faux, who wrote his book of Memorial Days in America as "an English farmer," turned a disgusted back upon the opposite shore more than sixty years ago, but had some good things to say of this point:

27th [October, 1819].—At sunrise I left Louisville, in Colonel Johnson's carriage and pair, for Vincennes, in Indiana, well pleased to turn my back on all the spitting, gouging, dirking, dueling, swearing, and starving of old Kentucky.

I crossed the Ohio at Portland, and landed at New Albion [Albany], a young rising village, to breakfast, where, for the first time in America I found fine, sweet, white, home-baked bread. The staff of life is generally sour, and, though light and spongy, very ill-favored, either from bad leaven or the flour sweating and turning sour in the barrel.

He had previously mentioned this place, which he mistakenly calls "Albion," as a flourishing new town on the other side.

Dr. McMurtrie's Sketches of Louisville was also published this year, and he takes the opportunity to give the following kindly notice to the rising young rival on the other shore, below the falls:

It is built upon the second bank of the river, from which it presents a very interesting appearance, many of the houses being whitened, and one, belong to Mr. Paxson, built of brick and designed with considerable taste, meeting the eye in a most conspicuous situation. The bottom, or first bank, is rarely overflowed, and the one on which the town stands being twenty feet higher, there hardly exists the possibility of its ever meeting that fate.

For some time after it was laid out, New Albany, like other places in the neighborhood, increased but slowly, conflicting opinions and clashing interests retarding its growth. The many natural advantages it possesses, however, have at length surmounted every difficulty, and its progress of late has been unequalled by any town on the Ohio of so modern a date. The good health generally enjoyed by the inhabitants (which I think is partly owing to excellent water made use of which is found in natural springs,* to the number of fifteen or twenty, within the town-plat, and which can anywhere be obtained at the depth of twenty-five feet), the great road from this State to Vincennes passing through it, and the quantity and quality of the ship timber which abounds in the neighborhood, are the principal causes which have contributed to its advancement.

It contains at present one hundred and fifty dwelling houses, which are generally of wood, it being impossible to procure brick in quantities suited to the demand. The number of inhabitants amounts to one thousand, and, from the influx of population occasioned by the demand for workmen at the ship-yards, etc., it must necessarily increase in a much greater ratio than heretofore. The only public works of any description that are worth notice, is the steam grist- and saw-mill belonging to Messrs. Paxton & Smith. Three steamboats have been launched from the yards, and there are three more on the stocks. The inhabitants are all either Methodists or Presbyterians, the former having a meeting-house, and the latter have contracted for a church, which is to be built immediately. There is a free school in this place, which has been partially supported by the interest of $5,000, a donation from the original proprietors for that purpose; but increasing population requiring more extensive modes of education, other institutions are projected. Upon the whole, New Albany bids fair to be a wealthy and important town, as it is becoming a depot wherein the inhabitants of the interior of Indiana draw their supplies of dry goods and groceries, and consequently to which they send their produce in return.

A Massachusetts traveler, Mr. George W. Ogden, who was here in the late summer of 1821, left this memorandum in his book of Letters from the West:

The town of New Albany, at the foot of the rapids, on the west side of the river, is in Indiana, and bids fair to become a place of some importance.

The thriving village seems to have deserved a place in Darby's edition of Brooks' Universal Gazetteer, published at Philadelphia in 1823, which included the following notice:

New Albany—handsomely situated town, and seat of justice of Floyd county, Indiana. It is situated on the right bank of Ohio river, four miles below Louisville and two below Shippingport in Kentucky. It contains about two hundred houses and one thousand inhabitants, a steam saw- and grist-mill, and a ship-yard.

Five years later Mr Flint's second volume of Geography and History of the Western States, added this notice:

New Albany is the seat of justice for Floyd county, and is four and one-half miles below Jeffersonville. The front street is three-quarters of a mile in length, and makes a respectable appearance from the river. Many steamboats that cannot pass the falls are laid up for repair at this place during the

* Dr. McMurtrie's foot-note: At a little distance from the town, issuing from under a stratum of greenstone, is a spring of water containing a large quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen, which inflames on being brought into contact with a candle, and if the spring be covered with a close box, furnished with a pipe and stop-cock, so as to condense the gas, it continues to burn until it is purposely extinguished.



Robert Redman was born in Louisville, Jefferson county, Kentucky, December 5, 1822. He located with his parents in Floyd county, Indiana, when he was but four years old. His father, Isaac Redman, was a farmer of note, and owned one of the finest farms in Floyd county; he also owned a tannery and grist-mill at Greenville, Floyd county. Robert Redman entered college at Greenville, Indiana, at the age of fifteen years. After taking a thorough course, he returned to Greenville and commenced his apprenticeship with Captain John B. Ford, as a saddler. After learning his trade he went to Salem, Indiana, and was there employed as a journeyman in a large establishment. Then going to Mount Vernon he worked at the same business for Mr. Floyd. He afterwards gave up this business and was employed at different times as clerk on some of the largest steamers on the Ohio and Mississipi rivers. Mr. Redman loved to travel, and was very fond of fishing and hunting. He visited the East and West Indies. In 1854 his father died, leaving him sole manager of his affairs.

Mr. Redman married Miss America Avery, July 5, 1860. In politics Mr. Redman was a Republican, and well posted on the issues of the day, being a highly cultivated and well-read man.

Mr. Redman, after being an invalid for ten years, died September 7, 1878, at Greenville, Indiana.

summer. It has a convenient ship-yard for building boats. It is a thriving and busy village.

The second edition of Flint, in 1832, adds, "containing nineteen hundred inhabitants."

In Flint's Geography and History of the Mississippi Valley, published in 1832, the following paragraph is devoted to this place:

New Albany, the seat of justice for Floyd county, is four and one-half miles below Jeffersonville. The front street is three-quarters of a mile in length, and makes a respectable appearance from the river. Many steamboats that cannot pass the falls are laid up for repair at this place during the summer. It has a convenient ship-yard for building steamboats, and is a thriving and busy village, containing nineteen hundred inhabitants.

The State Gazetteer, or Topographical Dictionary, for 1833, says of this place:

New Albany, a large and flourishing post-town, and the seat of justice of Floyd county. . . . This town contains about two thousand five hundred inhabitants, and has been, for some years past, increasing in population at the rate of about one hundred and fifty annually. It has a printing office, sixteen dry goods stores, nine grocery stores, a ship chandlery store, two drug-stores, a hardware store, twenty liquor stores, an ashery, a rope-walk, three ship-yards, two boat-yards, two iron-foundries, a brass-foundry, a steam engine manufactory and finishing shop, and a merchant mill, on an extensive plan, propelled by steam-power, capable of manufacturing one hundred barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. A public school is established in this town, to which a donation was made by the original proprietors of $5,000, the annual interest of which is applied to the support of the school; in addition to which there are five private schools, designed to be permanent establishments. A charter for a college has recently been procured at this place, which is designated by the name of University college. A lyceum is established and in operation, consisting of about sixty members, with a library of one hundred volumes of valuable books, and the necessary apparatus for illustrating the different sciences. There are also in the town three meeting-houses, which are regularly attended by the Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians.

New Albany has a good paragraph upon its location and conditions of health in Dr. Daniel Drake's Treatise on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America. He says:

The position of this town is below the falls, nearly opposite Portland. Silver creek enters the river between New Albany and Jeffersonville, which are about six miles apart. Of this stream Doctor Clapp (by whom I have been favored with facts for this description) says: "It presents no ponds or marshes within ten miles of New Albany, except mill-ponds, and they cause but little overflow of the surface." As to the town site, a narrow strip near the river, not very much built upon, it has been entirely overflowed but twice in thirty years. The upper terrace is fifteen feet above the highest freshets, and four hundred and twenty-six above the sea. Immediately to its west is a small stream called Falling run, up which the back-water of the river ascends a short distance and about once in four or five years overflows a few acres. The bed of this stream is rocky and its descent rapid. It flows at the base of the bold rampart called Silver creek hills, which rises to an altitude of nine hundred feet over the sea, and four hundred and eighty feet above the terrace on which the town is built. This terrace consists of a bed of alluvion thirty feet deep, resting on black or Devonian slate, which emerges from underneath the hills.

Of all the towns around the falls, New Albany is the least exposed to the topographical causes of autumnal fever, and from the best data I have been able to collect it suffers least. From 1817 to 1822, the first five years of Dr. Clapp's residence in it, those fevers prevailed extensively, but have ever since been diminishing.

In 1848 the first directory of New Albany was published by Gabriel Collins, of Louisville, in connection with the directory of that city. About fifteen hundred names appear in it, which, at the estimate made by the compiler in calculating the population of Louisville, of five persons to each name, would give a population this year of 7,500. The churches of the city were the Baptist, Rev. George Webster, Lower Third street, between Main and Market, with 196 members; Methodist Wesley chapel, Market, between State and Lower First, Rev. James Hill, 390 members; Methodist Episcopal church Centenary, on Spring street, between Upper Third and Fourth, Rev. Thomas H. Rucker, 404 members; Presbyterian, State, between Market and Spring, Rev. Daniel Stewart, 150 members; Presbyterian, Upper Third, between Main and Market, Rev. J. M. Bishop, 140 members; Episcopalian, Market, between Upper Third and Fourth, Rev. Francis Laird, 46 members; Christian, Lower Third, corner Market, Rev. E. Noyes and Dr. Stewart, 180 members; Lutheran, State, corner Oak street, Rev. C. H. Bleeken, 75 members; Catholic, Upper Seventh, between Market and Spring, Rev. Edward Nixon, membership not enumerated. The Masons had a lodge, with Stephen Bear as master; the Odd Fellows, New Albany lodge, No. 1, meeting at their hall on the north side of Main, between State and Pearl, Alexander McCarty, N. G.; and the Sons of Temperance had two divisions, with a Temple of Honor and a Union of the Daughters of Temperance. The branch of the State Bank of Indiana had Mason C. Fitch for president, and James R. Shields cashier; the New Albany Insurance company, William Plummer, president, and T. Danforth, secretary; and the New Albany & Salem Railroad company, James Brooks, president, George Lyman secretary, and L. B. Wilson, resident engineer.

Later notices of New Albany in general possess too little interest to make their insertion here desirable.

CHAPTER XIV.

NEW ALBANY TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.

The following appears on record as part of the business of the first meeting of the county commissioners, February 8, 1819:

At a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners for the County of Floyd, began and held at New Albany, State of Indiana, at the House of Mr. Seth Woodruff, agreeably to law, this the 8th day of February, 1819. Present

Clement Nance, Jr.,
Jacob Piersol.

ORDERED, that all that part of Floyd County, beginning at the mouth of Falling Run, running with the line which formerly divided the counties of Harrison and Clark to the top of the Knobs, thence northeasterly with the meanders of the same to the line which divides Floyd and Clark Counties, thence with said line southeast to Silver creek, thence with said creek to the Ohio river, thence down said river to the place of beginning, be set apart for one township in said county, to be known and designated by the name of New Albany Township; and that the elections in said township be held at the house of Seth Woodruff, Esq.

At the same meeting it was

ORDERED, that Seth Woodruff, Esq., be appointed Inspector of Elections for New Albany township for the term of one year.

Mr. Woodruff thus became one of the first officers in the new county, after the commissioners, and the first inspector of elections.

OTHER TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

It seems to be proper here to give the first proceedings of the commissioners, who appeared for some time to be the only lawgivers of the new county. They seem to have been clothed with considerable power and discretion, and went rapidly forward putting the machinery of the new county in motion. Fortunately, the records of the commissioners for several of the first years of the existence of the county are legibly and beautifully written in clear cut characters by Joel Scribner, and in language of unusual excellence. He seems to have been a gentleman of education, and able to express his meaning clearly and forcibly in the records.

At the first meeting of the commissioners the county was divided into three townships, after which appears the following:

ORDERED, that the Sheriff of Floyd County issue writs of election to be holden on the 22d day of this month in the several townships of the county, for the purpose of electing Justices of the Peace as follows, to wit: Three in New Albany Township, two in Greenville Township, and two in the township of Franklin.

ORDERED, that James Scribner be appointed Treasurer for the County of Floyd, by his complying with the law in that case made and provided.

This ends the first day's proceedings. The next day, February 9, 1819, the following business was transacted:

ORDERED, that Isaac Stewart, of Greenville, be appointed Lister for the County of Floyd, by complying with the law in that case made and provided.

ORDERED, that Caleb Newman be appointed Superintendent of the school section numbered sixteen, in township number three south of range number five east, for the term of two years, and that he take the oath required by law.

ORDERED, that Thomas Pierce be appointed Superintendent of school section numbered sixteen, in township number two, south of Range — East for the term of two years, and that he take the oath required by law previous to entering upon the duties of the office.

ORDERED, that Stephen Beers and Charles Woodruff be appointed Overseers of the Poor for the County of Floyd for the term of one year, for New Albany township.

ORDERED, that Samuel Kendall and Frederick Leatherman be appointed Overseers of the Poor for Greenville township.

ORDERED, that Josiah Akin, Gabriel Poindexter, and Jeremiah Jacobs be appointed fence viewers for the township of New Albany, in said County, for one year.

The next entry appoints Jacob Yenawine, Thomas Smith, and Joseph Benton fence viewers for Franklin township, and John Irvin, David Edwards, and Isaac Wood for Greenville township.

ORDERED, that Samuel Kendall be appointed Supervisor, until the May term, of all the public roads passing through Floyd county, beginning at the line dividing townships one and two, at the corner of Harrison County east of Greenville, thence north to the County line, including all the roads westwardly in said County; and that all hands in said County in the above-mentiond bounds assist the said supervisor in keeping said roads under repair.

This ends the second day's proceedings. On the third day (February 10th) rates were established for the observation of tavern-keepers throughout the county. Joseph Green was appointed constable for New Albany township for one year, and Jacob Garrettson, Jr., was appointed supervisor for the State road from Gut ford, on Silver creek, to the top of the knobs.

Thus ends the business of the first session of

the first commissioners of Floyd county. The next regular meeting was held on the 4th of March, 1819, and Charles Paxson's name appears on the records as commissioner in addition to the other two. This meeting was mostly taken up with matters relating to the establishment of a seat of justice.

MORE LEGISLATION FOR NEW ALBANY.

April 19, 1819, there was a special meeting of the commissioners for the purpose of changing the boundaries of townships, and New Albany township was bounded and described as follows:

It is ordered that all that part of Floyd county beginning at the Ohio river on the line which divides fractional sections numbered twenty-nine and thirty-two, in town Three south of range Six east, running thence west to the corners of sections numbered twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, in said town; thence north to the corners of sections numbered nineteen, twenty, twenty-nine, and thirty in town Two, south of range Six east; thence east to the corners of sections numbered twenty, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in said town; thence north to the corners of sections numbered sixteen, seventeen, twenty, and twenty-one, in said town; thence east to the corners of sections numbered fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one, and twenty-two, in said town; thence north to the corners of sections numbered nine, ten, fifteen, and sixteen, in said town; thence east to the corners of sections numbered ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, in said town; thence north to the corners of sections numbered two, three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in said town; thence east with the section line to the Grant line; thence up the Grant line to the line that divides the counties of Floyd and Clark; thence down the county line of Floyd to Silver creek; thence down said creek to the Ohio river; thence down, with the meanders of said river, to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby made one township, to be known and designated as New Albany township; and it is further ordered that the bounds of said township called by the name of New Albany township, which was made an order at the session in February last, be and the same is hereby made void and of no effect.

As thus described, this territory forms one of the most irregularly shaped townships in the county, being some twelve miles in length and five in its greatest width. Its edges are indented on all sides by the Ohio river, Silver creek, and the various townships bounding it on the west. Its boundaries have been changed slightly from time to time, but its western boundary line has generally followed the knobs, and it may be said to include all the territory in the county east of this range of hills. The object of the commissioners was to create a territory, all parts of which would be within easy reach of the city of New Albany, which was a matter somewhat difficult, on account of the location of the city, the latter being, from the necessities of the case, located on the Ohio river, and thus at one edge of the township and county.

TOWNSHIP APPOINTEES.

The following from the commissioners' records continues the names of some of the first officers appointed by the board to perfect the machinery of organization: For the year 1820 Seth Woodruff was re-appointed inspector of elections for New Albany township, and Moses Kirkpatrick for Greenville township. The fence viewers for the same years were Henry Sigler, Sr., James Akers, and Robert Brown, for Greenville, and David M. Hale and Ashel Clapp for this township. John B. Howard was appointed constable for Greenville, and David H. Allison lister. Absalom Littell was appointed lister for New Albany township. At the May session of the same year Thomas Kurtz was appointed constable for this township; and John Quackenbush and John R. Kendall for Greenville. Absalom Littell is allowed $25 for his services as lister of this township for the year. At the February session of 1821 Paul Hoye is appointed constable of this township.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Like nearly or quite all of the county of Floyd, this township was found to be heavily timbered at the date of the first white occupation. The bottom lands along the Ohio were especially noted for the immense size and vigorous growth of the timber. Giant sycamores, black walnut, hickory, and all other varieties of hard wood, except oak and chestnut, grew luxuriantly and wonderfully large on the rich, broad bottoms where are now cultivated farms and gardens, and the city of New Albany. Oak and chestnut grew abundantly on the high ground and upon the knobs.

There is more level land in this township than in any other in the county. In fact, nearly all of the township, lying as it does at the foot of the "Silver hills" (the musical name given the knobs by the Indians), is level or "second bottom" land. That part of the township which lies south and southwest of New Albany extends beyond this range of hills, and includes within its limits a beautiful tract of comparatively level country west of the hills and joining Franklin township. By climbing the knobs north and

west of the city, the larger part of the township —all of the northern part—comes into view. A beautifully undulating country spreads out in every direction as far as the eye can reach, and the view is grand. The cities of New Albany and Louisville are in view, and a great expanse of country far beyond these. Silver creek, the eastern boundary line of the township, winds like a silver thread through the cultivated farms, lost here and there behind green patches of woodland, and reappearing again and again until it touches the horizon and is gone. The Ohio makes a broad sweep and disappears beyond the city of Louisville. Bald knob, referred to in the history of Lafayette township, is the usual place of resort for an extensive view in that direction; but there is a knob near it, known as "Big knob," that is superior to it as a lookout station to the east, being higher by fifteen or twenty feet and standing in a rather isolated position east of the main range of hills. For a view westward, however, Bald knob is probably superior.

Prior to the date of the first white settlement the bottom land in the neighborhood of the present city was an almost impenetrable wilderness. Along the banks of the Ohio was a rank growth of canebrake and willows, and these, mingled with drift-wood and fallen timber, rendered a landing almost impossible. Were it possible to reach the bottom and second bottom upon which the city stands, the bold explorer would find himself stopped by the dense growth of underbrush, interlaced over every portion of this bottom with wild pea-vines. Great numbers of fallen trees, some or them of immense size, blocked his way. The forest was dark, the sunlight being almost obscured by the density of the foliage above his head. Grape-vines of great size were here and found their way to the tops of the highest trees, often spreading over many of them, and at the proper season were loaded with rich clusters, that had perchance for centuries been dropping and wasting. Other wild fruits and nuts were very abundant. Wild animals of every variety known to the American forest at that date, roamed through these silent woods undisturbed. The foot of the hunter or explorer was in continual peril of being bitten by venomous reptiles creeping under the wild pea-vines, wild flowers, and other abundant and luxuriant vegetion.

Rapidly, indeed, this condition of things disappeared before the axe of the pioneer and the steady encroachments of civilization, about the beginning of this century, until in a few years the transformation was complete, and beautiful farms, villages, cities, and homes took the place of the wilderness. The southern part of the township, between the river and the knobs, presented the same densely wooded and wild appearance; but in the northern part the woods were more open and more easily penetrated. Perhaps this is the reason why the old Indian trail from the Falls to Vincennes passed northward along Silver creek and through the northern part of the township, instead of taking the more direct route immediately west from Fort Clarke; and this, too, may be the reason why the northern part of the township contained the earliest settlers—they dreaded the miasmatic bottoms and the long and fearful struggle that must ensue before a home could be hewn out of this dense forest. The Indian trail cannot be definitely located by description, but it passed up the east side of Silver creek after leaving the Falls, crossing that creek at what was called by the first white settlers "Gut ford," and crossing the level bottom land between that and the knobs, through the more open woods, passed up north along the foot of the knobs, crossing them somewhere in the northern part of the township. It is stated by some of the oldest settlers who are yet living—among them David Lewis—that the main trail did not pass over Bald knob, but passed near the foot of it, and crossed further north.

SILVER CREEK

is a rapid, beautiful little stream, rising in the northern and western part of Clarke county and pursuing generally a southward course to the Ohio. It forms about one half of the boundary line between Floyd and Clarke, and generally runs over a hard rock bed. In places it seems to have cut it way through solid layers of lime and sandstone, so that its banks form solid walls of stone and are often nearly perpendicular. At the point known as the Gut ford the land on the Clarke county side slopes gradually to the water, but on the Floyd county side there appears to have been a solid wall of rock, through which, however, was cut by natural causes a narrow gorge, or cut, or ravine, about wide enough for a

wagon to pass, which the emigrants denominated a "gut." This "gut" had a natural slope for sixty or seventy yards to the water's edge, and hence assisted in forming an excellent ford. Here the old Indian trail crossed, and here the earliest settlers, following the trail, crossed into what is now Floyd county, and in later years the trail grew into a great State road, which continued to cross at the "gut."

"SPRINGER'S GUT."

There was in an early day another "gut" or narrow cut in the rocks by the action of the water, in this township, which came to be known as "Springer's gut." Its location was within the present limits of the city of New Albany. There was a beautiful spring at the head of this cut (now on ground owned by the Star Glass works), and the latter seemed to form an outlet to the river for the surplus waters of the spring. What caused this washout or gully is unknown, as it appeared to have been cut through layers of soft slate and sand rocks; but there was probably a break in the rocks which was filled with loam or soil, and this was gradually washed out by the action of the waters of the spring, assisted by the rainfall.

David Lewis is authority for the following statement as to the manner in which this gut received its name: A man named Moses McCann owned and operated the ferry across the river from the somewhat ancient town of Clarksville—probably the first ferry established at the falls, as it was in operation some time prior to the beginning of the present century. It was his daughter, Sarah McCann, who made the statement to David Lewis that a man named Springer was killed by the Indians in the gut. Springer, who lived at the fort at Clarksville, was out hunting on the west side of Silver creek, in the dense thicket where New Albany now stands. It was in the days when the Indians were hostile, and Springer was discovered and pursued by a party of them. In his flight toward the fort he came suddenly to this ditch, and either fell into it accidentally or fell into it in the attempt to leap across it, and was here overtaken by the savages, killed, and scalped. McCann was one of the party that went in search of Springer's body, and assisted in bringing it to the fort, where it was buried. The place has since been known as Springer's gut. It is now mostly filled up.

This is probably the only known instance of the killing of a white man by the Indians within the limits of this township, though others may have been slaughtered on its soil, and doubtless were, as it was in close proximity to the fort, toward which the Indians were very hostile for many years prior to the first settlement. This, and the killing of the white hunters in what is now Greenville township, are the only known instances of Indian barbarity in Floyd county.

OTHER WATERS IN NEW ALBANY.

The whole northern part of this township is watered by the tributaries of Silver creek, the two principal ones being little brooks, each known as Slate run. They rise in the knobs, and crossing the township in a general course southeast, empty their waters into Silver creek about a mile apart.

The principal streams in this township are Falling run and Middle creek, the former passing through the western and central portion, and the latter and its tributaries watering the southern part. Middle creek, rising in a spur which the knobs throw out to the westward from near the city of New Albany, runs eastward until it reaches the Ohio river bottoms, then hugs the foot of the knobs, running parallel with the Ohio southward until it passes out of the township.

Falling run also hugs the foot of the knobs in the greater part of its course from north to south through the township, receiving nearly all its waters from the eastern slope of this range of hills. Near New Albany it makes a bend sweeping around the principal part of the city. Its waters fall rapidly over a rocky bed—hence the name. In an early day there was very near the bank of this creek, and within the present limits of New Albany, a spring known as Boiling spring, which issued from a stratum of greenish-colored rock. This spring emitted a gas which, when confined, would readily burn until extinguished by artificial means. The young town received considerable free advertising on account of this spring; but if it contained properties of any value they have never been utilized. It is not unlikely that gas in considerable quantities might be obtained here at little expense, and this ground may yet become valuable.

LOOP ISLAND.

Near the mouth of the Silver creek is a small island, known as "Loop island," formed by the

waters of the creek, which here make a bend in the form of a loop before reaching the Ohio.

Numerous springs are found all over the township, but more especially along the knobs, while the city of New Albany is favored in every part of it with as fine drinking water as any in the world. It is underlaid with limestone, in which is found an inexhaustible supply of the purest spring water, which may be had at any point in the city by digging from twenty to thirty feet. Prior to the clearing of this ground this water came to the surface in a score of places, and the whole tract of John Paul, the first owner, was covered with these springs.

This very excellent water was an inducement for the Indians to encamp in the vicinity and make this their hunting ground; and in the days of peace, about the beginning of this century, their camps might be seen all along Falling run and Silver creek. Here they hunted the bear, wolf, wildcat, buffalo, and elk in the bottoms, and the deer among the oaks on the higher ground and on the knobs. It must have been a very paradise for the Indian hunter. Numerous beaver dams were found on Falling run and Silver creek, and the trapping was excellent along all the little streams, while the great river afforded an excellent means of getting their furs to market up the river at Fort Washington or Fort Pitt. The Indians were numerous until the war of 1812, when they disappeared from this region forever.

THE CLARKE GRANT.

This township occupies nearly all the territory in this county that once belonged to Clarke county, and more than one-half of all the township lying north of New Albany was originally in the Clarke Grant. As the larger part of this Grant lies in Clarke county, it is more properly considered in the history of that county found in another part of this work. It may be said here, however, that the western line of the Grant passes north and south through the entire length of this township. The line may be found on nearly all of the present maps. Entering the city from the northeast, it makes a sharp bend beyond the cemetery and crosses the city in a diagonal direction to the southeast, striking the Ohio river at the foot of Upper Ninth street. This being the first of the surveyors' lines in this county, it formed a base-line for the continuance of surveys; hence there are many three-cornered and curiously-shaped tracts of land in the township. The township has a gradual slope to the southeast from the knobs to the Ohio river and Silver creek.

ANTIQUITIES.

There do not appear to be any archæological remains in the township, unless a few of the stone implements frequently found may be considered such. There is a bench running for a mile, perhaps, along the side of the knobs, and bending around their face overlooking the Ohio, that has a suspicious look, as if it might have been an ancient roadway. There seems to be no explanation of it, except that it might have been caused by a land-slide; but this seems improbable, from the regularity of the depression. It averages about twenty feet in width, and passes with great regularity along the side of these hills, gradually nearing their tops as it approaches the bluffs overlooking the river, until it finally ends near the top of the hills, where they again begin to recede from the river. Part of this bench has been utilized as a public highway.

AREA.

The township contains a little more than fifteen thousand acres of land outside the city of New Albany.

FIRST WHITE SETTLEMENT.

The question of the first white occupation of this territory is one difficult of solution at this late day. No authentic records have been preserved and there is no possible means of verifying the statements of the "oldest inhabitant." Authentic history rests upon a very slim foundation indeed, when it rests upon a memory decayed and broken by the "disintegrating tooth of time;" therefore statements as to who was the first permanent white settler, either of this township or county, cannot be positively made. The best that is left for the historian is to place upon record the traditions that have been handed down.

Much has been written regarding the early settlement of the whites around the falls of the Ohio, and much more regarding the military expeditions sent to conquer this then savage wilderness; yet details regarding the exact spot upon which any of these pioneers settled are somewhat meagre and unreliable.

Captain Thomas Bullitt is said to have been the first pioneer at the falls. This was in 1773, about a quarter of a century before a permanent settlement is thought to have been made within the present limits of Floyd county.

The six families who settled on Corn island in 1778, formed a nucleus around which gathered the rapidly advancing tide of immigration which finally overspread this entire region and settled the great cities of Louisville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany. The details of this settlement will be found elsewhere in this work.

About the beginning of the century this settlement began to make explorations down the river, and a few of them landed in what is now Harrison county and made locations perhaps prior to any settlement of Floyd county.

The following extract regarding the settlement of Floyd county is taken from a Directory of the Falls Cities published in 1868. Part of it appears to have been gleaned from Dr. McMurtrie's Sketches of Louisville, published in 1819:

> The first settlements made in the neighborhood of the Falls on the Indiana side, were made in what is now Clarke county, at Clarksville (the first county seat of Clarke connty), Jeffersonville, and Charlestown. No settlements were made below Clarksville, or on the west side of Silver creek, in what is now Floyd county, until November 5, 1804. Prior to this time, however, several families had moved from Kentucky into what is now Harrison county, settling below Knob creek, and in the neighborhood of Corydon.
>
> The first resident white woman to cross the knobs below New Albany, was the daughter of Clement Nance, afterwards the wife of Patrick Shields, an Irish pioneer settler, in what is now Georgetown township.

In considering the question of first settlement, it is important to know what routes were open by which settlers could enter the township with their families, baggage, cattle, etc., and, secondly, the proximity and location of the settlements from which the first white settlers undoubtedly came. As to the first, then, the Ohio river was the great route, or highway of travel; and as this township touches the river for many miles, it would be reasonable to suppose that the first settlers came by that route. The next great highway was the old Indian trail from the Falls to Vincennes, which crossed this township, and it is also reasonable to presume the first settlers might have followed this trail. The very earliest pioneers in this township advanced by both of these routes, and it is a question whether, as between the two, the Oatman family on the Ohio were the first settlers, or the Lewis family and others, who settled in the northern part of the township on the Indian trail.

As to the proximity of the white settlements, the nearest was at Clarksville, situated at the mouth of Silver creek on the east side of that stream, and consequently within a stone's throw of the line between Clarke and Floyd counties, as subsequently established. Not only did Clarke's Grant include a large portion of this township, but the village of Clarksville, itself, as laid out within the Grant, extended across Silver creek into this township. From this fact it is also reasonable to argue that the first settlement may have been made in the neighborhood of Clarksville. It is not only reasonable, but probable, that such was the case, though there are no written records to establish the fact. It is argued by those who believe that no settlement was made here prior to that made by Mr. Lafollette in 1804, in Franklin township, that the fort at Clarksville was surrounded by hostile bands of Indians up to that time, and that consequently no settler ventured to establish himself on the west side of Silver creek. This is plausible, and may be true; but such evidence as has been obtainable to offset this theory is here given, that the reader may be able to judge as to the facts.

Mr. John Aston is now a resident of New Albany, and upon his memory alone rests the tradition, handed down by his ancestors, that his grandfather, John Carson, was not only the first settler of this township, but of Floyd county. He says that his mother was Mary Carson, daughter of John Carson, and was born in 1786; that she came with her father from Kentucky to Clarksville, either in the fall of 1799 or the winter of 1800, settling or "squatting" immediately at the mouth of Silver creek on the west side, where Mr Carson erected the first cabin in Floyd connty. This cabin was not so far away but that it was under the guns of the fort. Mr. Carson was a "squatter," and brought with him a good-sized family, among them a son, Jonathan, who afterwards settled in a cabin that had been erected by a non-resident named Shanty, who owned the land, upon which there was a fine spring ever since known as Shanty spring. John Carson died in 1804 in this cabin, which stood on a rise of ground overlooking the Ohio and near the creek. He made it his business while

here to keep a boat, not only for his own use in crossing the creek to the fort, but also for the purpose of ferrying the Indians over the creek when the waters were too high for them to cross at the Gut ford. In 1806, when his mother was twenty years of age, she married Richard Aston, Jr., and the young couple immediately took up their residence with the widow Carson. The Aston family was from England, but came to this place from North Carolina.

David Lewis so far confirms the story of John Aston as to say that when he came to this Territory in 1809, he remembers seeing the Carson cabin at the mouth of Silver creek, and that Richard Aston occupied it at the time. It is true that Mr. Lewis was at the time his father came here only three years of age; but Mr. Aston lived in the cabin several years, and long enough to enable Mr. Lewis to remember the fact. The recollection he has of the cabin is that it was an old one when he first knew it, and he knew of it some years later when it was going rapidly into decay. As neither Mr. Carson nor Mr. Aston owned the land there, the cabin was probably abandoned between 1815 and 1820, and both Mr. Aston and the Carson family settled on other land which they had entered.

Mrs. Mary Aston, who, it thus appears, was the pioneer woman of Floyd county, died a few years ago in New Albany. The Carson children were: Jonathan, Jane (who married a Mr. Lynn) Sarah, and Elizabeth. Jonathan, while living in the Shanty cabin, followed boating. He resided in this neighborhood several years, then moved into an adjoining county.

In October, 1811, while Mr. Aston was one day absent from the cabin, and Mrs. Aston was alone with the children, she suddenly heard a strange noise that had never before greeted her ears. She was very much alarmed, as she could not make out what it meant, or whence it came. She thought it might be some signal made by the Indians who were about to make an attack upon the infant settlement, as the Indians were then inclined to hostility. She immediately bolted and barred her door and windows, and put the cabin in a state of defence; then tremblingly awaited the result. The noise continued for some time; and as there was no window in the cabin on the side from which it came, she was unable to make out anything. She soon learned, however, the cause of her fear to be the little steamer "Orleans," on its first trip down the Ohio. The steam whistle produced the noise that had alarmed her. "It went very slowly down the river," says Mr. Aston, "and was at New Madrid when the great earthquake shock came." One of the Carsons was at New Madrid at the time, and saw the boat lying in the river while the earth was being rent by the earthquake. A very interesting account of this voyage of the Orleans will be found in the general introduction to this work.

A PIONEER DOCKET.

Mr. Aston has in his possession an old docket, kept by his father, which is undoubtedly the first docket in the territory now embraced in Floyd county, and there is little doubt that Richard Aston was the first justice of the peace in the territory now occupied by both Clarke and Floyd counties. He was appointed by the State of Virginia or by the United States—probably the former—and held the office when this was yet Indiana Territory. He seems to have kept in some measure a Federal court—nowadays a high-grade sort of tribunal. Many cases on his docket begin with "The United States vs.," etc. The first date is in 1812; whether his official services dated further back than that is not known. It appears from this docket that Richard Aston, Jr., was not an educated man, though it is said his father, Richard Aston, Sr., was not only well educated, but a highly cultivated gentleman, and one of the first teachers, if not the first school teacher, in this part of the country. From this old docket something may be gleaned regarding the early settlement, and the names of many of the earliest settlers are recorded on its worn and faded pages. A few entries from it are here given as specimens of the manner of doing business in early days. It is probable that the greater amount of the business, as shown by this docket, was transacted while Mr. Aston occupied the old cabin at the mouth of Silver creek:

August 11, 1812. Be it Remembered that this day I have Joined togeather in the honerable State of Matrimony Wm[s] Arnold & Sally Trublood

RHD ASTON, J. P. C. C.

"Sally" Trublood was the daughter of Mr. Trublood, a well-remembered early settler on

ground now occupied by the city of New Albany, and the owner of the first mill.

Oct. 15th, 1812.

Be it Remembered that this day I Joined togeather in honerable State of Matrimony Jonathan Carson & Jane Lewis.

RHD ASTON, J. P. C. C.

The old record continues in the same style to join "togeather" other parties, as follows: "John Scott & Persilla Lewis," February 12, 1813; "Stevon Strong & Pheby Warring," February 27, 1814; "Hugh Carey & Nancy Freeman," March 1, 1814; "Joseph Turner & Polly Withers," March 11, 1814; "Thomas Davis & Elizabeth Trublood," March 20, 1814; "William Smith & Catrene Hoke," October 2, 1814; "Jeremiah Sanders & Prissilla Samuell," April 14, 1815; "Jeremiah Boshers & Marget O. Strout," April 2, 1815; "John Wood & Susanna Whitker," May 10, 1815; "Ezekiel Cannaday & Leannah Davis," June 15, 1815; "John Aston & Prisilah Hoke," June 25, 1815; "Abraham Romine & Liddy Rizaly," July 2, 1815.

Performing a very brief marriage ceremony according to the above form is about all the business Esquire Aston seems to have been called upon to do during the first few years of his official career; then comes a break in the monotony of marriages by the following:

Nov. 12, 1814. Taken up by Benjamin Sprout one Bay mare 7 years old, 14 hands high, a few whight hars on hear weathers, a long switch Tail, appraised to Twenty Sixe Dollars, no other marks or Brands, & one Colt of the same Collour no whight a Bout it, supposed to be one year old Last spring, appraised to Eight Dollars By Anthony Lewis & And. Long.

Nov. 12, 1814. Taken up by Gab Poindexter one Brown mare 14½ hands high, Branded on the Near shoulder thus J. P. & on the of shoulder thus ʃ, some few saddle spots, a star left Ere out, apprased to Thirty-five Dollars, supposed to be Ten years old, apprased By Jas Shannon & Elige Green.

The above are specimens of a score or more of similar ones. Philip Beamgard "takes up a Bay horse," which is appraised "to 25 dollars" by Benjamin Sproat and John Aston; Jonathan Lewis takes up a gray horse, appraised by John Conner and Elnathan Jennings; Daniel Nicholson takes up a sorrel mare, appraised by Alexander Richards and Jacob Burkhart, etc., etc.

The following entries give an inside view of Esquire Aston's court:

"Sept 21 1813 — James Taylor vs. Charles Boyles — Summons ishd Cunstable

Returns Ex Cuted

Subpeno ishued for Josiah & Rebeckey Taylor after hearing the Alle gations on both sides judgment for the Plentif for 2.65

Justis fees ..... .43

Cunstable fees ..... .77

3.85

the Plantif acnoledge him Self security Pd 95

Repleven 2.90

Execution Ishued for 2.90

Satisfide by B. Sproatt to the Plantif on the 21 December.

Jan'y 20 1815 — the U. S. vs Ezekiel— on complaint of Henry Hoke su'd for Hog Stealing—warrant Ish'd

Const. Returns Executed. Anthony Denning George Hoke and Phillop Beam gard was sworn and after hearing the Proof and alle gations Bound the Defendant to our Next Cirket Cort to be held in Charlestown.

just fees 93

Const Do 138

1813 May 25 — United States By James Taylor vs James McFall — Warrant ishued

summons ishued for John munnyhan & Jane Gibson & for Rebeckey Taylor for the U. States.

the Cunstable Returns Executed Jane Gibson & James Taylor was sworn in Behalf of the united states & Gabriel Rive & Rachel Aston & ElizaBeth aston for the Defendant.

After hearing the Evidence on Both sides it Is judged that the Deft. is fined in one dollar & fifty sints for abreach of the Pease 1.50

justis fees ..... .81

Cunstable fees 1.46

3.77

Satis fied this 11 day of June.

This docket is quite voluminous, and space cannot be given for further quotations. There is much similarity in them, and the above will serve to show how justice was administered among the pioneers, and give something of an insight into the character of the "court."

The administration of justice by Mr. Aston seemed to have given satisfaction, as he continued in the office many years, and solemnized a majority of the early marriages of this and Clarke counties. The names of other old settlers appear in the history of this township and the city of New Albany.

A ROLL OF PIONEERS.

In the following list of names, taken from this old docket, will probably be found those of a majority of the earlier settlers of this county:

John Scott, Bartholomew Jenkins, Levi Jenkins, Gabriel Poindexter, Benjamin Sproat, Elijah Green, Jacob Pearsol, Isaiah Mise, George Livers, *Susannah Cannady, Philip Beamgard, Charles London, Richard Lewis, Nathaniel Livers, Joseph Cunningham, Jonathan Lewis, Allen Richards, George Long, Jacob Brookhart, William Smith, Anthony Denning, Abraham Romine, Isaiah Kimble, Thomas R. Johnston, *Mary Thompson, Abraham Razer (or Kazer), *Jane Mawning, William Cochran, *Deborah Edwards, Andrew Gilwick, Anderson Long, Josiah Taylor, Benjamin Fields, William Brown, Landon Rich, William Wood, Robert Lewis, James Mise, John Wales, Fisher R. Bennet, James Haldeman, *Matilda Dobson, John Conner, Harvey Swift, John Allen, James Shannon, Daniel Jackson, Richard Yenawine, Johnston Yenawine, G. Carson, Wilson Weaver, Joseph Gipson, John Noles, J. T. Breman, Abraham Narington, *Darkis Elbany, James Demster, Jeremiah Clark, *— Jennins, George Slater, *Sarah Roberts, David Lewis, George W. Wells, *Maria Blackwell, Frederick Hobner, *Frances Neat, Henry Hawkins, *Mary Ann Clark, Josiah DeWitt, *Sarah Hickman, William Duncan, *Ellen Edwards, John Nicholson, Joseph Linn, John Kearns, Silas Kearns, Gasper Pope, William Roberts, Wyatt P. Tuley, John McCrindly, Lewis B. Cattle, Robert Stewart, Carey Rich, Nathaniel Heath, *Elizabeth Brown, Robert Grayson, James Blair, Thomas Taylor, *Hetty Smith, David Boyles, *Margaret Landerbach, Thomas Harrison, William B. Thompson, Lewis Wicks, Felix Lane, John Yates, William Harvey, Joseph Mulary, David Kelley, Adam Peck, Edward Prince, George W. Garrison, Severn Warwick, Joseph Green, James A. Palmer, *Mary Linn, Daniel Lane, *Rachel Taylor, John White, John Ball, Joseph Gibson, William Craig, John Runnels, Richard Boyles, John Boyles, Robert Raney, William Druesdell, Nathaniel Case, Alexander Dunn, Henry Aborn, Henry Self, Asa Smith, M. Bloom, Samuel Bates, Hugh McCulloch, John Eldridge, S. T. Beeman, E. Shelby, Samuel Marsh, George Baird, Elnathan Gilbert, John Williams, Charles Shirley, Jacob Leiss, Garrison Vincent, Jeremiah Sanders, Joel Scribner, Abner Scribner, Nathaniel Scribner, Elihu Marsh, Alexander Marsh, D. P. Underwood, John Pate, William Griffith, Alexander Martin, Harvey S. Elliott, Daniel Lippingcutt, Jesse Michum, John Poindexter, Charles McGrew, Benjamin Chamberlain, Joseph Hite, Thomas Douglas, Wayne Brown, Albert Bogert, William B. Sumner, Robert Woodward, Joseph Turner, George Oatman, Henry Hoke, Asher Cook, Joseph Pearson, James Demster, David Irvin, Josiah Trublood, Joseph White, Daniel Picket, James Ferguson, Peter Thompson, John Freed.

The above were all settlers in this region prior to 1817, and a majority of them were here as early as 1812. County lines in this State were then few and far apart, and Richard Aston acted as justice of the peace for a large scope of country, his jurisdiction extending, no doubt, over several of the present counties. It is not, therefore, claimed that these were all settlers in what is now Floyd county, but no doubt a majority of them were settlers in what are now Floyd and Clarke counties, and most of the names will be recognized by the older inhabitants.

*This lady was married by Squire Aston to the gentleman whose name immediately precedes hers.

THE PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT.

About the beginning of this century a number of hunters and squatters resided for a time in what is now New Albany township. Settlements were rapidly increasing along the Ohio at various points, and numerous trading-posts were established, so that a market was created for the products of the chase. These hunters built temporary dwellings, or "hunter's cabins," wherever they desired to locate, but traveled about from place to place, never remaining long in one spot. They cannot, therefore, be called settlers, though some of them afterwards became such. One of these hunters was William Lewis, in the northern part of the township; another was John Aldrich, Sr., whose pole cabin was erected on Falling run, within the present limits of the city of New Albany. This pole shanty may have been the first white habitation upon the plat of the future city. McGrew's cabin was erected on "McGrew's point" in those early days, and it is impossible to tell at this late period which was the first to erect a cabin, Aldrich or McGrew. But it matters little; both were in the wilderness where no white man lived, probably, at that time but themselves. Aldrich's cabin or tent was made almost wholly of bark. Four forks were driven into the ground, or a convenient tree probably answered for one or two of the forks; poles were laid on, and upon these other poles were laid, supporting a covering of bark. The sides were formed by setting up sticks and bark against the poles, one end of these pieces resting on the ground. Three sides only were closed; the fourth side was left open, and in front of it was always a log-heap fire for cooking and other purposes.

Here John Aldrich lived for a time with his family. How much of a family he had is not known; but his wife was with him, and his son, John Aldrich, Jr., was born here, being, without much doubt, the first white child born in Floyd county, and the first born upon the plat of the future city, within whose limits children may now be numbered by thousands. John Aldrich's "tent" stood near a fine spring, of which there were a number in the immediate neighborhood, about where Lower First street intersects Elm, not far from the present flouring-mill. How long Aldrich lived here is not known, but not probably longer than was necessary to enable his wife and

child to follow him to some other hunting ground. He lived and died, it is said, a hunter and trapper.

John McGrew's cabin stood at the foot of Lower First street, on a point of land that then jutted into the river, and very close to the water's edge. A considerable ravine (now filled up) then ran down to the river bank, coming out at McGrew's cabin and making something of a point of land ever since known as "McGrew's Point." It is very probable that McGrew's cabin was the first regularly built cabin upon the site of New Albany. It was a little log pen, regularly built and enclosed, but covered, like Aldrich's, with bark. It had, however, a door and greased paper windows. McGrew was a squatter, hunter, trapper, and fisherman, and had no family. A negro man named William Morrison lived with him—probably a slave he had brought over from Kentucky. McGrew did not live long after the settlers began to arrive; but Morrison occupied the old cabin many years, and after New Albany began to be settled he went about among the people, doing washing wherever he could get work.

It is impossible to tell who was the next settler in this territory, after Carson and McGrew, whether it was Mr. Trublood, Richard Aston, Sr., George Oatman, William Lewis, or some other person, but the above named were all here very early, less, probably, than half a dozen years after the beginning of the present century. John Aston says his grandfather, Richard Aston, Sr., came here in 1804 or 1805, but is not certain about the date. Others, whose names are unknown, may have been here equally early. Where so many were passing and repassing up and down the river, and trappers and hunters continually coming and going, and no record kept of any event, all must be more or less veiled in uncertainty.

Richard Aston came from England and reared here a large and influential family of children. He first settled in North Carolina, or, at least, came from that State to this wilderness, settling in what subsequently became the town of Maxville, now within the limits of the city of New Albany. His sons were Jesse, John, Samuel, Richard Jr., and David. The old gentleman cultivated a little land, and besides school-teaching he added to his occupations that of making splint-bottomed chairs. He also assisted John K. Graham in surveying, and traveled over nearly all of Floyd county and some of the adjoining counties in this work, while all was yet in a wilderness state. Richard, Jr., after a residence of some years in the Carson cabin, purchased what was known as the London property, and moved upon it after Charles London died.

The latter was among the earliest settlers. He had been a soldier under General George Rogers Clarke, and was granted the land upon which he settled. Just what time he settled here is unknown, but it was prior to 1809, and at that date he was living in a little cabin not far from where the county infirmary now stands. He built a cooper-shop near his cabin—probably the first shop of this kind in the township or county—and worked at his trade whenever he could get anything to do. At other times he cleared and cultivated a little piece of land, raising corn, potatoes, and other garden vegetables. He was a bachelor and came from Virginia, and nearly all the time he occupied this place he had a family living in his cabin, with whom he boarded. It is believed he left his property to this family upon his death. He was buried upon his own land, which subsequently passed into the hands of Richard Aston, Jr.

"SQUATTERS."

The eight thousand acres of land now occupied by the city of New Albany joined "the Grant" (as the land given to Clarke and his soldiers is known), on the west, and occupied all that portion of the bottom land within this township between the knobs and the western line of the Grant. Consequently any persons who settled on the river below the fort in an early day were "squatters," as the whole of the tract then belonged to John Paul, of Madison, Indiana, who purchased it of the Government. The consequence was that those who sought permanent homes were compelled to settle away from the river, as John Paul's land does not appear to have been for sale in small quantities—at least it was not for sale at figures that pioneers could afford to pay, or cared to pay, when land all around it could be had at Government price.

PERMANENT SETTLERS.

One of the first to settle permanently just outside of the John Paul tract was old Mr. Trublood. He purchased at the first tax sale in

Indiana Territory the forty acres upon Falling run, immediately north of and adjoining the John Paul tract, for sixty-two and a half cents an acre. He subsequently sold this lot to the Scribners, and it is all now far within the city limits, and worth thousands of dollars per acre. Here, upon Falling run, Trublood erected his cabin and the first mill within the present limits of this township, if not in this county. Falling run was then a much larger stream than at present, and the little log-mill was kept busy from the start, except when the stream was frozen over or the dam washed away by a flood.

THE FIRST POST-OFFICE AND HOTEL.

Not far from the cabin and mill was a spring, near which a Mrs. Roberts lived with her family some years later. Her boys supported the family mostly by hunting. After a time, when the mill was in operation and a few settlers gathered in the neighborhood, a mail-route was established through here, and Mrs. Roberts kept the first post-office on the site of New Albany. She also opened a "tavern," where she accommodated the traveling public and boarded the first mail contractor. No doubt Mrs. Roberts' tavern was the first on the site of the future city. The mail was then carried from the falls to Vincennes, and the mail-carrier usually stopped over night at Mr. Roberts' tavern on the first night out from the falls.

The neighborhood of this tavern was an important one in those early days, and became almost a village. Dense woods then covered all the bottom land where the city now stands, and Mrs. Roberts' tavern and Trublood's mill were the last of the white settlements on the road west for a score or more miles at least. It was long a resort for the Indians and white hunters and traders. The bar was, of course, the principal attraction, and the strolling Indians and hunters from the fort found here a place to drink and lounge away their few leisure hours.

LATER SETTLEMENTS.

Naturally the white settlements extended north and west along the Indian trail beyond the tavern and the mill; though before any permanent settlers had located some hunters and trappers had squatted along the base of the knobs. But few of these are now remembered; but William Lewis was among them.

In the southern part of the township the Oatmans were probably the first settlers. About 1805 they came floating down the Ohio from Virginia, hunting for a place to land and locate. Reaching the fort at Clarksville, they remained a few days, then went on down the river, finding no Government land until they had passed the John Paul tract. After passing this tract they landed in what is now the southern part of New Albany township, on a beautiful level bottom which stretched away from the river bank for a short distance, until stopped by the picturesque Silver hills. This bottom was not so extensive as that further up the river upon which the city stands, but, like it, was covered with the rankest growth of timber and wild pea-vines. The river bank was lined with canebrake. In this dense wilderness the family landed and erected a temporary bark and brush cabin, until they could hew out a better home. They entered some land here, and the three boys, George, Jesse, and John, immediately began clearing. They were shortly followed by the Nances, Sniders, Wilsons, Hickmans, Hursts, and others. The Nances and Sniders settled in what is now Franklin township.

OATMAN'S FERRY.

The Oatmans were hunters and spent a good part of their time in the woods. After working here two or three years, living meanwhile near the river bank, they found that they were so frequently called upon to carry people across the river that they concluded to establish a ferry; and thus "Oatman's ferry" came into existence. People frequently appeared on the Kentucky side of the river and desired to cross; and as the settlers began to arrive in the new country they frequently desired to bring over cattle and other domestic animals. The Oatmans for a long time carried settlers, their families, and goods over free; but the demand upon them finally became so great that they constructed a flat-boat, which they used for wagons and heavier freight, and used a skiff for passengers, charging a small fee for the work. After the county was established in 1816, they obtained a ferry-right; and Oatman's ferry is frequently mentioned in the early records of the county.

From this point the first roads in the county started, after that which clung to the Indian trail before mentioned; and it was at Oatman's ferry that a large majority of the early settlers of

Franklin, Georgetown, and Greenville townships crossed the river. The flat-boat would hold two wagons with the oxen attached, and the load carried by the wagons, besides a number of people, and was worked across by a stern paddle.

Jacob, John, and Anthony Snider settled in Oatman's neighborhood, and after some years purchased and conducted the ferry. Jesse and John Oatman became tanners.

Oatman's ferry was the only one on the river below the falls, except that of Moses McCann at Clarksville, for many years. The next one was probably that of Martin Trublood, established just before the laying out of the city of New Albany.

AN INTERESTING EXTRACT.

The following, regarding the early settlement of this township, especially the southern part of it—referring also to other early matters of importance—is taken from the before mentioned Directory, published in 1868:

The settlements now rapidly increased along the river bottom below the city, and in what are now Georgetown and Greenville township. In March, 1812, Samuel Miller crossed the ferry which landed in the woods at the foot of what is now Upper Fifth street, and settled on the Miller farm one mile below the city, on the Budd road.

At this time the only persons who lived within the present limits of New Albany were James Mitchell and Martin Trublood, the ferryman, whose cabin stood where the Conner house now stands, at the foot of Upper Fifth street; the old man Trublood, the father of Martin, who had a small log mill on Falling run, near he present depot of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad; a man named Magrew [McGrew], whose cabin stood at the corner of Lower First and Water street, on the site of the large warehouse of Captain J. H. Reamer; and a man named Marsh, whose cabin occupied a place near Trublood's mill. Marsh left soon after, and did not return.

Trublood's little mill did not last long to grind the corn for the few settlers, as a flood in the creek in 1812 washed away the dam, and it was never repaired. A few of the logs of the old dam may yet be seen sticking out of the bank of the creek, in which they were imbedded over fifty-five years ago.

When Mr. Miller arrived in 1812 the following persons lived on the bottom—that is, on the road been Middle creek and New Albany: John Hickman, George Oatman, Widow Oatman, John Oatman, Beverly Hurst, Joshua Wilson, and Jesse Wilson.

George Oatman lived on what is known as the Stoy farm; John Oatman on the Mrs. South farm; Beverly Hurst on the Collins farm; and the two Wilsons below, not far from Middle creek. Joshua Wilson afterward bought George and John Oatman's farms, Jesse Wilson bought Beverly Hurd's farm, and the two Wilsons built the brick house on the Stoy farm and the one on the Collins farm, both being commenced in 1817 and completed in 1820. These were the first brick houses built in Floyd county, and both are now occupied and in excellent repair, though over fifty years old.

The news of the Pigeon Roost massacre, which occurred September 3, 1812, was received in this section of what was then Clarke county, some thirty hours after its occurrence, and created much consternation among the settlers. All those who resided between Falling run and Silver creek, those who lived back toward the present sites of Greenville and Galena, and some of the settlers on the river below the mouth of Falling run, fled into Kentucky. There were a number of others, however, who had become accustomed to "Indian scares," as they were called, and refused to run. Among these were the Lafollettes, the Millers, the Hickmans, the Nances, and the Oatmans. These determined to fight it out with the savages, if such they proved to be, if they visited the settlements in the vicinity. Some of them did not believe they were Indians, but white horse-thieves and robbers painted and disguised as Indians. Most of the men belonging to the families we have named accordingly set off for Jeffersonville, the rendezvous of the Clarke county militia, to join in pursuit of the murderers. The men and women left at home barricaded their houses as securely as possible, gathered in groups, and prepared for defense.

There was, however, one woman in the neighborhood, Mrs. John Hickman, whose husband was away from home some twenty miles to mill. Mrs. Hickman was not willing to leave her house unprotected in case of a raid, and yet feared to stay alone. There was but one room in the cabin, as in most other cabins in those days; and deeming it therefore immodest for her to remain alone all night in the cabin with a man in no way related to her, she went to the cabin of Samuel Miller, and asked Nancy Miller to come and stay all night with her and help guard the house.

It was now dark, but the brave woman agreed to go, and setting out they both soon reached Mrs. Hickman's cabin. The door and window were each closed and securely barricaded, and then Mrs. Hickman proceeded to the rifle-rack, that necessary and always provided article of pioneer furniture. It was dark in the house, and when she reached up for the rifle she found it gone, which frightened her very much. Her husband had taken it with him to mill. She did not, however, faint or scream, but armed herself with the iron flax-hackle and a butcher-knife. She gave the knife to Nancy Miller, and during all that long night these two brave women sat in the darkened cabin in the woods, not knowing what moment the yells of the savage foe would call them to action. Few men would have shown more courage; for in those days it was not an uncommon thing for wandering bands of savages to sneak into a neighborhood and commit deeds of violence, and even bloodshed. The savages did not make their appearance, however; but the bravery displayed by these pioneer women made them the heroines of the neighborhood.

HORSE-STEALING AND LYNCHING.

From the same source comes the following, regarding the depredations of horse-thieves in this township and county:

Horse-stealing from about 1810 to 1817 was followed in this part of Indiana by a band of men regularly and well organized. They made an occupation of this species of robbery, and came to be a terror to the settlers. In 1810 two of these horse-thieves were caught near the present upper limits of the city of New Albany, by a party of settlers from Clarke county, whom they had robbed. As the courts were

seldom held, and the few laws existing were not very operative, a council was held by the captors to determine what should be done with the prisoners. The proof of their guilt was positive, for the stolen horses were found in their possession, and a verdict was soon reached that they should suffer death.

The names of these thieves were Aveline and Morris. They begged piteously for their lives; but so many horses had been stolen and the settlers had become so exasperated at their losses,—for they were all poor,—that no appeal moved them from their purpose. The prisoners were accordingly taken to a point on the west side of Silver creek, opposite the site of the old Very mill, allowed one hour in which to prepare for death by prayer, then shot and their bodies thrown into the stream, which at that time was very high.

This was the first execution by lynch law in the territory now included in Floyd county. It had a most salutary effect upon the horse-stealing fraternity.

At another time, in 1813, a youth aged about seventeen years stole a horse from the Lafollette settlement, near the Harrison county line. He was pursued and captured near Greenville. His captors stripped him and informed him that in consideration of his youth they would only give him a little whipping. He was tied to a small tree with a bridle-rein, his face toward the tree. His captors then cut a dozen or more stout switches, and with these laid one hundred and ten lashes upon his bare back. The boy's name was Parrish, and he lived at Louisville. After the whipping he was unable to stand on his feet, and was therefore lifted upon a horse, upon which he was held until the party reached the ferry at New Albany, where he was placed upon the boat and sent over to the Kentucky side. He died before reaching Louisville.

A new plan of operations was subsequently adopted by the horse-thieves. They would swing a bridle on their arms, and wrap a rope or two around their bodies, and start out hunting what they claimed to be their own estrayed horses. Whenever they found a horse running at large they would "take him up," and if pursuit were made and they were overtaken, they would declare that they thought the horse their own, as he answered exactly the description of the animal they were seeking. This plan worked well but a short time, however, when the settlers began to wreak vengeance upon these "horse-hunters" to such an extent that it became absolutely dangerous for a man to go into a strange neighborhood with a bridle on his arm, even in search of his own horses, unless he could bring some one to identify him as an honest man.

Instances of lynch law by the most summary and speedy processes were not uncommon in the pioneer days of Indiana. Many may form harsh opinions of the character of the early settlers on this account; but when it is remembered that there were but few laws then in force, and but few officers to enforce even these; when not a dozen courts in the entire Indiana Territory, embracing now several States, within the year, and those most frequently at remote points from the settlements; when there were no jails, and but three or four organized counties in the Territory; when it is remembered, too, that the few officers of the law were frequently in league with the thieves, and that it was consequently almost impossible to capture the latter and compel them to suffer the penalty of the law;—there is little wonder, indeed, that the thieves were thus summarily dealt with. Frequently the thieves were handed together, and so overawed the settlers by their numbers, audacity, and boldness, that they were enabled to carry on their nefarious calling for years with but little disturbance; the law and law officers failed to reach them. But the day of reckoning would finally come, and the outraged and long-suffering settlers would rise in their wrath, and woe be to the man or clique that stood in their way! The thieves were caught and summarily shot or hung; and any community, however, civilized, would to-day follow the same course under the same conditions.

MORE OF THE IMMIGRANTS.

Those who followed up the old Indian trail and settled first in the northern part of this township, were mostly from Kentucky and the Carolinas, though a few were from Pennsylvania and further east. Among them were Richard Lewis, John Scott, John K. Graham, Joseph Day (the blacksmith), Jeremiah Jacobs, — Leech, James Hey, a colored man named Goins, the Turners, Green Neal, and others whose names are not now recollected.

Richard Lewis was from North Carolina, and brought with him a considerable family. His sons were—Jonathan, Richard, Jr., David, John, Crawford, and William; and the daughters were Priscilla, Lovina, Jane, and Lydia. William, who was a great hunter, preceded the remainder of the family several years. He seemed to have followed the business of hunting and trapping, and erected his lodge in the northern part of this township, at the foot of the knobs, to the left of and not far from the Indian trail, on land now owned by his brother David. William was, no doubt, influential in inducing his father to come here and settle, which he did in 1809. William was only a squatter, but cleared a small patch of ground near his hunter's cabin, and raised a crop or perhaps several of them, then "pulled up stakes" and moved to Washington county after white settlers became more plentiful around him than he considered advantageous to his business. David is the only one of the Lewis children now living, and is one of the few surviving pioneers

of the township. He has labored as a farmer all his life, and now in his declining years is a large land owner, with his children settled around him.

THE FLOYD OF FLOYD COUNTY.

The spot of ground upon which William settled passed into the hands of Davis Floyd, and was by him transferred to Mr. Lewis. Mr Lewis says that this county was named for this man Davis Floyd.

Regarding the naming of the county Mr. C. W. Cottom says, in his pamphlet regarding the interests of Floyd county, that "the county was named in honor of Colonel John Floyd, of a distinguished Virginia family of that name, who was killed by the Indians on the Kentucky side of the river, nearly opposite the present site of New Albany." Mr. Lewis, Mr. Thomas Collins, and other old pioneers believe the above to be an error, and that the county took its name from the above-mentioned Davis Floyd, who was a noted character in his day. He was a lawyer, and Mr. Lewis says that when they lived in a log hut in the woods Mr. Floyd frequently stopped over night at their cabin, while on his way from Charlestown to Corydon, to attend court. He lived at Charlestown, but frequently traveled on horseback through the woods to Corydon, having considerable legal business in both places. He describes him as a very remarkable man, and one who could have made a considerable mark in the world had he felt disposed. He was a bold, daring fellow, considerably above the medium height, "very dark for a white man," full of fun, anecdote, and good sense, always ready for anything that promised excitement or adventure, full of fight in his chosen profession, and able to cope with the best intellects of his time or of any time. He was the first judge of the county, and was influential and prominent in the affairs of the county until his death.

OTHER PIONEERS.

John K. Graham, who settled in the northern part of this township at a very early date, will be longer remembered than most of his contemporaries. He was probably more widely known than any other man in the county, having been a surveyor for many years, when surveying meant continued application and hard work. He surveyed most of the lands in this county and a good deal in Clarke and other counties. He came from Pennsylvania, was a man of education and good sense, and soon wielded a great influence in his neighborhood. He settled first on the east side of Silver creek, in what is now Clarke county; but soon moved across and purchased a farm in the woods on the extensive bottoms, about a mile from the foot of the knobs and four or five miles north of the site of New Albany. Here he lived until his death, rearing a large family. Many of his descendants yet reside in the county. He was a member of the Legislature, and also a member of the convention that framed the first constitution for the State.

Joseph Day was a blacksmith, probably the first one in the township, and settled at the foot of the knobs, three or four miles north of New Albany, where he built a cabin for a dwelling and one for a shop, and carried on his business many years, getting considerable work to do from the travelers on the great highway from the Falls to Vincennes, and from the settlers who gradually gathered around him.

Jonathan Romine was one of the first settlers in the central part of the township. He built a little cabin of round beech logs, with the bark still adhering to them about where the fair-ground gate is located. He was a squatter from North Carolina, and subsequently removed to Washington county.

One of his neighbors, who came about the same time, was Archibald O'Neal, an Irishman, and also a squatter. His family consisted of his wife, three boys, Samuel, Jonathan, and John, and one girl, Nancy. Samuel enlisted for the campaign against the Indians, and was with Harrison at Tippecanoe. O'Neal subsequently moved further west, and settled on Whiskey run.

David Goss was also in the battle of Tippecanoe. He came from North Carolina, entering land and settling with his family on Elk run, in the northern part of the township. This stream rises in this township, but soon passes into Clarke county. Goss' land was on the line between what are now Floyd and Clarke counties. Below him on the run, at the time of his settlement, were the widow Jenkins, Morris, her son-in-law, and a man named Nugent; but the last three were within the limits of what is now Clarke county.

All the above-mentioned settlers, and prob-

ably some others, were in this part of the township in 1809,—how long before this date cannot be ascertained; hence it is impossible to fix exactly the date of the first settlement of the township or county. Some of these settlers may have been here even prior to the beginning of this century, though it is not likely, as the Indians were so hostile that settlers kept pretty close to the fort. There were, however, a few hardy pioneers and hunters that were not afraid of the Indians and managed to live in peace with them, even when they were in a hostile attitude toward the Government.

THE BLOCK-HOUSE.

When the massacre at Pigeon roost occurred, most of the settlers in this part of the township became greatly alarmed for their safety, and a little block-house was erected on Elk run, in which Mr. Goss and family, the Nugents, and others living in this neighborhood, sought safety. Mr. Lewis had at this time lived some years on the farm where the family yet reside, and although urged by his neighbors to go to the block-house, refused to do so; at the same time preparing his cabin for defense by barricading and chaining the doors and windows, and making loop-holes for guns, etc. His son Richard was then a man grown, and his oldest daughter, Jane, could handle a rifle equal to almost any one. Accordingly they determined that, with the help of the dogs as sentinels, they would fight it out with the savages if they came that way; and without doubt they could have made a vigorous defense. They had no occasion, however, for a further display of their combative faculties.

Mr. Lewis' cabin was not the only one that was thus transformed into a temporary fort upon that occasion. Dozens of them all along the frontier, in this and Clarke counties, were thus prepared; though many of the settlers gathered into the block-houses, and others fled across the Ohio river, remaining until the scare was over.

GAME

was wonderfully plenty here in those early days. Mr. Lewis says he has stood in his father's cabin door and seen deer, bears, and turkeys all at one time. Hardly a day passed without seeing bears. These animals were in great numbers on the knobs, where there were annually large amounts of chestnuts, of which they are very fond. They would get very fat on these; but at certain seasons of the year, when there were no chestnuts to be found, the animals would descend to the bottom lands in search of pigs and other provisions that might be picked up in the vicinity of the settlers' cabins.

One of the most celebrated hunters in the northern part of the township, or in all this part of the country, was one Thomas Hopper, who lived in the edge of what is now Clarke county. He even outrivaled William Lewis, probably because he lived here more years. He was an inveterate hunter, keeping his dogs, guns, and horses for the sole purpose of securing game, which he found market for at Clarksville, and other places on the river. His favorite hunting-ground was in the knobs, and to get to it he was compelled to cross the northern part of this township. In his journeys back and forth for years he made a clear-cut, deep path which may be seen in places even yet, and has always been known as "Hopper's trace." He had a brush cabin, or temporary abode on the knobs about the headwaters of Indian creek, where he would remain for days at a time hunting in the vicinity, generally or always alone. He took two horses with him, and when he secured game enough to load them, would return to his cabin in Clarke county. It was not an unusual thing, it is said, for him to kill from thirty to fifty bears during the winter and several hundred deer. Settlements finally ruined his hunting-grounds, and he followed the game further west, as did most of the hunters and squatters of that time.

THE FIRST ELECTION

within the limits of this county was held in Richard Lewis's house. This was in 1816, and there was only one other voting place in this part of the country—at Corydon. To these two places all the voters in the tract occupied by the present counties of Clarke, Floyd, and Harrison repaired. Slavery was then the main issue, and the election was an exciting one, as it was well known that the parties were very evenly divided. A majority of the settlers through the country were from the South, and these were largely in favor of slavery; but in New Albany, then three years old, were many New Englanders and other Eastern settlers brought there through the influ-

ence of the Scribners. The latter were strong anti-slavery people, and used all their influence, which was not inconsiderable, at this election. They came up to Lewis's to vote, and brought with them all their own party in the neighborhood. Few elections were more exciting or more closely contested; but the anti-slavery party were victors by one vote.

PIONEER MILLS.

Few if any mills were erected in the northern part of the township, except here and there a small saw-mill. The streams were not of sufficient strength for successful milling. The settlers generally went to Trublood's mill, on Falling run, or to Bullitt's mill above the falls, or to a little mill in Clarke county, on Muddy fork, erected at an early day by a Mr. Hoagland.

THE FIRST SCHOOL

in the northern part of the township and, in fact, in this part of the country, was on Elk run, within what is now Clarke county, in the Goss neighborhood. The school-house was a strange one, even for that day, not many of the same pattern being in existence. It was built of round logs and was eight square, or had eight corners and eight sides. It contained two large fire-places, located at each end in the angles, the end corners being made on purpose to accommodate the fire-places. The pupils in the winter sat on rude benches between two huge log-heap fires, and were thus enabled to keep from freezing, even if they did not succeed in getting ahead in their studies. Very few books were used—the A B C class having paddles upon which the letters were pasted, and which were occasionally used advantageously by the teacher for other purposes, supposed in those days to be connected with school-teaching.

Jonathan McCoy, an Irishman, was the first teacher here, and it is said spent most of his time during school hours in pacing the floor with a long hickory "gad" across his shoulder as if he was engaged in driving oxen. His whip was so long that he could stand in the middle of the room and reach any pupil under his guardianship, and he managed to keep good order; hence his school is said to have been a success.

The principal qualification of a teacher in those days was physical strength, and the ability to "wollop" the largest scholar in his school. He was never known as "teacher," but as "master." This school-building had greased-paper windows, and was often used for a church, the first religious meetings in the neighborhood being held here.

Richard Aston, Sr., also taught one of the first schools in the township, a few miles north of the site of New Albany, in a deserted cabin that had been used by lumbermen. It was a "select" school, and said to have been very successful. The school on Elk run, Mr. Aston's school, and that over on the west side of the knobs, in what is now Lafayette township, in the English settlement, were the first three schools in this part of the county. Mr. Lewis first attended school at the latter place, the distance being about two miles.

GRAYSVILLE.

No towns or villages of consequence exist in the township, although many villages were started and grew rapidly around the present city of New Albany; but most of them were so near that city that they have become absorbed in it. A small cluster of houses, about a dozen, stands at the junction of the State road from Jeffersonville west, and that from Charlestown to New Albany. The hamlet is locally known as Graysville. A blacksmith named Gray built a shop at this point about 1831, and tried to build up a town, but it never came to anything, though he induced a few people to come and settle there. A Mr. Stiles started a shoe-shop there soon after Gray's advent, and these two shops, with the two dwellings, constituted the town for some time. At present the business of the place consists of a wagon and blacksmith shop and a grocery. It may never have had large expectations, but came naturally to be called Graysville, from its leading spirit.

SMITH'S MILL,

or Six Mile Switch, is a station in the northern part of the township, on the New Albany & Salem railroad, being the first stopping place north of New Albany. When the railroad was in course of erection a man named Barney had a contract for leveling the road-bed and laying the ties on this part of the road. He purchased at this point one hundred and twenty-five acres of land—good timber land—for the purpose of getting the ties from it, and to facilitate matters he erected a saw mill at what is now Six Mile

Switch for the purpose of sawing the ties. A switch was also constructed here at the same time, for convenience in loading cars at the mill. After completing his contract he sold the land, all but ten acres, to David Lewis, and Messrs. Smith & Searles purchased the mill and ten acres of ground, concluding that it would be a good point to continue the business. It never paid, however, and was taken away after a time.

Peter Worley bought a little ground there, and for a time kept a grocery, but this business did not pay, and was abandoned. The trains, or some of them, stop here for the convenience of passengers, but there is no station house.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Five churches have an existence at present in this township outside of the city, viz: Two Methodist, one United Brethren, one Disciple or Christian, and one Presbyterian. It will be noticed that no New Light or Baptist societies now exist in the township, although these were among the first religious denominations to organize when the country was new. The earliest religious teachers were here, as elsewhere in the county, Clement Nance and the Rev. Mr. Gunn, subsequently of Franklin township, and Rev. Mr. Schrader, the founder of Schrader's Chapel, in Lafayette township. When they first began preaching here Nance was a New Light, Gunn a Baptist, and Schrader a Methodist; and their meetings were, as was usual in those times, held in the cabins of the settlers and in the log school-houses. A religious sentiment was a prominent characteristic of a large portion of the early settlers here, and a preacher of the gospel was always welcome, no matter to what denomination he belonged; and the settlers all turned out to "meeting," whether believers or not. It is not unlikely that the first religious meetings for the people of the northern part of the township was held at the eight-cornered school-house before-mentioned. After the establishment of New Albany, the churches which soon grew up in that city drew to them the greater portion of the people of the township, so that churches outside of that city have not flourished as they would probably have done, but for this influence.

If any of the earliest preachers succeeded in organizing a permanent society, the fact does not appear at present.

THE DISCIPLE CHURCH.

Jacob and John Wright were also among the first ministers of the Gospel through this part of the county, and left permanent foot-prints behind them by organizing a church, which has at least a nominal existence to-day. The Wrights were known in those days as "Campbellites." They lived in Washington county, and came through here preaching, generally in the cabins of the settlers, as early as 1825. They established the church at Mooresville, and probably exerted the strongest influence in the establishment of the Disciple church in this township, which is located at present on section sixty-three.

The first regular preacher to this society, however, and one who did more, perhaps, than any other person to infuse life into the infant society, was Absalom Little, one of the first settlers of Clarke county. He was a man of fair ability, it is said, and drew large crowds to his preaching during the summer, when he was in the habit of preaching in the woods near the old Very mill, on Slate run.

The church was organized about 1832, but has had a hard struggle for existence, and may be said to be practically dead at present. Among its earliest converts were Mr. Mulliken, Thomas Hutchison, William Stites, and others of the neighborhood. The building of the church edifice, a frame building, was coeval with the organization of the society, and was largely accomplished by voluntary labor, with the help of about $500 in cash, raised in exceedingly small amounts among the settlers. The society has apparently perished several times, and has generally led a sickly existence. A Sabbath-school has been held here at various times, but had also a fickle existence. They have had no preaching in the church for several years, except occasionally. The Rev. Dr. Fields, of Jeffersonville, was the last regular minister. The church has a lone, deserted appearance, answering only the purpose of a monument to the inconstancy and fickleness of humanity.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

One of the earliest churches in this part of the township was the old Methodist Episcopal church, known as "Jacobs chapel," from its chief promoter, Nelson Jacobs, long since dead. There were living in this neighborhood (now sec-

tion eighty-six) at that time Nelson Jacobs, two brothers named Leech—Bowman and Joshua—James Walker, the Youngs, Joseph Ashabraner, John Smith, and perhaps some others, who determined to unite their capital and labor, and build up a church. Joshua Leech is yet living, a very old man; all the others are dead. His brother Bowman gave the ground upon which the church edifice was erected about 1840. The old building, a frame, is yet standing.

Rev. Messrs. Snyder, Kinnear, and Sinex were among the early ministers here. They first organized in a school-house about 1835, where services were continued some years. The church flourished more than a generation, and probably exerted considerable influence in shaping the character of the people of the neighborhood; but finally, like its neighbor, the Disciple church, broke down, and no regular preaching is now maintained. The Sunday-school, however, which was organized here soon after the church was erected, yet has a healthy existence, the membership at present being sixty or more.

THE PRESBYTERIANS

early succeeded in organizing a church in the northern part of the township, and have maintained it to the present time. It was first brought into existence, probably, through the zeal and ministerial labors of the Rev. Mr. Snead, a gentleman whose name will be found connected with the early Presbyterian organizations of New Albany. The Mount Tabor Presbyterian church was organized by Mr. Snead about 1830, and the church edifice erected, on what is now section sixty-two, a year or so later.

The place was at that time surrounded by a dense forest. A few Presbyterian families had moved into this neighborhood; among them the Hands were prominent and were among the founders of this church. Lewis Mann, Jacob and Thomas Hand, and Jacob Straw and their families, with a few others, constituted the first membership of this church. It has had a continued existence, with very little interruption, for more than half a century, and now numbers about twenty members. A Sunday-school has been maintained almost uninterruptedly during the summer months from the organization of the church to the present time.

THE UNITED BRETHREN.

Probably the last church organized in the township is known as "Friendship," a United Brethren church, which stands on section eleven, in the northern part of the township. Quite a number of people of this faith were scattered through the northern part of the township and in Lafayette township adjoining on the west; and among them was a local preacher, Mr. Abraham Ashabraner, who was the principal promoter and organizer of the church. The first organization was effected in 1870, in a school-house near the present church edifice; and the building was erected two or three years later, at a cost of $500, exclusive of the voluntary labor bestowed upon it by the members. The ground was donated by Mr. John Smith, one of the prominent members. Joseph Smith, a brother of John, Mr. John Waite, with their families and many others, were members of the first organization.

The Rev. Henry Jackson, from Jackson county, was the first regular preacher. Jacob White was also among the first who ministered to the church. Mr. Ashabraner preaches frequently, in the absence of the regular pastor. The church building is beautifully located on a rise of ground, in the midst of a fine grove of young oaks near the railroad, and with the picturesque Silver hills immediately in its rear as a back-ground.

The corner-stone of this denomination seems to be, in this county at least, the suppression of secret societies. It wages a ceaseless war upon Masons, Odd Fellows, and kindred societies.

THE M'KINDRY CHAPEL.

In the southern part of the township there is but one church outside the city of New Albany; this is the Methodist Episcopal church, known as McKindry chapel, located two miles south of the city, on the river road. Religious matters received considerable attention in this neighborhood from a very early date. From the time of the advent of the Oatmans, Nances, Sniders, and other settlers, some kind of religious worship has been conducted in the neighborhood; at first in the cabins of these settlers, afterwards in the old log school-house, and then in the church. Several religious societies flourished in the neighborhood at an early day, but went down in the progress of time, except the Methodists, who, though

failing occasionally, have regained their foothold, and now own and occupy the only church building in the neighborhood.

The first church building erected was of logs, and being put up by the voluntary labor of all the citizens of the neighborhood without regard to creed, it was known as the Union church, and was used as occasion required by all denominations—at first, however, mostly by the Baptists and New Lights.

There were for a long time two Baptist societies in the neighborhood, differing somewhat in matters of minor importance, and holding meetings at different times in the old church. These two societies finally ceased to exist; but the Methodists held their organization intact, and erected the present church building just prior to the war on the site of the old log structure. A colored man named Wilson, one of the early settlers in the neighborhood, was one of the first members of this church, and made a gift of the land upon which the old building stood. Samuel Angel was also among the prominent early members.

This church is well sustained at the present time, the membership being about fifty. A Sunday-school has been maintained here since the early days of the church, and still continues in a flourishing condition.

VALEDICTORY.

Much that is interesting regarding the early settlement and other matters connected with the growth and development of this township, will be found in the chapter on the city of New Albany.

CHAPTER XIV.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.

At the first meeting of the county commissioners, February 8, 1819, that body divided the county into townships, and after designating the boundaries of New Albany and Greenville townships, the record reads as follows:

Ordered, That the residue or remainder of said county, which has not been heretofore laid off, form one other township, to be known and designated as Franklin township; and that the elections for said township be and the same are hereby ordered to be held at the house of Mr. John Bowman, in said township.

The territory embraced in this township, and also that in Greenville township, prior to the formation of this county, had belonged to Harrison county, the east line of the latter county then extending along the knobs, beginning at the mouth of Falling run. That part of Floyd county west of the knobs was divided into two townships, Greenville and Franklin.

At a special meeting of the commissioners, held April 19, 1819, the boundaries of this township were changed somewhat, and were more specially defined as follows:

Ordered, that all that part of Floyd county beginning on the line which divides the counties of Harrison and Floyd, at the corners of sections numbered fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one, and twenty two, in township No. 2, south of range No. 5 east, thence east with the sectional line to the corners of sections numbered seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, in township No. 2, south of range No. 6 east; thence south with the sectional line to the corners of sections numbered twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, in township No. 2, south of range No. 6 east; thence with the sectional line to the corners of sections numbered twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, in Town 2, Range 6 east; thence east to the Ohio river; thence with the meanders of said river to the line which divides the counties of Harrison and Floyd, thence with said line to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby made one township, to be known and designated by the name of Franklin township.

And it is further ordered, that the bounds of the township called Franklin township, which was made an order at the session in February last, be and the same is hereby made void and of no effect.

The next month, at the regular meeting (May 17, 1819), the following appears on the record:

Ordered, That fractional sections number twenty-eight and twenty-nine, in township No. 3 south of range number Six east, now in New Albany township, be attached to Franklin township.

At the May session of the commissioners, in 1821, it was further

Ordered, That the west half of section five, of township No. 3 (New Albany township), south of range Six east, be and the same is hereby attached to Franklin township.

At the same session it was still further

Ordered, That the north half of section twenty-two, township No. 2 (Franklin), south of range Five east, and the northwest quarter of section twenty-three, in said town, be taken from Franklin township and attached to Greenville township.

Other but unimportant changes in the boundary lines of this township occurred from time to time until 1837, when Georgetown township was created from its northern part, thus reducing it to its present dimensions.

TOPOGRAPHY.

This township forms the southern part of the county, and touches the Ohio river below New Albany township. The surface is generally broken and hilly, in places the hills assuming the altitude of small mountains; it is therefore not good farming land, except along the Ohio river and the narrow bottoms of Knob creek, where may be found some of the finest farming tracts in the county, or even in the State. These valleys are, however, comparatively narrow, that along the Ohio being from half a mile to a mile wide, though opening out in places and extending back among the knobs for a mile and a half or more, while the valley of Knob creek is very narrow and enclosed by lofty, precipitous hills. Six miles' front of the township is washed by the waters of the Ohio; and here gardening and farming are carried on extensively and successfully. This beautiful bottom is enclosed by the knobs on the northeast and the river on the southwest, the former extending in all their wild and rugged beauty from northeast to southwest across the township. Nature seems to have taken special delight here in presenting to the astonished gaze her most rugged aspects. But these hills do not appear as one continuous chain, as they do further north, along the borders of New Albany township; but are much broken by little streams that find their way into the Ohio, and by deep, dark gorges and canyons, making them appear sometimes in groups. It is

> Where the hills huddle up in disorder,
> Like a fold in mortal fear,
> And the mountains are out at the elbow.

Some of these groups or hills have received distinct names, such as "Rock House hill," "Sampson's hill," "Blunk knob," etc.

When the first settler crossed the Ohio and landed in this township, he found along the river bank a dense jungle, such as might be met with in the wilds of Africa. Along the immediate bank of the river was a heavy growth of canebrake that could only be penetrated with difficulty, and in the rear of this a rank growth of the heaviest of timber—all hard wood of many varieties, though sycamore, the different varieties of ash, black walnut, and sugar-tree probably predominated. The undergrowth was so dense as to be almost impenetrable to man until the axe was brought into requisition. Great tree-trunks which a man could not see over, were lying upon the ground, and smaller trees were piled promiscuously in every direction, while still smaller ones and bushes growing up among them made of this beautiful bottom one vast thicket, which was filled with wild animals and venomous reptiles. Beyond this bottom the character of the soil and timber suddenly changed; the knobs sprang suddenly out of this level, and some of them reached away up into the clouds, as if saying to the beautiful river that once, no doubt, washed their very feet, "Thus far and no farther." These hills were then, as they are to-day, covered principally with the different varieties of oak, together with much chestnut, and a few of the evergreen varieties of wood. In places the rock formation comes to the surface, and the face of the hills is rugged and bare. To the north and northwest beyond this line of hills, the country stretched away in hills and valleys, often broken and abrupt, and at other times undulating; but the soil was thin, clayey, and not particularly desirable for agricultural purposes, while the timber was of smaller growth, and consisted of scrub oak and bitter hickory, with some beech, sugar and other varieties of hard wood.

The township is well watered by numerous running streams and springs. Middle creek, coming out of New Albany township, crosses a small portion of this township before it reaches the Ohio. Knob creek is the principal stream in the township, and has its source in a little spring that bursts from the side of the hill, so near to the little village of Edwardsville that the people there resort to it for water when their wells and cisterns fail, as was the case during the great drouth of the summer of 1881. From a little rivulet at this spring Knob creek goes along, gathering strength from the numerous springs and brooks among the hills, until it becomes a considerable stream by the time it gets through Franklin township and reaches the Ohio. It tumbles down in a winding, tortuous course through a wild and rugged country, passing through the central and eastern part of the township. The hills hug it pretty closely until it nears the knobs, where there is a comparatively wide, free opening to the river. The Ohio river bottom here spreads out to its greatest width, and extends some distance up Knob creek. After passing the knobs and

entering the river bottom, Knob creek seems to be undecided whether to lose its identity immediately in the Ohio or cling to its native hills, and pursues a tortuous course in a very tantalizing manner between the two until it passes beyond the boundaries of this township into Harrison county, where it soon joins *la Belle Riviere.* The hills of Knob creek form a distinct range by themselves, running directly north, and uniting again at Edwardsville with the main range of knobs, thus leaving a beautiful and fertile little valley to the east of them, and between them and the main range that follows the Ohio. This valley, however, is mostly in New Albany township, though extending occasionally for short distances into this township. Beyond the range of hills that bound Knob creek on the west there is a ridge extending parallel with these hills, beyond which the waters fall off to the westward; and here are found the headwaters of Buck creek and some of the numerous tributaries of Indian creek that quickly pass into Harrison county.

Nearly one-half of this township yet remains in timber, and probably will so remain for many years to come as a great part of it is untillable. Much that is now in timber may, however, in the distant future be utilized for vineyards and pasturage. The whole number of acres in the township is 14,469, and the products are principally the same as those of other counties in the State, viz: wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, potatoes, and fruit of different varieties.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

No traces of the mound builders at this time appear in this township. If they ever occupied its soil, as most likely they did, temporarily at least, they disappeared without leaving behind them monuments sufficiently enduring to withstand the ravages of time during the centuries that have intervened since their occupancy. Very few evidences of the red men also appear; but they were upon this soil, as is well remembered by the oldest inhabitant, and many of their implements of war and the chase, in the shape of stone-hatchets and arrow-heads have been found, and even yet the plow now and then turns up a curious stone that had long years ago been deftly fashioned by the red-handed warrior.

The Indians were known to have occupied this territory for hunting purposes, having temporary camps along Knob creek and near the many beautiful springs that burst from the hillsides. They came from further north, along the Wabash, where their principal villages were situated, and where they engaged in raising corn; at least this was the occupation of the female portion and the prisoners, while the young warriors were absent hunting or marauding. They do not appear to have encamped even temporarily along the Ohio, but kept well back among the knobs. This is probably accounted for by the malarious and marshy condition of the Ohio bottoms at that time. These bottoms, however, formed an excellent retreat for wild game, and were no doubt much visited by the Indians while temporarily encamped on Knob creek.

No murders are known to have been committed by them within the limits of this township, but the earliest settlers lived in continual fear and dread of them, and some of these settlers are known to have fled to Kentucky for safety on one or two occasions when an Indian raid was feared. The raid never came, however, and the settlers lived to see their red neighbors all disappear toward the setting sun.

FIRST WHITE OCCUPATION.

The following list embraces most of the early settlers in what is now Franklin township: Robert LaFollette, Clement Nance, Thomas Gwin, Thomas Smith, Gilbert Budd, Caleb Newman, Michael Swartz, Frederick Mosar, John Merriwether, John Flickner, John Welch, Captain William Wright, George Lidikay, Frederick Hanger, Joseph Walden, Joseph Decker, David Gunn, John Bowman, John Snider, James Tabler, William and Jerry Clark, Joseph Blunk, William Sampson, and no doubt others whose names are not recalled.

A few of these early settlers squatted on the river bank in what is now New Albany towhship, near Oatman's ferry, but subsequently became settlers of Franklin.

The following, regarding the first settlement of this township, and also of this county, is taken from a Directory of New Albany, published by Bailey & Co. in 1868:

> The first white settler in what is now Floyd county was Robert Lafollette, father of Judge D. W. Lafollette, of New Albany. Robert Lafollette was a Kentuckian, and on the 4th day of November, 1804, was married in that State. On the next day after his marriage, accompanied by his young wife, he crossed the Ohio river into the then Indiana Terri-

tory, and the same night pitched his camp about three-quarters of a mile east of the mouth of Knob creek, a location he had selected prior to his marriage.

Here he remained, living in his camp until he had chopped down the trees, cut the logs into proper lengths, cleared off a small spot of ground, and erected his humble log cabin—the first house built within the present limits of Floyd county—and then removed from this temporary tent into the cabin.

This house was built in the most primitive style. It was one story high, and contained but one room. The cracks between the logs were "chinked" with small slabs of wood split from logs, and then daubed with mortar made of clay and water. There was no window in it, for at that time a pane of eight-by-ten window glass, that now sells at five cents could not be bought for less than seventy-five cents, and the early settlers were too poor to indulge in so costly a luxury. A large fire-place, extending half the width of one end of the house, and from which a chimney made of sticks and daubed with mud conducted the smoke, supplied the place now usurped by our modern health-destroying stoves, and answered the double purpose of furnishing heat by day and heat and light by night. Even tallow candles could not be afforded, except by a few, in those early days. The roof was of clapboards, split from the oak timber that composed the principal growth with which our hardy pioneers were surrounded; and as nails were then worth sixty-two and a half cents per pound, their purchase was impossible, and heavy poles were laid upon the clapboards and pinned with wooden pins into the house-log, at either end. This made an excellent roof.

In the way of furniture Mr. Lafollette had nothing besides some bedding, a few rude cooking utensils, and a scanty supply of cupboard-ware. For a bedstead holes were bored into the logs on the inside of the house, and long wooden pins driven into them. Upon these pins were placed two or three puncheons hewn out by Mr. Lafollette, and on these puncheons the bed was placed. This rude bedstead, thus improvised, was quite common among the early settlers of Indiana, and upon such bedsteads have our fathers and mothers passed hundreds of nights in the sweetest and most invigorating repose after a hard day's labor. Thus slept Robert Lafollette and his wife many a time and oft; and on such a bed their first-born was ushered into existence, and though his birthplace was so humble, he now lives honored and respected by all who know him. For a table plain boards were fastened upon wooden legs with wooden pins. No leaves were required, and but two or three narrow and short boards were necessary for a top, and the table was complete. Wooden benches supplied the place of chairs, and a few wooden shelves placed upon wooden pins driven in the logs answered for cupboard, bureau, and clothes-press. The floor was of puncheons. This was the home and furnishings of the first settler within the present limits of Floyd county. It was finished and first occupied in December, 1804.

Mr. Lafollette's nearest neighbors at this time lived about ten miles below him in Harrison county, and twelve miles above him at Clarksville, opposite the Falls. He brought with him from Kentucky a few sacks of corn, and getting out of meal about Christmas he took a small sack of the grain in a canoe and paddled his little vessel and grist up to Tarascon's mill at the falls. But a few hours after arriving at the mill, and before his corn could be ground an immense field of ice from above began moving down the river over the falls. The ice continued to increase in amount, and for twelve days completely blockaded the river and rendered it impossible to cross. All this time Mr. Lafollette was detained at the mill.

During his absence Mrs. Lafollette's scanty store of provisions gave out and for five or six days the only food she had to subsist upon was parched corn. In those days the only meats used were what was afforded by the wild game, and this was generally easily killed as it was required. Mr. Lafollette has frequently stated that he could almost any morning kill all the game he needed in half an hour, within fifty yards of his house. Bears, deer, wolves, panthers, and wild-cats were numerous in the woods around him, and the hills back of Knob creek seemed to be a favorite resort for these wild animals. Bears and wolves not unfrequently came within his enclosure and close up to his cabin door; and so plenty were wild turkeys, and so tame, that he often shot them from his own door-yard.

This section of the State was, at that early day, frequently visited by wandering gangs of Shawnese and Miami Indians. Mr. and Mrs. Lafollette had for their nearest neighbors a small party of Shawnese. They lived on the most amicable terms with these Indians; and whenever the marauding Miamis and Shawnese came from White river and the Wabash into the white settlements along the Ohio, for purposes of robbery and murder, Mr. Lafollette was at once informed of the danger by his friendly Indian neighbors, and his wife would be sent over the river into Kentucky for safety, while he would join the expeditions of the settlers above and below him to aid in driving back the savage foe.

Mr. Lafollette continued to reside where he first settled until the division lines between the counties of Harrison and Clarke had been definitely run, and Charlestown fixed as the county seat of Clarke county. He resided within the limits of Clarke county, and paid his proportion of the special tax levied to build the first court-house at Charlestown. A few years later he removed to Harrison county, and there paid a special tax levied to build the court-house at Corydon. When Floyd county was organized in 1819, he was thrown into this county, and when the court-house was built at New Albany he paid his proportion of the tax levied to build it. He thus, in the period of fourteen years, paid special taxes to build three court-houses.

Mr. Lafollette continued to reside on the farm to which he removed from the vicinity of Knob creek until his death, which occurred in January, 1867. At the time of his death he was eighty-nine years old, and had resided within the territory of what is now Floyd county sixty-two years and two months. His wife died about one year earlier, at the age of seventy-nine, and sixty-one years after her settlement here.

In all the relations of life Robert Lafollette was a good man. He was conscientiously religious; his house was for many years a preaching place for the Regular Baptists, and the pioneer ministers of that denomination, as well as of all others, always made his home a stopping-place, and ever found there a cordial welcome. He subscribed for the first newspaper ever published in Floyd county, and continued to take a paper up to the day of his death. He is now with the companion of his youth's pioneer life, enjoying the rewards of a well-spent life in that house not made with hands—eternal in the heavens.

Mr. Lafollette's family was followed into this section by Clement Nance, Sr., and his family, who settled on what is known as the Oatman farm, a few miles below New Albany, on the river road. It was his daughter, afterward married to Patrick Shields, who was the first white woman who ever crossed the Knobs. Mr. Nance lived to a ripe old age, and was always identified with the interests of the

county, holding a number of important and responsible offices, all of which he filled with honor.

The Oatman family followed that of Nance, from the best information we can glean, shortly after. An old settler tells us a little love affair between Oatman and one of Mr. Nance's daughters, and what came of it. Oatman fell in love with Miss Nance, but for some reason his suit did not meet the favor of her father, and his visits to the young lady ceased. Now Nance had not taken the precaution to preempt his land when he "squatted" upon it, because he had to go to Vincennes through an almost unbroken forest to do so. Settlers were coming in slowly, and he did not fear that his claim would be "jumped." Oatman found out that the land was not entered, and so determined, if he could not get the girl, he would have the land. Accordingly, in company with John Paul, he quietly left for Vincennes one fine morning early in 1807, entered the land and received the patent for it. At the same time John Paul entered and received the patent for all the land upon which the present city of New Albany stands, except that lying above the "Grant line."

On returning home Oatman produced his patent for the "Oatman farm," and took possession of it. In consequence of this an ill feeling always existed between Mr. Oatman and Mr. Nance. To say the least of it, Oatman's act was not a very gallant one.

This matter of "jumping" a claim, or dispossessing a squatter of his rights, was considered a very serious matter among the pioneers, and often led to the bitterest of feuds which continued many years among neighbors, and was often continued by the children for several generations, breaking out occasionally in bloodshed and murder. From this fact and the further fact that land was plenty—there was enough for all—it was seldom resorted to, unless for spite, as appears to have been the case in this instance. Sometimes, however, when a squatter had occupied and partially cleared a piece of desirable land, the temptation to possess it was too strong, and it was entered by some stranger, regardless of consequences. Such was the case with Mr. Lafollette, probably the first settler of the county. After toiling upon his farm in the woods for several years, building the cabin, clearing off fifteen or twenty acres of the heaviest of woodland, and otherwise improving it, he suddenly became aware that some other person had entered it and was owner of it, and all his years of labor were going for naught. The distance to Vincennes being great, and having no way to get there, except on foot, he had neglected going, not thinking any one would be mean enough to dispossess him, or hoping that the fact of his not having entered it would remain unknown until he could go to Vincennes and perform that duty. He was disappointed, and was accordingly compelled to start anew on another farm in the wilderness, leaving all his improvements behind.

There is a dispute regarding the first settlement of this county, as there may easily be, and generally is about the first settlement of any particular territory. So many circumstances are to be considered; and when it is taken into account that the counties and townships of to-day had no existence at the time of the first settlement, that all surveyors' lines were few and far apart, that no one at that time seems to have been thoughtful enough or public spirited enough to keep a record of events, and that, consequently, such matters as the first settlement must depend entirely upon tradition, the difficulties and doubts in the matter will be understood.

There is little doubt that Robert Lafollette was the first settler on the territory now embraced in Franklin township, and may have been—he probably was—the first settler of Floyd county, though it is believed by some that John Carson, who is said to have settled at the mouth of Silver creek, on the west side of that stream, as early as 1800, was the first settler. The settlement of Mr. Carson cannot, however, at this late date be verified, while the settlement of Robert Lafollette comes pretty straight, and there can be no reasonable doubt that the settlement was made in this township at the date stated. As the history of New Albany township contains some additional notes regarding the settlement of John Carson, the subject will not receive further attention here.

There is another statement in the foregoing extract that may be taken with some grains of allowance, considering all the circumstances—that is, that Mrs. Patrick Shields, the daughter of Clement Nance, was the first white woman to cross the knobs. She may have been, and doubtless was, the first resident white woman to accomplish that journey; but it must be borne in mind that a settlement had existed at Clarksville, within four miles of the foot of the knobs, for more than twenty-five years prior to the advent of the Nance family. There were many families in this settlement; is it possible that none of the females ventured beyond the knobs during all those years. Again, there was a great Indian trail from the falls of the Ohio to Vincennes, passing over the knobs. This trail had been a great thoroughfare for the Indians and white

traders about Kaskaskia, Vincennes, and other points in the West, for perhaps a century or more. Is it possible that no white woman, either captive or otherwise, passed over this trail during all those years? It is impossible to say, and therefore impossible to state as a positive fact, that Mrs. Shields was the first white woman to cross the knobs.

The Nance family became residents of this township after being dispossessed of their land, as stated in the foregoing extract, and the Oatmans took possession of their old place, which is now within the limits of New Albany township.

Clement Nance came from Virginia and settled here about 1805 or 1806, with a family of six sons and five daughters. The sons were William, Mathias, Clement, Jr., James, Giles, and John Wesley. The daughters were Dorothy, Nancy, Mary, Elizabeth, and Jane. The place where the family first settled, near Oatman's ferry, was so heavily timbered that the larger part of an ordinary lifetime would be required to clear it, and the family suffered much from fever and ague, as was the case with all the early settlers who settled near the river. After losing this place they removed to the western part of this township, not far from the village of Lanesville, where Clement Nance continued to reside until he died, his death occurring at the age of seventy-two years. He was a man of considerable force of character, and wielded not a little influence among the settlers in his immediate neighborhood. He joined the Methodist church when seventeen years of age, but seems to have changed his belief quite often, as he appears at different times as a Methodist, Campbellite or "Christian," and New-light believer. He became a local preacher, and occupied the pulpits of the neighboring churches pretty regularly for many years. He enjoyed a high Christian character, and is spoken of as a "good man, without fault."

Mrs. Welch, a granddaughter of Clement Nance, yet living in the township, says it was about the first of March, 1805, when they reached the south bank of the Ohio, on the way to their new home. The weather was cold, with almost continual storms of rain and snow. When Mr. Nance first came from Virginia he settled on the Kentucky river, where he remained about eighteen months. He then constructed a flat-boat (having determined to push on to Indiana Territory), upon which he placed a part of his family—all the women and small children—and all his household effects. Upon this boat they floated down the Kentucky and Ohio, landing near that part of the river where the Oatman ferry was afterwards established. A portion of the family came overland with their cattle and horses, they being possessed of quite a number of cattle, which, by browsing upon the canebrake and the wild grasses that grew abundantly, kept fat.

Clement Nance had a large family, which he thus landed in the wilderness, without house or even shelter. It is said the mother cried piteously when she found herself, surrounded by a helpless family of children, brought to this dreary, desolate region, and landed in a cold March storm of sleet and snow, without shelter of any kind. They soon, with strong arms and brave hearts, erected a three-sided pole shanty, with the open end from the storm, and soon had a log-heap fire in front of it; and in this little eight-by-ten open camp, covered only with bark and brush, the family lived many days, until a permanent cabin could be erected. The cattle were ferried over on the flat-boat, and allowed to roam at large in the woods. Fortunately they did not suffer for provisions, as the cows furnished milk and the woods were full of game that could be had almost without hunting for it. One of the boys, Giles, was the great hunter of the Nance family, though all the family, even the girls, were expert with the rifle. Giles Nance probably killed more deer than any other of the early settlers in this part of the county. In later years he kept a tame doe that he was in the habit of using successfully as a decoy, the doe frequently going into the woods and returning in company with several of the wilder animals of the same species, which thus became victims to Giles' unerring rifle.

The boys nearly all became farmers and hunters. Mr. Nance entered a large tract of land where he finally settled, enough to give his children each a farm. In after years James and Mathias were engaged in distilling, a very common and respectable business in those days. Giles and William went to Illinois. Clement, Jr., became a prominent and influential citizen,

was one of the first board of county commissioners, became associate judge, and held other offices of trust and profit in the county. He was one of the judges when Dahman was tried and found guilty of murder, an account of which appears elsewhere. Notwithstanding the feud between the families, Nancy Nance seems to have married John Oatman, son of the old ferryman, a tanner by trade, and a preacher by profession. They moved West.

Dorothy Nance married Joseph Burton, also a Virginian, who with Patrick Shields came here about the time or immediately after Clement Nance. Shields and Burton, however, settled further north in what is now Georgetown township.

But little is known of the Gwin family, who came to this township soon after Clement Nance. They certainly arrived prior to the establishment of the Oatman ferry; for upon their arrival on the opposite side of the river, they called over to the Nances to come and ferry them over. The river was full of ice at the time, and it was a dangerous and difficult task; but the solid flat-boat belonging to the Nance family, driven by strong, practiced arms, was probably equal to the emergency. No doubt this flat-boat was the foundation of what shortly afterward became Oatman's ferry, which appears on the earliest records of the county, and continues to be mentioned for some years. Thomas Gwin was the school-teacher, and probably taught the first school in what is now Franklin township. He taught several years at what is known as "Sycamore corners" (so called from a number of large sycamore trees that grew there). It was near the line of Harrison county, in the southern part of this township. A log school-house was built at this place, it being near the center of a thriving neighborhood. Four influential pioneers, Joseph Decker, Thomas Smith, Captain Wright, and another whose name is forgotten, put up this house where their farms cornered, and supplied, for a time, a majority of the children that were taught here. Next after Gwin, the pioneer pedagogue in this part of the county, was Joseph Walden, a Connecticut Yankee, who taught here many years. He was a single man. One of the first school-houses was also erected on the Nance farm, and Gwin taught here also. Both of these log school-houses have long since disappeared; schools and teachers have scattered, grown old, reared families, and mostly passed away, and the world has moved forward nearly three-fourths of a century since they were built.

Thomas Smith was here prior to 1815. He appears as one of the "fence viewers" in 1819, the first in this township, the other two being Jacob Yenawine and Joseph Burton, both settlers in what subsequently became Georgetown township. Mr. Smith was from Pennsylvania and settled in the southern part of the township, where he reared a family of ten or twelve children, and many of his descendants are yet living in the neighborhood. He was a farmer and a blacksmith, probably building the first shop of that kind in the limits of this township. He did not live long after his arrival here.

David Gunn came from Virginia, entered land in the woods, and settled in the central part of the township, west of the Knob Creek hill, about 1814. His children were Ira W., Mathew, Finley, and Nancy. The two first-named are now living in this vicinity at an advanced age. Gunn was a Methodist preacher, one of the first in this part of the country, and followed preaching and farming until his death. He preached wherever and whenever he could get a few people together, in a school-house, under a tree, or in his own cabin.

Captain William Wright, whose farm joined Mr. Smith's in the southwestern part of the township, was from Kentucky, and came here about 1818 or before. He had eight or ten children, one of whom, Mrs. Cole, is yet living in this vicinity.

Colonel Gilbert Budd settled here prior to 1819, and his name is perpetuated in what is known as the "Budd road," a road crossing the center of the township east and west, and furnishing an outlet to New Albany. Colonel Budd was no doubt mainly instrumental in having this road pushed through, and must have assisted very materially in clearing the way through the woods. He owned a farm on Knob creek, the one now occupied by his son-in-law, John B. Hancock. Colonel Budd came from Kentucky, bringing his title with him, was an influential farmer, and remarkable as having had five wives, at different periods during the years of his residence here.

William Sampson came from Kentucky to this township, settling in the western part of it, in what was known as the "Flat woods," and was among the earliest settlers. The land he entered was a beautiful, level tract of woods; and the cabin erected, and in which he lived some years with a numerous family, is yet standing, one of the oldest landmarks in the township. Mr. Sampson was one of the earliest school teachers, and a justice of the peace for sixteen years. Some of his descendants are yet living in the township. He died of cholera in 1833.

The southern part of the township was settled largely by people from Kentucky, North Carolina, and other Southern States. Among them were the two colored men, William and Jerry Clark, who were successful and influential farmers.

SOME FIRST THINGS.

By the commissioners' records it is ascertained that Patrick Leyden was the first constable of this township. He was appointed at the May session of 1819, three months after the formation of the county.

Elijah Cresswell and Gilbert Budd were the first overseers of the poor, and Caleb Newman, of ferry memory, the first inspector of elections. Frederick Mosar, John Flickner, and George Lidikay were the first "fence viewers" of the township, and John Conn the first "lister."

The first election held in the township was on the second Monday in March, 1821. It was held at the house of John Bowman, and was for the purpose of electing a justice of the peace to succeed Allen Kendall, who had been appointed by the commissioners, and who was the first justice in the township.

Jacob Yenawine's house was used for elections as early as 1823. Mr. Yenawine was an early settler in what is now Georgetown township. A little later (1826) the elections were held at the house of George Lidikay; and when Georgetown township was created elections for Franklin were held at the house of John B. Hancock, where they continued to be held until James Tabler erected an "election house" on his place and presented it to the township for the purpose of holding elections.

BUCHANAN VILLAGE.

Tabler's land was located near the center of the township, where the roads cross; one going north and south along Knob creek, and the other east and west from New Albany to Elizabethtown. Here Mr. Tabler determined to try to build up a village, as nothing of the kind existed in Franklin township. He caused a small piece of his land to be surveyed and platted, and erected the election house as an inducement for the people to congregate there, both for elections and other public meetings. This was when Mr. Buchanan occupied the Presidential chair; and being a stanch Democrat and an admirer of the President, he named the place Buchanan. His town never came to anything, however. He failed to get anything more there than a blacksmith's shop and a small grocery. It is situated at the foot of what is known as "Blunk's knob," so called from the fact that Joseph Blunk settled on the top of a knob or hill there. "Rock House hill" is also not far away. Nature has formed out of the rocks on the top of this hill something resembling a house; hence the name.

THE EARLY MILLS.

Mr. Blunk had a horse-mill on his knob farm, and he and Clement Nance, who had a similar mill, did the grinding for the early settlers for many years. The very first settlers went across the river to Kentucky to mill, or up to Bullitt's or Tarascon's mill at the Falls; but it was not always possible to get to these mills, especially in winter, and the horse-mills were well patronized. The Nance mill was made to run by horse-power attached to a "sweep," and was in use about twenty years.

Clement Nance, Jr., whose farm adjoined his father's, early erected a carding- and fulling-mill on his place, and for many years made the rolls from which the pioneer mothers of Franklin and the adjoining townships wove the cloth that was used by the settlers for clothing.

Clement Nance, Jr., subsequently erected a steam flouring-mill on his place, and after conducting it several years it burnt down, and was not rebuilt. But few mills have been erected in this township, the people doing their milling mostly at Lanesville, Corydon, and other points. A few saw-mills have been built at different times along Knob creek, but have not generally prospered.

BUSINESS.

Little business is carried on in the township except farming. There is an occasional blacksmith-shop, cooper-shop, and hostelry or small country inn, where a few groceries and liquors are kept and travelers are welcome for the night. Jacob Welch started a store in the northern edge of the township, about a mile south of Edwardsville, in 1873, and kept it going until he died in March, 1880, since which time it has languished, and is about to be closed up. He was a son of John Welch, who came from Augusta county, Virginia, in 1817. Most of the early settlers of this township who came from Virginia were from Augusta county, and were either blood relations or personal acquaintances; so that the trials and hardships of a life in the new country were somewhat alleviated.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

The first religious teachers who came through this part of the county were residents of this and the adjoining townships. They were Clement Nance, David Gunn, George Oatman, and Seth Woodruff. The first two have been mentioned as residents and among the first settlers in this township. Mr. Oatman settled on the bank of the Ohio, in what is now New Albany township, and Mr. Woodruff was a resident of the town of New Albany, and a prominent actor in all the affairs of the new town. He was associate judge, justice of the peace, and a man of great activity and good natural ability, though uneducated. He was what was known as a "Hard-shell" Baptist, and established some of the first churches of that denomination in the county. These men preached the doctrines of the Methodists, New-lights, Christians, and Baptists. Oatman was the Campbellite or Christian preacher; the latter name was not, however, attached to the denomination at the date of his ministry in this township. All of these men preached in this territory before there were any churches or public buildings of any kind, their meetings being held in the woods when the weather permitted, otherwise in the cabins of the settlers.

William Sypher's name should also appear among the pioneer preachers, as he began preaching here about 1814, though a boy at that time. He was a Baptist.

It is impossible at this date to ascertain which of these pioneer preachers succeeded first in establishing a church organization, but the honor probably lies between the Methodists and Baptists. David Gunn succeeded in organizing a Methodist class here about 1818, at his own house. When he settled here in the woods he built one of the largest log cabins in the neighborhood, and being a man of strong religious convictions, soon gathered his few neighbors together in his house, conducted religious services, and after a time organized a class which has grown and prospered until the present Mount Zion church is the result. Meetings were held in Mr. Gunn's house probably twenty years or more, until the society grew strong enough to erect a hewed-log church about 1845. One of the sons, Ira W. Gunn, gave the land upon which the building was erected. Among the pioneers who formed this class at Mr. Gunn's were William Bailey and wife, Thomas Smith and wife, Joseph Decker and wife, William Carter and wife, Philip Smith and wife, Samuel Smith, and a number of the young people of the neighborhood. Nearly or quite everybody attended this church, whether members or not, for many miles around. William Pennington and Edward McKown came over occasionally from Lanesville in an early day, and preached for this class.

A Sunday-school was early organized here, and has been generally well sustained. The church is not as prosperous at the present time as formerly.

The Methodists very early erected a log church building and organized a class in the southern and eastern part of the township. Jerry Clark, one of the colored men before mentioned, made a gift of land upon which the building was erected, and in which the Methodists of that vicinity worshiped many years. This class, however, was not kept up, and no services have been held in the church for many years. Last year the old log building, gray and decayed with age, was pulled down and taken away. Nothing remains to mark the spot but the few weather-beaten tombstones in the little grave-yard. For many years the Methodists in this part of the township were without an organization, and attended church either at Mount Zion or over on the Ohio river, at the church located within the limits of New Albany township.

About 1869 Frederick Hartman and some others succeeded in establishing a Sabbath-school in the election-house that Mr. Tabler had erected at his would-be town, Buchanan. This school grew and prospered to such a degree that it laid the foundation of the present Embury Methodist church, a frame building located near No. 1 school-house, about a mile north of Buchanan, on the Elizabethtown road. The Sunday-school was after a time removed to and continued at the school-house, where preaching was had occasionally, both being so well sustained that it was deemed advisable to erect a church building. William Z. Aydelotte was one of the principal workers in collecting funds for the erection of this church, and gave liberally of his means for that purpose. Mr. Hiram Bence also gave liberally, and all the people of the neighborhood contributed according to their means, and the church was erected with the understanding that it was to be open to all denominations freely, though really belonging strictly to the Methodists. The building cost about $5,000. The church and Sabbath-school are strong and active at present.

The Hopewell Baptist church is located in the centre of a Baptist neighborhood, near the western line of the township and south of the Elizabethtown road. The organization is known to this day as the "Hard-shell" or "Iron-side-two seed" Baptist, believing that one generation is born to go to hell and another to heaven. William Sypher was the man who established this church. He was a rather remarkable person in some respects, beginning the ministry, it is said, at the tender age of thirteen years. At that age he preached George Parker's funeral sermon, and stood upon a chair in the cabin for that purpose. Mr. Sypher lived and preached in that and the adjoining neighborhoods all his life, living to the age of eighty years. For many years prior to his death he had been familiarly known as "Little Billy," as he was a very small, withered-up specimen of humanity, but a man of considerable force of character and natural talent.

The old log church was erected so long ago that no one now living remembers about it, and there is no written record; but Mr. Sypher succeeded in building up a pretty strong church here having the right kind of materials for his purpose. It prospered until 1858, when there was a split in this ancient body. The members got into a dispute among themselves as to whether Christ was real flesh and blood or a spirit, when he made his celebrated visit to this little world. Sypher took the spiritual view, and carrying with him about half of his congregation, repaired to what is known as the "Onion" school-house, where he continued his preaching until his death. This was a hard blow to old Hopewell; but she stood it nobly and yet keeps up her organization. The school-house in which Sypher preached and organized his separate church is located on Hardin Onion's land, in an Onion neighborhood, and his congregation was known as the "Little Billy party." After Mr. Sypher's death in 1879, Benjamin F. Williams took his place and has continued the preaching at the same place up to the present time. These churches do not believe in Sunday-schools. Each of these two Baptist churches now numbers about twenty or twenty-five members.

Robert Lafollette was a member of Sypher's church for fifty years or more.

The Campbellites or Christians have an organized church at Number 4 school-house, and hold services once a month. It was organized in 1867, by William Edwards and Moses Smith, both of Edwardsville, who officiate as ministers of this congregation. The principal members at the date of organization were Peter Blunk, George Carpenter, Amanda Lafollette, Marion Tabler and wife, and some others. A Sunday-school was organized about the time the church came into existence, and it is yet well sustained. The present membership of the church is about thirty.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

James Tabler was born in Pennyslvania, June 19, 1806. His father, Peter Tabler, came to this county when James was but an infant, though remaining a short time in Harrison county. He was a farmer by occupation, and settled in Franklin county. James was educated in the common schools and was a farmer by occupation though he was a pilot on the Yazoo river for a number of years. On May 12, 1837, he was married to Lydia Page, a native of Norwich, Norfolk county, England. She was born February 27, 1822, and came to New York city when but a child. Her mother dying when she was a child her father led a roving life. She had

thirteen children, the names of those living being William, Elizabeth (Hines), Josephine (Murphy), Margaret, Milvina, Eliza. James Tabler died January 23, 1879. He was a member of the Catholic church. Mrs. Tabler manages the farm as a stock and grain farm.

CHAPTER XV.

GEORGETOWN TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.

This was the last township created in Floyd county, and appears to have been made almost wholly out of the northern half of Franklin township. The latter township was much too long for the width of it, which rendered it very inconvenient for the settlers in the extreme north and south parts to reach the place of holding elections. The settlements were not extensive, however—the township settling up very slowly, on account of the rather inferior quality of the land—until after the establishment of the village of Georgetown, in 1833. All new towns are ambitious, and if they cannot become county seats, may at least aspire to be the center of the township business. This was the case with Georgetown village. The farming land in the vicinity of the village is very fair; the first settlement was made there, and people settled more rapidly and numerously in that than in any other part of Franklin township. These and other circumstances led to the petition for a new township; hence the following very imperfect record is found upon the county commissioners' books, under date of November 6, 1837:

Ordered, that Franklin township, in Floyd county, be divided as follows: From the ——— corner of John Ross' land to the ——— corner of John Bill's land, ——— corner of Frederick Hanger's land ——— ———, and the north ——— part of said lines, to be called Georgetown township, and the south ——— part Franklin township; and the place of holding elections in Georgetown township to be at some house in Georgetown, and that of Franklin to be at the house of John Snyder.

Why the above entry on the commissioners' record was never perfected, or why it was made at all in this imperfect condition, remains a mystery; but Georgetown township was thereafter a fixed fact. Franklin was cut in its narrowest part from east to west, and this act severed from Franklin township the best portion of it, agriculturally considered.

TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.

Georgetown is fairly an agricultural district. It is gently rolling and in some places hilly, but the surface is mostly tillable. The soil is light clay—light not only in color, but in weight—and contains but little grit or sand. It is by no means a strong soil, but produces fairly of all the crops usually produced in other townships of the county. With careful cultivation and favorable seasons, comparatively large crops can be produced.

The range of hills known as "the knobs" throws out a spur to the westward from the lower end of the city of New Albany, which extends across New Albany township and penetrates the eastern part of this township, the western terminus of this spur being at Edwardsville, where it connects with the Knob Creek hills. These latter hills extend in a general way south from Edwardsville, and join the main range of knobs in the southern part of Franklin township. Down through this spur winds the headwaters of Middle creek, which has its rise in the numerous springs around the head of the spur upon which Edwardsville is built. It is said that the same spring near the village that forms one of the sources of Knob creek, also contributes to the waters of Middle creek.

The only untillable part of this township is in the vicinity of Edwardsville, where this spur of the knobs enters it. The surface here is very much broken and heavily timbered. Beyond this spur the whole surface of the township falls off gradually to the westward and northward, until it ends in the valley of Indian creek.

The township is watered by the numerous tributaries of Indian creek, which generally flow northwest. The surface of the township is highest near its southern line, from which the waters flow north and northwest into Indian creek and south into the Ohio river. Most of the tributaries of Indian creek retain the name "Indian," as "Big" and "Little" Indian, "South," "West," "East," or "North" branch of Big or Little Indian, as the case may be; the main creek in this township, although known to many as the Little branch of Big Indian, is usually called Whiskey

run, from the fact that in an early day a large number of distilleries were in operation on its banks. This stream rises in the knobs in the vicinity of Edwardsville, and, taking a general westward course through the central part of the township, passes through Georgetown village, and turning northwest enters Big Indian creek within the limits of the township. When the county was new and uncleared this was a fair-sized creek; but it is now nothing but a brook, and is almost or entirely dry during a portion of the year. The first settlement in the township, and about the first in the county, was made on this stream.

The northeastern portion of the township is drained by Little Indian creek, which, rising in the knobs in the northern part of Lafayette township, bears south, or southwest, until it reaches the eastern line of this township, when it makes a great bend, turning northwest and north, passing across the northeastern corner of this township, entering Greenville township, and, turning again to the west, joins Big Indian in the southern part of the latter township. It sends out a few small branches into the northern and eastern part of this township.

The Big Indian passes across the northwest corner of the township, entering Harrison county and pursuing a very winding way, generally southwest, to the Ohio in that county. At Corydon it is joined by Little Indian creek No. 1.

THE RAILWAY AND TUNNEL.

This township is favored by the passage through it of the New Albany & St. Louis Air Line railroad, which is at this time in process of construction, a large number of workmen being employed along the line in this and New Albany townships. The well known tunnel on this road is wholly in this township, and furnishes the exit through which the train will escape from the valley enclosed by the knobs. The railroad follows up the valley of Middle creek, winding about among the hills, valleys, cliffs, and crags of the spur before mentioned, until it reaches the vicinity of Edwardsville. Here the spur coming to an abrupt and rugged termination, compels the company to tunnel it. This tunnel was commenced several years ago, when the first company was formed for the purpose of putting this road through. That company did a great deal of work on it—in fact, nearly completed it—but failed before the work was wholly done. The tunnel is 4,689 feet long; and but twenty feet of this distance remained when the first company was compelled to abandon the work for want of funds. Edward Cummings was the first contractor, and continued drilling and blasting through this solid limestone rock for nearly three years. The work was renewed in April, 1881, and promises success. Daylight shone through the tunnel for the first time September 2, 1881. The present contractors are Hay, Meyer & Co., Mr. George Simmons being the company and the active man in the construction of the road in the eastern part of this township. This company have the contract for building three miles of the road along here, and have sub-let the finishing of the tunnel to Messrs. Murphy & Bradford, residents of Edwardsville. The work is continued night and day by about thirty workmen, the drilling and blasting being done without machinery. The excavation is eighty-nine feet below the surface at the highest point, and two air shafts over seventy feet in depth have been sunk from the surface of the hill. The tunnel is about fifteen feet wide and twenty-four feet high, and will cost, when completed, in round numbers, about $1,000,000.

A sad accident occurred in this tunnel on the 15th of October, 1881, while it was in process of construction, by the caving in of a portion of the tunnel roof. Two of the employes, Robert Decker and Con. Sullivan were killed, and Joseph F. Wier received some injury.

All along the line of the road through this township is heard and seen the busy notes of preparation for the laying of the track and the coming of that great civilizer, the railway train. Very soon the scream of the locomotive and the thunder of the rushing train will be heard in the land, and the Air Line, that has for so many years been in the thoughts of the people, and which has failed and come up through much tribulation and labor, will be an accomplished fact. It is already scattering its blessings along the line by disbursing the millions it takes to build it among those who earn it by their labor. A new telegraph line has recently been put up along the entire line of the road, and trains are already running on its western division.

The railroad enters the township from the east

over the eastern line of section Thirty-one, and enters the tunnel almost under the northern edge of the village of Edwardsville, coming out near the church about a half mile distant, where it is proposed to erect a station. It then bends a little south and striking the valley of Whiskey run, follows it to Georgetown, where it leaves the stream and twining south passes into Harrison county.

TIMBER AND UNDERGROWTH.

When the first settlers entered this township, near the beginning of this century, it was entirely covered with timber; there were no swamps of any extent, nor any waste places or prairie. The timber was not so rank in growth as that along the Ohio river, nor so dense; the woods were more open and consisted mostly of oak, sugar, beech, and hickory, though oak predominated. There was also plenty of chestnut and many other varieties of hard wood. The chestnuts and acorns were the principal attractions of the deer, which were found here in great numbers. The animals also love to resort to the open woods and feed on the small oak bushes and other undergrowth that continually spring up. In many places the ground was covered to considerable depth with wild pea-vines, and the leaves of the trees and stray branches falling upon these, often formed a thick, almost impenetrable covering for the ground. When the deer could be driven into this covering they could be captured as easily as if driven into a deep snow, for their sharp feet would penetrate the mass and become entangled in the vines. In places it was very difficult for the hunter to get through, as well as his game; the trees "appeared like stakes driven into the ground, no sign of roots being visible."

INDIANS.

Mr. L. Yenawine, whose father was among the earliest settlers, says that a party of fifteen or twenty Indians came every fall for some years after the family settled here, and camped near a spring where Mr. Yenawine had erected his cabin (and near which his son now lives) for the purpose of hunting the deer. "They were a jolly lot of young bucks, and seemed greatly to enjoy their lives." They would take turns remaining in camp, two of them attending it while the remainder were hunting. This fine spring now furnishes water for the family, as three-fourths of a century ago, when it was in the midst of a dense forest, it poured forth its waters for the red man and the deer. In front of Mr. Yenawine's house and near the bank of the creek (Whiskey run) have been found great numbers of arrow-points, stone hatchets, and other implements of Indian manufacture, indicating an old camping-ground of the red man. Without doubt this was a favorite and perhaps permanent camping-place, on account of its proximity to both the spring and the creek.

WILD BEASTS.

Deer, bears, and wild turkeys were the most numerous of the wild animals of these woods at the date of the first settlement; though wolves, panthers, wild-cats, and other wild animals were by no means scarce. There were also great numbers of snakes of all kinds known to this climate and soil. These were especially plenty along the knobs, among the rocks; even yet rattlesnakes and other serpents are occasionally killed there. At that date, or just prior to the first settlement, buffalo and elk were numerous, especially the former. This animal then migrated from north to south at certain seasons, the same as it does to-day on the great prairies of the West. The buffaloes probably had extensive feeding-grounds on the prairies of Kentucky and numerous crossing places along the Ohio. A herd of buffaloes in its migrations was not to be deterred by a river in its course. None of these animals were found in this immediate vicinity at the date of the first settlement, but one of their paths, deep and well-marked, led up the valley of Middle creek from the mouth of Falling run, showing that they habitually crossed the Ohio river at that point, near the narrows. The trail came up over what has ever since been known as "Buffalo ridge," and bore generally northwest.

TEMPORARY INDIAN CAMPS

for hunting purposes were known to exist in this township at different points on the little streams, but no Indians were permanently located within its borders, so far as is remembered. Moses Harper, one of the earliest settlers and yet living near Georgetown, remembers when it was considered necessary to gather

the few families of the neighborhood into one of the stronger cabins, barricade the door, and otherwise prepare for a night attack from the savage foe. This was about the beginning of the War of 1812, when there was much alarm among the frontier settlers, they fearing a general Indian uprising. The settlers thus met for protection every night, and separated every morning to their respective cabins. Mr. Harper remembers seeing the famous Sac chief Black Hawk, when in Louisville, on his way to Washington to transact some business with the Government relative to Indian affairs.

GREAT CHANGES

have been wrought in this as well as other townships of the county since those days, though they are not so far away but that the space of a man's life still connects them with the present age. Now there are finely cultivated farms where the forest once held full sway, and comfortable brick and frame dwellings have taken the places of the cabin and the wigwam of the savage. Here and there, however, the cabin still remains and is occupied as a dwelling.

AREA.

There are in the township 9,732 acres of land, of which nearly two-thirds are yet in forest. There is still much good ship-building timber, as well as a plentiful supply for other purposes for many years to come.

FIRST WHITE SETTLEMENTS.

The early settlers of this township came largely from Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky, though a few were from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and different parts of New England.

Among those who settled in this township prior to 1812 were the following: Patrick and James Shields, Joseph and Levi Burton, Frederick and John Hanger, William Shaw, Philip Cook, William Smith, the Utz family, Jacob Yenawine, James and Jesse Hickman, Mr. Burkett, Philip Mosar, Philip Sisloff, David Sillings, John Barkshire, Daniel Keller, and probably a few others.

The following additional settlers were here as early as 1820: George Lidikay, John Flikner, William Sloan, John Rice, Michael Swartz, Joseph Moore, John Russell, John Tresenriter, the widow Harper, George Wolf, George Waltz, Milton Bufford, John Thomas, Abraham Engleman, Craven Flynn, George Foote, Jonathan Baird, David Tyler, John League, John Evans, George Zimmerman, Jacob Fisher, George Bayler, Mr. Fowler, John Sowers, and others. About twenty of the above families came from Augusta county, Virginia, between 1816 and 1820, constituting a second emigration and buying out many of the first settlers, who moved on further West. Many of the earliest emigrants to this territory were merely hunters and squatters, a class of people always forming the advance guard of civilization. Many of them came here, built temporary brush or pole cabins, and some even substantial, permanent habitations. They cleared a little piece of ground for a "truck-patch," and remained a few years until the incoming white settlers began to crowd out the game, when they "pulled up stakes," and retired with the game and the red man to the Far West. These were mostly squatters, with no intention of settling anywhere permanently. Many of the early settlers were, however, squatters, and came with the intention of permanent settlement, first squatting upon the land, building a cabin, and making permanent improvements with the intention of entering and possessing the land at the first opportunity. Settlers who came in a little later could easily buy out the squatters, especially if the latter were inclined to follow the life of a hunter and trapper; and the substantial cabin in the wilderness, with the little clearing around it, was a temptation to the emigrant, who, if he could purchase it, would thus be saved the great labor of immediately building and clearing. Here was a place ready made to his hand, a shelter for his family, worth a little more than land in the unbroken forest; and though he might have entered this same piece of land at the land office and thus dispossessed the squatter, he generally preferred purchasing the claim and it afterward, thus saving trouble to both parties.

There is little doubt that Patrick Shields was the first settler in this township, and probably the second settler in the county. A rather remarkable fact connected with this settlement is that the log cabin Mr. Shields erected when he settled here is yet standing and in fair condition, though erected in the spring of 1805, seventy-seven years ago. This cabin stands near and east of Georgetown village, on the road to New Albany, and near the bank of Whiskey run, or

Burton's branch, as it was then called. The new railroad passes very near the old cabin. It is evident from this cabin that Patrick Shields was a man of considerable means, energy, and force of character, as it is a much better cabin than was generally erected in those days. It was built almost entirely of blue ash logs, and is nearly two full stories in height. The logs were hewn and the cabin in every way a superior one. Shields, in a short time, gathered about him a settlement of some size, and wielded considerable influence among the settlers. His cabin, being the most commodious in the neighborhood, became the public house of the neighborhood, where religious and other general meetings were held. This building is one of the very few original cabins yet standing in this part of the State, and is now owned by Mr. T. Crandall. It has generally been occupied as a dwelling since it was built.

Patrick Shields went to the defense of the border when the Indians threatened a general massacre, and was a private in Harrison's army at the battle of Tippecanoe, where his horse received a bullet in the head, but lived to be brought home by his owner. Mr. Shields subsequently became a magistrate and associate judge, and in later years was known as Judge Shields. He was a man of good natural ability, a kind-hearted citizen, and a true friend.

The following extract regarding the settlement of Shields is taken from a map of the State published some years ago:

When Patrick Shields came there were no mills, and he and his neighbors were compelled to go over to Kentucky for their grists and provisions. At the foot of what is now State street, in Georgetown, Mr. Shields, by the aid of a negro, brought with him from Virginia, cleared his first patch of ground (about two acres) and raised his first crop—or rather attempted to raise it, but it was destroyed by a severe frost in autumn.

There is no doubt that Patrick Shields was the pioneer of all that band of Virginians, a score or more of families, that subsequently followed his lead and became citizens of this township. James R. Shields, a son of this first settler, subsequently became prominent in the affairs of the county, and especially of the city of New Albany.

William Shaw followed Shields very closely in his settlement here, but died soon after coming, his death being the first among the white settlers within the limits of this township.

The Burton family, from North Carolina, were probably the next settlers in point of time, coming here about 1806. They settled on the north side of Burton's branch, on a section adjoining the one on which Jacob Yenawine settled and on which Mr Lafayette Yenawine now lives, near the central and eastern part of the township. The Burtons seem altogether to have disappeared from this locality.

About the same time (1806) other emigrants came from North Carolina, among them being the Hickman, Mosier, Sisloff, Burkitt, and Bowman families; and it is not unlikely that these families all came together in the spring of that year, following closely the Burtons. They all settled along Burton's branch, between the Shields settlement and what is now Edwardsville. James Hickman squatted on the farm upon which Mr. L. Yenawine now lives, and cleared ten acres there, then sold out in 1811 to Jacob Yenawine. His brother, Jesse Hickman, settled on an adjoining section. These Hickmans subsequently became, by immigration and increase, a numerous family in the county, most of them settling further north on Little Indian creek, within the present limits of Lafayette township. One of this family, Mrs. Summers, yet resides in this township. Philip Mosier and Philip Sisloff both reared large families on Whiskey run, and helped to give it that name by erecting distilleries on its banks—a very respectable and lucrative business in those days, and one which was engaged in for many years by the early settlers of this township. David Sillings was one of the earliest of these distillers. There were, perhaps, a score or more of such establishments along this little creek at one time; and, indeed, there has never been a time, even down to the present day, that some kind of fermented liquor was not manufactured on this stream. Silas Baird, a descendant of Jonathan Baird, still manufactures "apple-jack," and according to the statement of an old resident he made a "power" of it last year, and used "right smart apples" in the process. In consequence of these establishments there was a good market for corn in pioneer days along this stream, and great numbers of hogs were fattened at the distilleries from the refuse. The business created considerable activity, and kept in circulation the little money there was.

William Smith, one of the pioneers, was from New Jersey, and in that very early day was rather solitary and alone in his Yankee ways and opinions. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and had been living here some years at that date.

The Utz family were from the South, and Mrs. Utz, who lived to relate many incidents of pioneer life, used to tell with particular satisfaction, in the more prosperous years of the family, how poor they were on their arrival and settlement in the woods—how her husband was occasionally compelled to leave her alone in the cabin and go across the river into Kentucky with his sack of corn, to get it ground into meal and to get other provisions for the family larder. On one of these occasions, when he was absent longer than usual, she was compelled to live for a few days on lettuce and salt, so near were they to starvation; and on another occasion, believing that Indians were prowling about the cabin with hostile intent, she cautiously left it, and gaining the shelter of the surrounding forest, ascended a tree, in the top of which she secreted herself and remained during the night.

The Hanger family was from Virginia and settled in the Shields neighborhood, having, no doubt, been induced to move thither by the representations and influence of Patrick Shields.

Philip Cook settled about a mile west of what is now the village of Edwardsville, in the Hickman and Yenawine neighborhood. He was from Virginia, and had an extensive family. Three of his sons are yet living in the township —William, Hall, and Charles, all farmers.

Jacob Yenawine was one of the most influential and active of the early pioneers of this township. He came from the solid Dutch families of Pennsylvania, and like nearly all the first settlers of this region, reared here a large family of sturdy, steady-going, healthy children, who have assisted materially in moulding the character of the people of the township. He came from York county, Pennsylvania, and settled about one and a half miles west of Edwardsville in 1811, purchasing, as before stated, the improvement of James Hickman. His son, Mr. L. Yenawine, now occupies the farm. The sons were: Daniel, George, John, Samuel, Shelby, and Lafayette. The girls were Nancy and Elizabeth. The latter died a few years ago, but Nancy is yet living in the township, occupying the old Burton place. The boys are all dead but three—Samuel, who lives in California; Shelby, in Georgetown; and Lafayette, occupying the home place.

The wife of Jacob Yenawine, mother of these children, is yet living on the old place where she settled nearly seventy years ago.

David Sillings, from North Carolina, and John Barkshire, settled near Mr. Yenawine about the same date (1811).

John Tresenriter, a settler of 1818 in this township, was also a Pennsylvania Dutchman. His parents were from Germany, but he was born in Hamburg, Pennsylvania, from which place he emigrated to Kentucky, where he remained but a short time. He first settled about one mile south of Georgetown. There were nine children in this family, viz: Wesley, William, Gideon, Sarah, Nancy, John, Samuel, Hamilton, and Henry. Two only are now living in this township, Samuel and Nancy.

Moses Harper, yet residing about a mile north of Georgetown village, was born in 1805 in North Carolina, and came to this township with his widowed mother and her son-in-law, John Thomas, in 1808, the family settling near where Mr. Harper now lives. There were three children—Samuel, Nancy, and Moses. The first two are dead. Mr. Harper is an interesting talker, and his memory of pioneer days and incidents is somewhat remarkable. He says at the time they came John Smith and John Russell were here, both from North Carolina. Smith was a settler within the limits of what is now Franklin township, and had a family of ten children. Russell was twice married, and had a family of twenty-one children, but one of whom, Elizabeth Case, is now a resident of this township. Mr. Harper was for many years a neighbor of Patrick Shields, and says of him that he was one of the best men he ever knew. Shields, Russell, William Nance (a settler in Franklin), Henry Waltz (a son of George, the founder of Georgetown), and Milton Bufford, were all with Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe. The Waltz family were Pennsylvanians, and settled in 1807 where the village of Georgetown stands. Bufford settled a short distance west of Georgetown and reared a large family, none of whom are now living in the township. He kept a distillery.

Abraham Engleman was a settler in the north-

ern part of this township soon after the Harpers came. He was one of a numerous family of brothers who came here among the pioneers and settled mostly on Indian creek, in what are now Greenville and Lafayette townships. Abraham's son Levi now occupies the old place in this township where his father settled. The Englemans were industrious, prosperous, and influential citizens. "Jake" Engleman owned and conducted a distillery in the northern part of the township, on Little Indian; but the greater number of distilleries on the streams of the county were located on Burton's Branch, and of these Jonathan Baird's was the most extensive. David Tyler, one of the early settlers from North Carolina, was among the numerous distillers on this creek. Even yet Georgetown township apple-jack is not unknown in Louisville and New Albany.

The northern and southern parts of the township were settled later than the central portion, which is traversed by the stream and occupied by the most desirable land; but it is probable that all the land in the township was occupied prior to the date of the formation of the township. The few pioneers now living are fine specimens of that departed and never-to-be-forgotten age, and the memory of each is a store-house of pioneer incidents. Indeed, the recollection of that olden time, when they could stand in their cabin doors and shoot turkeys and deer, when they crept through the silent forest in pursuit of game and fished in the beautiful streams, will cling to them when the memory of all other things fades away forever. In recalling these incidents and adventures the dimmed eye will brighten, the withered cheek flush with excitement, and the aged and bent pioneer will live over again in memory the days that are gone forever.

THE PIONEER TANNERY.

Among the early institutions in this township, and one which benefited the pioneers probably more than any other, was the Duncan tannery, erected more than fifty years ago by James T. Duncan, on Whiskey run, near Georgetown. This establishment has been in operation since that time, as upon the death of Mr. Duncan it passed into the hands of his son Charles.

NO DOCTORS OR LAWYERS.

One of the pioneers remarks the entire absence of doctors or lawyers among the early settlers. There was no business for either. He often wondered in his own childish mind what a doctor was—whether he was a wild or domesticated animal; whether he walked on all fours or upright like a man, or whether he lived in a hollow log or a cave—in fact, he had no idea at all of what a doctor resembled. He sometimes heard his parents speak of the doctor, but never saw one in his childhood days.

MILLS.

The first inhabitants of this territory were compelled to repair to the Kentucky side of the river for their milling. Hominy blocks were used to some extent, but as mills had been established at the falls near Shippingsport, and others at various points in Kentucky prior to the first settlement, the settlers repaired to these whenever possible to do so. Sometimes, however, the river was impassable or the weather severe, so these mills could not be visited; and then the hominy block was used, and very soon the horse-mill was substituted. The settlers in this township first resorted to the horse-mill erected by Clement Nance, mentioned in the chapter on Franklin township; but it was not long before Mr. Nance had a competitor in the milling business. This was Mr. Isaac Bowman, who caused to be erected on his place, not far from the village of Edwardsville, the first horse-mill in this township. It was a treadwheel mill, and was put up by Daniel Keller, who was a millwright and came here among the earliest settlers.

Engleman's mill, on Little Indian creek, was probably the first water-mill in this vicinity, and was located in what is now Greenville township. The first water-mill erected in this township was by Daniel Yenawine on Whiskey run. It was of logs and was conducted by him in connection with his distillery. These water-mills were very uncertain, however, not always to be depended upon; were stopped entirely by a drouth, and frequently washed away by high water; consequently the horse-mills were by no means deserted after the erection of water-mills. The former were the more reliable, and were in operation here as late as 1845.

Mr. Yenawine's log mill was in operation about twenty years or more. It was once washed away by a flood, and rebuilt of logs. It finally burnt down about 1840, when Mr. Yenawine

purchased the old Bowman wheel and erected a horse-mill near where the school-house now stands, about half a mile west of Edwardsville, which was in operation several years.

About 1825 Patrick Shields built a water saw-mill near Georgetown, or rather the future site of that thriving village, which was the foundation of the present Summers grist-mill. The saw-mill has been continued at or near that place until the present day. About 1835 this mill came into the possession of Levi Summers, who ran it until 1848, when he, with hundreds of others, became infected with the California gold fever, sold out, and went to that then far-off region. Meanwhile he had erected near the saw-mill a frame grist-mill, with two run of buhrs. Mr. Summers sold out to Harmon & Brother, who, after four or five years of successful business, sold in turn to Solomon Bierly. The mill went down in the latter's hands, became decayed, and was never rebuilt by him. In 1853 Levi Summers returned from California and erected a saw-mill on the site of the present mill, which he conducted until 1867–68, when he added the present large frame grist-mill. In 1876 it came into the possession of Albert Buckhart, and the firm has since changed to Buckhart & Summers, one of Levi Summer's sons having an interest. Steam-power was added many years ago, and the mill does an extensive business.

The present fine, large frame grist-mill on Little Indian creek, in the northeastern part of the township, known as "Cook's mill," was established about fifty years ago by John Eddleman, who first built a little log saw-mill at this spot, and subsequently added a small frame grist-mill, which he conducted until his death, when the property passed into the hands of Samuel Cook. He, after a proprietorship of a few years, demolished the little frame building and erected the present structure. The present proprietors are D. Cook & Son. The mill contains three run of buhrs, and may use both water and steam power. The business of the firm is quite extensive, as, besides doing a large custom business, they manufacture considerable flour which they ship to foreign markets.

Portable steam saw-mills are now somewhat extensively used through the township, as there is yet much valuable timber to be reduced to lumber, and the portable mill can be conveniently located. The old-fashioned water saw-mill, with its heavily framed up-and-down saw has almost disappeared from this territory as elsewhere for want of water, which few of the creeks of today furnish in sufficient quantities.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

Mr. Craven Lynn, an early settler in this township from North Carolina, was probably the first school teacher, as well as the first preacher, in this part of the county. He and Clement Nance preached in Judge Shields' cabin long before any house of worship was erected. Lynn was a fairly educated man, and married Patsy Foote, a daughter of George Foote, also an early settler from North Carolina. Mr. Lynn seemed to be about the only one among the early settlers qualified and willing to undertake school teaching, and the few settlers in the western part of this township and in the adjoining county of Harrison came together and built for him a log school-house, to which children resorted for many miles around. This county was not then in existence; and when the line was run in 1819 it left the old school-house on the Harrison county side. The building was of rough, unhewn logs, with the bark on, greased-paper windows, and in all other respects as primitive as a house could well be. It was a fair specimen of all the school-houses of those days, which have been so frequently described.

Another one of the very early school-houses was located further east, on John Flickner's place. It was a log building, and was known for forty years as the Union school-house. It served not only for school, but for church purposes. A man named Sargent was among the first teachers. When it was considered best to erect a new building, the location was changed, the new house being placed on the highway from Edwardsville to Georgetown, and near the former place. The township now contains six school-houses, conveniently located and constructed.

GEORGETOWN.

The settlement which grew up around Patrick Shields and his saw-mill on Whiskey run, was the foundation of the present village. This settlement was nine miles from New Albany, and in its establishment ante-dated that now thriving city by half a dozen years. Clarksville, Corydon, and Louisville consequently furnished

the base of supplies for the Shields settlement some years; but after 1813 the nearest trading point to the settlement was New Albany. As the settlement grew the demand for supplies of all kinds naturally increased; and this demand caused the building of two blacksmith shops on the "Whiskey Run road," where the present village is located. These shops were erected and the business conducted by Andrew Huff and Absalom Barnaby, and were the beginning proper of the town. Huff was from Virginia, had a small family, did business here several years, and removed to northern Illinois, where, at last accounts, he still resided. Barnaby was a Hoosier by birth, and also emigrated to Illinois, where he died.

George Waltz, as before mentioned, had, in 1807, entered the land at this point lying on the north side of the Whiskey Run road, and being a somewhat public-spirited man, he gave to these blacksmiths the land upon which their shops were erected. The shops naturally brought the settlers for many miles around to this point to get their horses shod; and Waltz was, after some years, persuaded by his blacksmithing neighbors to lay out a portion of his land into lots, which he did, and the place came naturally to be called "Georgetown." John Evans at that time owned the land on the opposite side of the road from George Waltz's tract. He had purchased it from Patrick Shields, who entered it. It took some years to convince Evans that Georgetown would be a success; but he was finally persuaded to lay out a portion of his land into lots, and thus the town began to assume proper shape. It was not properly surveyed and platted until December 10, 1833, at which time the following entry appears on the records of the county:

Plat of Georgetown.

The above are lots and plat of a town laid off by George Waltz, lying on Whiskey Run road, nine miles from New Albany.

It is situated in the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section Thirty-two, township No. 2, south of the base line, range Five east. Gamaliel Garretson appears as surveyor. The town has grown but little beyond the original plat. Two additions have since been made; one by Jacob Meiley, in October, 1834, and one by James Burger, April 8, 1850.

The first building erected on the town plat, after the blacksmith shops, was by one of the blacksmiths, Absalom Barnaby, who built a hewed log dwelling near his shop. This building stood a good many years, but was torn down by William Harmon, who came into possession of the property, and erected in its place the present large frame building. Soon after the cabin was erected John Hanger and James Waltz built a small frame store-room to the east of and near it, in which they placed a small but general stock of goods, and opened the first store. Their principal articles of sale were whiskey and tobacco, though they kept other necessary articles in limited quantities.

Messrs. Hanger & Waltz continued this business four or five years, when they closed out the stock and quit business. Mr. Hanger died at Vicksburg since the close of the war, and Mr. Waltz is at present keeping store at Springtown, Crawford county, in this State.

William Harmon started the second store in his large frame, built on the site of the first cabin, and was the principal merchant of the place for many years, and until he died. He had previously taken his son James into partnership, and the latter continued the business until recently, when he died and the business passed into the hands of his brother-in-law, Hardin Crandall, by whom it is yet conducted.

The third store in the village was started by John Tresenriter, who, however, kept it only two or three years, when he sold out to John Thomas, the present owner, who has long been one of the most prominent business men of the place. He carries a general stock.

In 1875 John Bailer came to the place and erected immediately opposite the old Harmon store-room the present fine, large, three-story frame building, putting in a very large stock of general merchandise, and still continues to do a prosperous business at that stand. The second floor of this building is occupied by the Masonic fraternity, and their hall is one of the finest in this part of the State.

The first tavern in the vicinity of the village was opened by Henry Waltz, a son of George Waltz, proprietor of the town. Henry Waltz lived at that time about three-fourths of a mile south of the site of the present village. When the latter became a desirable place for his business, he came to town and erected a small frame building where Mr. Thomas's store now stands,

and, putting up the old-fashioned sign-post and swinging thereon a large sign on creaking iron hinges in front of the door, opened the first hotel in the future town. Mr. Waltz continued in business here several years, when he sold out and, removing to the south end of town, purchased another building, which he converted into a tavern and continued to keep a house of entertainment several years more. He was the principal tavern-keeper in the village during many years of its early life, but retired from the business and died some years ago. His successor was Nicholas Motwiler, who continued as the village landlord several years. During the war of the Rebellion he was a captain and subsequently died in Texas.

James Keithley was a tavern-keeper for several years in the eastern part of the village.

The present hotel building was erected many years ago by James Burgher, who continued as landlord many years, and was succeeded by his son. He removed to the northern part of Illinois, where he died. The son was succeeded by Dr. Tucker, who in turn was followed, after several years, by George Summers. After the latter came the present proprietor.

This building was erected for a country tavern; and through all the years of its existence, and the various changes of ownership and landlords, it has remained essentially an old-fashioned inn. It has never assumed the dignity of a "hotel" of the present day. Though, as a general thing, houses of public entertainment are no longer "taverns," but "hotels," this yet remains a tavern, and those who desire to enjoy the comforts, advantages, and special blessings of a pioneer place of entertainment, can stop here. It is an unpainted frame building, standing close to the street, with a wide, open porch extending along the entire front, upon which are a rude bench or two and a few rickety chairs for the accommodation of the guests and the swarm of loafers who make this a place to rest, smoke, and distribute tobacco juice promiscuously. The great square sign squeaks on its iron hinges in front day and night. There is plenty of dirt and tobacco remains around the square box stove in the bar-room; there is one long table in the dining-room at which everybody takes a seat when the big bell rings, and where the guests are expected to struggle with the flies and each other for whatever is within reach. Boiled meat and potatoes, coffee without milk or sugar, and hot soda biscuit, form the staples of diet morning, noon, and night, while "apple-sass" of doubtful ingredients, onions, and other vegetables from the "truck-patch" in their season, sometimes form the side-dishes. But the crowning comfort of this "place of entertainment" is the great sleeping-room up stairs, the "potter's field" where everybody, old and young, rich and poor, high or low, is laid away to rest on straw beds that are painful reminders of the great dearth of straw in the country. The beds are partly on the floor, and partly on rickety wooden bedsteads; a single blanket is the covering, and here the weary, mud-bespattered stranger, after a fifty-mile ride in the middle, backless seat of the stage, is expected to stretch himself beside some stranger (for the beds are always full) to pass the never-ending night; if he is nervous, listening to the intolerable and heart-rending sounds from the throats of a score or two of heavy, phlegmatic sleepers, to say nothing of the infected air, and not unlikely the vermin that may infest the place. Such is a very faint picture of a "pioneer place of entertainment;" and the fare for supper, lodging, and breakfast is "six bits, sir, if you please" (seventy-five cents). The new railroad now constructing will probably so improve the place that it will support a modern hotel, even the lower grade of which is an improvement on the pioneer "tavern."

The cabin that George Waltz built when he first came to this place is yet standing. It is not, probably, as old as the Shields cabin by one or two years, but is sufficiently ancient to become the subject of remark. It is about a quarter of a mile north of Georgetown.

Henry Waltz was the first postmaster of the place, and it is a rather remarkable fact that in this long since settled and civilized region the old stage-coach has carried Uncle Sam's mail from pioneer times to the present day. For nearly three-fourths of a century it has been the principal mode of ingress and egress from the place; but its days are now almost numbered. Within another year it will be superseded by the iron horse.

Since Mr. Waltz, the postmasters (or postmistresses) have been James K. Harmon, John Thomas, John Tresenriter, Miss Sarah Tresen-

riter, and Elizabeth Mottwiler, the last of whom is the present incumbent.

The present business of Georgetown is embraced in the following list: Three cooper shops, three blacksmith shops, four stores carrying general stocks, one wagon shop, one tavern, and perhaps one or two other business establishments of minor importance, including a saloon or two. The doctors are Lewis Levi, William Kirkwood, and Dr. Tucker, the last of whom lives a short distance east of the village. As usual, great expectations are placed on the advent of the railroad, so far as the business of the place is concerned.

THE MILITARY RECORD.

The village and township have been interested in all the wars of the country, some of those who served in the Indian wars and the War of 1812 having been mentioned. Some of the Georgetown citizens still remembered as volunteering during the war with Mexico were Jefferson Tyler, William Welker, and Samuel Steele, all of whom returned safely, but are all now dead. In the last war the people of Georgetown were not behind in patriotism, and, in common with the whole country, contributed their share of blood, muscle, and money in putting down the great Rebellion. John Morgan gave them something of a scare, and many of the citizens went to Corydon in arms to oppose him. A number of horses were lost but no lives.

LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

The village is blessed with churches and an excellent school. About one hundred scholars attend the latter, and two teachers are employed in the two school-rooms of the building. The latter is situated on the north side of town, cost about $1,500 and was erected in 1879.

Georgetown lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 480, was instituted in 1875. The charter members were Silas Beard, Thomas J. Engleman, Thomas J. Burkhardt, Jesse Summers, John S. Evans, George W. Waltz, Samuel Thomas, Henry Brock, William Henson, William M. Burkhardt, Francis M. Hall, and Francis R. Curtis. The first officers were: Silas Beard, W. M.; Thomas J. Engleman, S. W.; Thomas J. Burkhardt, J. W.; Jesse Summers, S. D.; John S. Evans, J. D.; William Henson, treasurer; Samuel Thomas, secretary; George W. Waltz, chaplain, and Henry Brock, tyler. The lodge was organized in Henry Wolf's hall, and remained there three or four years, when the present hall was occupied. It has enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity, the membership being now about thirty. This is the only secret society at present in the village.

Georgetown is not unpleasantly situated, and the farming country around it is rather above the average in the county. The population of the village is now about three hundred. It was incorporated about a year ago, and has since enjoyed the advantages of a local government.

EDWARDSVILLE.

The traveler westward from New Albany passes over a very picturesque and beautiful country on the New Albany, Louisville & Corydon plank road (or rather macadamized road now) for five or six miles, or until he reaches the top of the knobs at Edwardsville. The stage-coach is generally full to the brim, and running over; indeed it is sometimes impossible to get passage at all, for considerable travel and baggage passes over the road for the several little villages and farm-houses by the way, and the daily stage must do all the carrying business. It leaves New Albany at 10 A. M., with its two or four horses, which are allowed to trot briskly along the hard road, passing over level, beautiful bottoms; around sharp, jutting, precipitous hills, up long, winding, heavily wooded, dark ravines; along the sides of the young mountains, where in places the solid limestone rock has been blasted away to make the road; and so on, winding, twisting, turning as it hugs the narrow valley of Middle creek, it finally emerges on the top of the knobs at Edwardsville, where instead of descending again it reaches away over a comparatively level expanse of country until it passes out of the county. It is said that $100,000 were expended in making this road over the knobs. The New Albany & St. Louis Air Line railroad crosses it several times, ascending rapidly in its endeavors to get over these natural obstacles, but finding that impossible as it reaches the head of Middle creek, and not to be outdone or stopped in its grand career by so small an obstruction as a mountain, it plunges into the heart of it, running almost under the little village, and emerging some distance beyond, it sweeps away to the westward.

Charles Paxson, a very prominent resident of New Albany during its earlier years, once owned and, very likely, first entered the land where Edwardsville is situated. He probably did very little in the way of improvement on it, however, and upon his death it was disposed of at public sale, and a Mr. Nelson became the owner. The farm was the first on the plank-road after that road reached the top of the knobs, and although not as fertile as bottom land, it was nearly all tillable, and therefore a rather desirable tract. Isaac Bowman became the next owner after Nelson, and he in turn disposed of it to William Hancock. The latter died and the property passed into the possession of his heirs—thirteen in number. Samuel Tresenriter purchased the entire tract (one hundred and fifty-four acres) of these heirs, paying them $100 each, or $1,300. Mr. Tresenriter very soon disposed of it to Henry Edwards for $1,700, and the latter laid out, in 1853, the village which perpetuates his name. Henry Edwards was a Hoosier. His father, also named Henry, came from Kentucky to this township among the pioneers, with a large family of children, not many of whom are now living, and only one, William, is now living in this vicinity.

At the top of the knobs a road branched from the turnpike, called the Milltown road. It passes through the valley of Whisky run and Georgetown, and on to Milltown. Henry Edwards lived at the forks of the road, in a cabin built there long years before Edwardsville came into existence; and the town being platted around it, this cabin became the first human habitation in Edwardsville. The building is yet standing, and is occupied by a Mr. Wininger. The old two-story frame house, with the usual porch extending along the entire front, now occupied by Mrs. Forman, is probably the next oldest house in the village.

The first blacksmith shop established here was by "Jake" Miller, and the first cooper shop by Frederick Gilbauche. The latter also kept a saloon and a few groceries, and may therefore be termed the first merchant in the place. George Forman opened a small grocery soon after and succeeded in obtaining the first post-office about 1856. He did business in his dwelling at the forks of the road.

The village was laid out on the northeast quarter of section One, township No. 3, south of range Five east. The surveyor was James Burris. The plat was recorded by Henry H. Edwards in September, 1853.

The place never quite grew up to the expectations of its enthusiastic supporters, and is not particularly a notable business place at present, though it promises to be something more than it is as soon as the new railroad establishes a station. It will be compelled to fix this three-fourths of a mile from town, on account of the great tunnel. The present business is comprised in a blacksmith-shop, kept by George Kronskill, and two stores, kept by Joseph Thomas and James Murphy, respectively. The working at present of a large number of hands in the vicinity, on both the tunnel and railroad, renders the village more lively than usual.

The next postmaster after George Forman was James Thomas, who was succeeded by James Routh, and he in turn by his son, William Warren Routh. The next was the present incumbent, Joseph Thomas.

No school-house or church was ever erected within the town limits. In an early day, before the town had an existence, the children of this neighborhood went to school at what was known as the Union school-house, about two miles north, which has been before mentioned—a log building. Soon after the town was laid out (in 1856) they erected a school-house within half a mile of town, on the Georgetown road; and in 1879 this was removed, and the present comfortable building built in its stead. This continues to be the place where the youth of the village are educated. The Christian church stands near it. There are two rooms in the building, two teachers are employed, and about one hundred and twenty-five pupils are registered.

The principal water supply of this village, especially during the present drouth (1881), is a beautiful spring whose waters gush from the hillside on the south side of town—the same spring mentioned as forming the sources of both Middle creek and Knob creek.

From the summit of the knobs upon which the town stands, the view is extensive and grand. The air is pure and bracing, and probably no more healthful place for a residence could be found anywhere. The village itself overlooks a great gorge to the south and southeast, so large

and deep that a dozen such villages might easily be buried there. Rugged, heavily wooded hills extend in a range north and south as far as the eye can reach. The country in the vicinity is somewhat noted for fruit culture, some of the finest fruit-farms in the county being found here. At present the village contains about fifteen dwellings and about seventy-five people.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

A majority of the first settlers of this township belonged to some church in the community from which they emigrated. Those from North Carolina and other parts of the South were generally Methodists, United Brethren, or Baptists; while the Pennsylvania Dutch were Lutheran or Reformed. The former brought with them the religious superstitions of their time and country. Many of them were illiterate—perhaps a majority could neither read nor write; a few were not entirely ignorant of the primary branches of learning, and fewer yet were fairly educated. The Pennsylvanians on the other hand, though not learned or thoroughly educated, were yet none of them entirely without knowledge of the primary branches; many of them had laid the foundation of an education by which their children profited.

The earliest religious teachers through this region were unlettered, though like their hearers they were men of natural force of character, great energy, perseverance, and will force, as well as great physical powers. They were religious by instinct rather than by education, and often expounded their views with great force and eloquence, but with language not entirely polished.

Clement Nance and George Oatman were among the earliest preachers in this part of the county; they have been referred to in the history of Franklin township.

Judge Shields' cabin, which was ever open for religious meetings, without regard to denomination, was the first preaching place in the township. To this spacious cabin the few settlers came from far and near, to listen to the fervent but unpolished oratory of Clement Nance, who preached in those very early days the doctrine of a sect known as the New-lights, now very nearly extinct. Craven Lynn, the first school-teacher, was also one of the first preachers, often holding services at Mr. Shields', and afterwards at the log school-house where he officiated as teacher.

The Lutherans of the early days of this township generally worshiped at the old St. John's church, in the southern part of Greenville, the history of which will be found in the chapter on that township. The United Brethren had no church in an early day, but occasionally held services in the cabins of the members.

The Methodists, being the most numerous, probably erected the first church building in the township. This was for many years known as the Swartz meeting-house, and was built about 1820, or earlier, in the northern and eastern part of the township, on the farm of Michael Swartz. The latter was a zealous Methodist, and not only gave the land upon which the building stands, but did, perhaps, more than his proportion of the labor in erecting it. The latter was of hewn logs, and was erected by the volunteer labor of the pioneers of the neighborhood, without regard to religious feeling. This church was used by the Methodists a great many years, and is yet standing, though much decayed, and has not been used for a long time. The yard about the building was for years the burying-ground of the neighborhood, but is no longer used for that purpose. A few gray, moss-covered stones yet mark the graves of pioneers buried there, but the place has a deserted appearance, as if the hand of time was resting heavily upon it. All the Methodists in this part of the county worshiped either here or at the old Schrader chapel in Greenville township. Those further south and west, even within the limits of this township, went to Lanesville, Harrison county. The Rev. Messrs. Rutledge, Strange, and Hamilton, were among the earliest ministers. After the old meeting-house began to decay, the members attended church at Georgetown, where a church was organized about 1840; and in later years Hill's chapel has been the place of meeting.

The Tresenriter family were among the first Methodists in the vicinity of Georgetown. John Tresenriter was in the habit of entertaining all the itinerant ministers of the Methodist persuasion, and they often preached at his cabin, as well as at Shields's. Later the old school-house that stood at the east end of Georgetown became the preaching place; and it was probably here that the first Methodist class was organized, which subsequently became the foundation of

the Methodist church of Georgetown. It was not until about 1845 that the class grew strong enough to build a church. This building, a frame, is yet standing. Among the earliest members were John Tresenriter and wife; Nancy Tresenriter, yet living in Georgetown; Gideon B. Tresenriter and wife; Dolly Zimmerman, and George Welker and wife. Probably there are others, whose names cannot now be recalled. Rev. Messrs. Rutledge and Craven Lynn were among the first ministers remembered. The church edifice cost $800 or $900 when first erected, but has been frequently repaired and probably as much more money spent on it. William Harrison and Henry Duncan organized the first Sabbath-school in Georgetown, just prior to the war. It was at first a union school, but became divided in time into several sections, which had the effect of weakening it very much. The town will not at present, probably, support more than one good school of this kind.

Hill's chapel, so called for the reason that a Rev. Mr. Hill was on this circuit at the date of its organization, and was influential in establishing it, was organized about the close of the war in what is known as Link's school-house. Matthew Link and David Swartz were among the earliest and most influential members. This class succeeded in erecting a small but neat frame church, and though the church is not a strong one, it is well sustained, and a Sabbath-school is maintained. The Methodists are not nearly so strong in the township as they were some years ago. For some reason this ancient and honorable religious society seems to be rather on the decline in this part of the country.

The United Brethren church, of Georgetown, is one of the oldest religious societies in the township. It was organized, probably, as early as 1830. Rev. Messrs. Antrim, Frimmer, and Bonebrake were the early missionaries through this part of the country in the interest of this denomination. The first-named was probably the earliest; and he organized a society at George Wolf's cabin. Mr. Wolf lived directly west of Georgetown, in the edge of Harrison county, and was one of the earliest pioneers. Rev. Henry Bonebrake is the best known and best remembered among the pioneer preachers of this neighborhood; and the United Brethren society grew and prospered greatly under his energetic management and eloquent preaching. He continued preaching in this vicinity some thirty years, then moved to Iowa, where he died.

The first church erected by this society was a small brick, located in the lower end of Georgetown. This was about 1840. The congregation grew so rapidly under Mr. Bonebrake's preaching that the little brick church would no longer answer the purpose. It was disposed of for a dwelling, and the present frame erected in the upper part of town in 1869. It cost about $2,600. The present membership of this church is seventy-five or eighty. The organization is in a prosperous condition. A Sunday-school has been maintained for many years.

This denomination has also organized a society which worships at Hill's chapel.

The Christian or Disciple church of Georgetown was organized about 1850. The first meetings were held in the school-house. Rev. Leonard Morton was one of the earliest preachers of this denomination in this vicinity, ministering to the few Christians here before any house of worship was erected.

The present church edifice was put up soon after the organization of the society. The church was fairly prosperous for many years, but is somewhat weak at present, having a membership of but twenty or more. Rev. Moses Smith, of the same church, located near Edwardsville, frequently ministers to this congregation. A Sabbath-school has been fairly sustained for many years. Mathias Harmon, William Miller, and Andrew Motwiler were among the original members of the church at Georgetown.

The little white frame church, located half a mile west of Edwardsville, near the mouth of the railroad tunnel, is known as the Tunnel Hill Christian church, and was erected in 1863. Rev. Moses Smith, who has been a minister of the gospel about forty years, and who was born within two miles of where he now resides, near the church, was the leading spirit in the organization of this society, and has been its pastor since it came into existence.

The first meeting for organization was held at the school-house near the present location of the church, in 1855-56. There were present at that meeting William Lidikay, Moses Smith, Philip Cook, Joseph Jennings, William and Paul Cook, James Loyd, George Lidikay, and some others,

with their families, who constituted the first organization. Meetings were regularly held in this school-house until the church building was erected, in 1863. The building cost $1,200 or $1,500, besides the voluntary labor that was bestowed upon it.

This has been one of the most prosperous churches in the township, and now boasts a membership of nearly one hundred. It is the only church in the vicinity of Edwardsville; and there being no church in that village, a large scope of country makes this a place of worship.

About a year after the church was erected a Sabbath-school was organized in it, which has been kept up to the present time, and has greatly prospered. The present membership is about one hundred. Rev. M. Smith and Messrs. Coonrod and Krosgill were the earliest superintendents of this school. Mr. Smith and Marion Yenawine are the present superintendents.

This church first started with a membership of sixteen or eighteen, and no church in the county can show a better record.

The turnpike which passes across the southeast part of this township was first called the New Albany, Lanesville and Corydon plank-road, having been planked and toll-gates established in 1853. Thus it continued many years, until the planking was badly worn, when it was thought best to macadamize the road, excellent stone for the purpose being found in the knobs. It is now, and has been for years, one of the best of the many good roads in the county, and is the main thoroughfare westward from New Albany. The old country inn still has an existence at several points along this turnpike, where the stage always stops to water the horses and dispose of sundry packages and casks, and where the passengers may get out for five minutes to stretch their weary limbs, buy a cigar, and perhaps a "nip" of whiskey or apple-jack. The railroad will probably put an end to these, as it has to many another old institution. This road was established in May, 1823, by Levi Long, D. O. Lane, and William Boon, commissioners appointed by the State Legislature.

SETTLEMENT NOTES.

Mr. Mathew Rady was born in Harrison county, Indiana, in January, 1829. His father, Mathew Rady Sr., emigrated from Ireland when a young man and settled in Floyd county about the year 1830. He had before this time worked on the Portland canal. He died in 1871. His wife was a Miss Leady. Mr. Mathew Rady Jr., was married in 1860 to Miss Sarah Martin, of Georgetown. They have three children. Mr. Rady is a cooper by occupation. Has been assessor of Georgetown township since 1869. He served in the army during the Rebellion six months.

Rev. David A. Wynegar is a native of Highland county, Ohio, being born there in the year 1838. He received his education at Middletown and Delaware colleges. He is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, and was married in Stark county, Indiana, to Miss Mary McCune. His family consists of four children—two sons and two daughters. He is at this writing pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Edwardsville, Floyd county, Indiana. The old original family of Wynegars were Virginia people.

Mr. Moses Harper was born in North Carolina in 1806. When a boy of only a few years he came to Floyd county with his mother in company with Mr. John Thomas, her son-in-law. Mr. Harper has been married three times. At the age of twenty he married Miss Mary Harman, by whom he had eleven children. His second wife he married in 1851, her name being Mrs. Elizabeth Hammond, of Pike county, Indiana, by whom he had three children. His third wife was Mrs. Rebecca Friar, of Harrison county, Indiana. They were married in 1870. Mr. Harper was a county commissioner for three years, and has held several positions of trust, though farming has been his occupation principally. He has seen much of life, and had a great deal of experience with the Indians.

Mr. Albert Bullard was born near Springfield, Massachusetts, February 29, 1824. In 1845 he came to Indiana, and moved to New Albany in 1846. In 1850 he went to California, where he remained five years. Upon his return he engaged in farming and running a saw-mill. He was married in 1847 to Miss Mary A. Wilkinson, daughter of Mr. David Wilkinson, of New Albany. She was born in Cincinnati in 1827. They have one son, William P. Their home is at present upon a farm near Edwardsville. In December, 1879, he was elected to the office of county commissioner.

Mr. Charles Duncan was born in Jefferson

county, Kentucky, in the year 1827. His father's name was James T. Duncan, who was also born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, in 1804. His avocation was farming and teaming. He was a man of prominence in his community, and died in the fifty-third year of his age. Charles Duncan, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, moved to Kentucky previous to 1800, and was one of the earliest settlers of this section of country; he was a native of Virginia. His wife was a Miss Music, born in North Carolina. James T., the father of the subject of this sketch, married Miss Catharine Bateman, of Jefferson county. They raised a family of seven children, four of whom are residents of Floyd county. A son resides in Illinois, and one in Montana, and a daughter in Texas. Mr. Charles Duncan was twice married. His first marriage took place in 1852; his wife's name was Miss Maria Ross, a resident of Floyd county, who lived but a short time. In 1855 he married his second wife, Miss Mary J. Greene, a daughter of Mr. James Greene, of Lanesville, Indiana. They have one son, Charles Edwin. In 1855 Mr. Duncan was elected county commissioner, which office he filled three years; was elected treasurer of Floyd county in 1859; held the office four years. He is a man who bears the traits of a true Kentucky gentleman.

Dr. William W. Tucker was born in New Philadelphia in 1831. He studied medicine in his native town and graduated in the Commercial college of Indianapolis, Indiana, and in the Louisville Medical college in 1853. In the year 1861 he and Miss Elizabeth Tresenwriter, of New Albany, were united in marriage. Her father, Mr. John Tresenwriter, was one of the first settlers of Floyd county, Indiana. The doctor's family consists of three children. In justice to energy, pluck, and ability, we must say the doctor commenced the practice of medicine in Georgetown in the fall of 1861 without a dollar in his pocket and is now a wealthy man. His father was one of Washington county's pioneers.

Mr. Francis R. Nelson was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1818. His father, Harvey Nelson, came to Clarke county, Indiana, in 1821, and settled in Jeffersonville and remained until his death, which occurred in 1840. His wife and mother died in Marietta, Ohio, while on their way to this county. Francis was reared by his uncle, Reuben W. Nelson, a lawyer of Jeffersonville. Mr. Francis Nelson has been married three times. His first wife was Miss Mary. J. McClintock; the second, Miss Rachel Morgan; the third, Miss Mary Walker, of Harrison county, Indiana. By his first wife he has one child living, and by his last wife he has four living children.

Mr. David Hanger was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1815. His father, Frederick Hanger, came to Floyd county in 1820, and died in 1871 in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Mr. David Hanger was married in 1840 to Miss Nancy Tyler, of Georgetown. Their family consists of ten children. Two sons, Thomas and William, reside in Floyd county; and Hamilton C. and Jesse B. reside in Clarke county; Frederick still resides at home with his father. Mrs. Hanger's father, David Tyler, is one of the pioneers of this county.

Mr. George Waltz was born in Floyd county, Indiana, in 1816. His father was Mr. Henry Waltz, a farmer and tavern-keeper at Georgetown. The grandfather, George, came from Pennsylvania and settled in Floyd county with its first settlers. He laid out part of the town of Georgetown, and gave it its name. George Waltz was twice married—in 1837 to Miss Susana Harmon, of Harrison county. She died in 1850, leaving a family of six children. Again in 1851 to Miss Evaline Kepley, of Harrison county. By this marriage Mr. Waltz has two children. This family, more than any other of our acquaintance, has cause for remembering the trying times of 1861-65, when so much of our best young blood was spilled to teach men that "this was a Nation." In that terrible struggle Mr. Waltz lost a brother, three sons, a son-in-law, and two brothers-in-law. Jesse H. was a corporal in the Eighty-first regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, and died at Nashville, Tennessee; James H., Fifty-third regiment, and died of wounds received at Atlanta, Georgia; George W., Eighty-first regiment, died at home of disease contracted while in service; Jesse D. Teaford (son-in-law), Eighty-first regiment, killed at Chickamauga; Harbin H. (brother) was mortally wounded at Thompson's Hill; Isaac Kepley, Eighty-first regiment, died at Nashville, Tennessee; Mennefee Kepley, Eighty-first regiment, died at Murfreesborough, Tennessee.

CHAPTER XVI.

GREENVILLE TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.

This was one of the three original townships of which the county was composed when first formed, and was at that time part of the territory embraced in Clarke county. It occupies the northwestern part of the county, and originally contained much more territory than at present, as the following from the record of the county commissioners makes apparent. This record is dated February 8, 1819, and is part of the proceedings of the first meeting of the commissioners, which body then consisted of Clement Nance and Jacob Piersol:

Ordered, That all that part of Floyd county lying above the road and north of the knobs, leading from New Albany to Vincennes, until it strikes or intersects the county line, form one township, to be known and designated as Greenville township; and that the elections for said township be held at the house of John R. ———.

The boundaries thus established formed the second township in the county, New Albany being the first. At the same meeting it was

Ordered, That Mr. James McCutchan, Sr., be appointed Inspector of Election in the township of Greenville for the term of one year,

He thus became the first officer in the township. It was also ordered at the same meeting that the sheriff issue writs of election for two justices of the peace for Greenville, the election to be held on the 22d of February, 1819.

A second meeting of the commissioners was held February 9, 1819, at which the following business was transacted:

Ordered, That Isaac Stewart, of Greenville, be appointed Lister for the County of Floyd for the year 1819.

Ordered, That Samuel Kendall and Frederick Leatherman be appointed Overseers of the Poor in the County of Floyd, for the Township of Greenville, for the term of one year.

Ordered, That John Irvin, David Edwards, and Isaac Woods be appointed Fence Viewers for the township of Greenville in said County of Floyd, for the term specified by law.

Samuel Kendall, of Greenville, was at the same meeting appointed supervisor for all the roads in Floyd county. These were few and far apart, however, at that time.

At a meeting of the commissioners, held March 4, 1819, at the house of Seth Woodruff, in New Albany, the boundaries of Greenville township were changed, and the territory reduced, as follows:

Ordered, That all that part of Floyd county beginning at the corners of sections numbered fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one, and twenty-two, in township No. 2, south of range Fifth east, on the line dividing Harrison and Floyd; thence east with the section line to the corners of sections numbered seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, in township No. 2, south of range Sixth east; thence south with the section line to the corners of sections numbered nineteen, twenty, twenty-nine, and thirty in said township; thence east with the section line to the corners of sections numbered twenty, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine in said township; thence north with the section line to the corners of sections numbered seventeen, sixteen, twenty, and twenty-one, in said township, thence east with the section line to the corners of sections numbered fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one, and twenty-two, in said township; thence north to the corners of sections numbered nine, ten, fifteen, and sixteen, in said township; thence east to the corners of sections numbered ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, in said township; thence north to the corners of sections numbered two, three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in said township; thence east to the Grant line; thence up with said line to the line which divides the counties of Floyd and Clarke; thence with the county line of Floyd to the place of beginning, to form one township, to be designated by the name of Greenville township.

And it is further ordered, that the bounds of said township, called by the name of Greenville township, which was made an order at the session in February last, be and the same is hereby made void and of none effect.

The above is an exact copy of the record which established the boundaries of this township, though they have since been somewhat changed.

TOPOGRAPHY.

In its wilderness state this township was generally covered with a rank growth of hard-wood timber of nearly every variety, although oak was perhaps the prevailing timber, as the larger portion of the township was considered upland. The lower lands along the streams were occupied by sugar, hickory, beech, black walnut, and in places covered with a dense undergrowth of paw-paw, spicewood, and other varieties of underbrush, while the ground was for the most part literally covered with wild pea-vines, thus making the forest impenetrable to the white settler until he had hewed his way with his axe. Grape-vines also grew rankly, climbing to the tops of the highest trees, and in places shutting out the sun-light, making the woods a perpetual gloom. Wild animals of every description known to the American forest, and creeping things, filled these woods and met the hardy pioneer at every turn.

Wolves, bears, deer, and turkeys were not to be numbered; but the buffalo and elk had pro-

bably entirely disappeared when the first white man planted his wigwam. Elk-horns were frequently discovered in the woods, showing that this noble animal had been an inhabitant of this forest; and it is known that the buffalo roamed through these woods prior to the beginning of this century, as it is occasionally mentioned in the history of those times.

An occasional patch of cleared ground was found by the first white settlers along the streams where the Indians had planted corn, and an opening in the forest sometimes appeared where there was a swamp or swail (the settlers called it a "ma'sh") covering sometimes several acres. These swails were generally covered with water the whole year, and produced a rank growth of wild grasses, making excellent feeding-grounds for deer and elk, and also for great numbers of wild geese and ducks.

The township is abundantly watered by numerous creeks, running brooks, and springs; the latter are especially abundant, and furnish excellent water.

Indian creek is the largest stream in the township. Its two forks in this township are termed, respectively, the Big and the Little Indian. The headwaters of the Big Indian are in the northeastern part of the township, its course being generally southwest across the township until it joins Little Indian near the southern boundary. It has several tributaries, one of which is termed the North fork of Big Indian, and in an early day was a stream of considerable magnitude; but since the clearing up of the country it has dwindled to a small brook. The Little Indian, with numerous tributaries, waters the southeastern part of the township.

In the western part of the township are Corn run and Richland creek; the former a small stream, rising in the northwestern part of the township, passes south more than half-way across the township, and, making a turn west, it enters the adjoining county. Richland creek has its source in a beautiful spring, known as Cave spring, near the northern line of the township. Its course is almost due south until it crosses the southern line of the township.

A little creek known as Bear creek enters the northwestern part of the township, and, after passing a short distance through the township, re-enters the adjoining county on the north.

At the date of the first settlement of the county, the hills along this creek were noted for their numerous hiding-places for bear and other wild game; hence the name. The region was much frequented by hunters long after game had disappeared from other parts of the adjacent county. The last bear seen in Floyd county was near this creek about 1830, or perhaps a few years later, by Harrison Wilcoxen. It crossed the road ahead of him, but, as he was unarmed, he did not pursue. Probably the last deer killed in the township was by Joseph Lugenbeel in 1845. Later, about 1852, a large buck was seen near Greenville village, and pursued by several hunters, but made its escape. It is believed this was the last wild deer seen in the township. Turkeys were the last of the large wild game to disappear. The last known to have been killed in this township was by John Sappenfield, in 1863, though they did not probably disappear entirely until some years later.

The land in this township is generally rolling, and in places even hilly; nearly all of it is cultivated, and the larger proportion of it is under a high state of cultivation. Timber is yet abundant, occupying generally the most inaccessible and undesirable lands; though considerable heavy timber is yet found on the bottom lands along the streams.

There is a ridge north and northeast of Greenville, whose general course is northwest and southeast, dividing the waters of Bear creek from the other streams mentioned. The soil is mostly clay, and is of drift formation. Along the two Indian creeks considerable bottom land is found composed of black loam, and is very valuable to the agriculturist. The cultivated land of the entire township is quite productive, especially of the smaller grains, such as wheat, oats, rye, etc.

The following remarks regarding the agricultural productions in this township, are taken from the Agricultural Report of 1880:

Acres of wheat, 2,042; bushels of wheat, 22,462; acres of corn, 1,936; bushels of corn, 37,648; acres of oats, 1,237; bushels of oats, 24,740; acres of meadow, 1,090; tons of hay, 1,362; acres of potatoes, ——; bushels of potatoes, 2,960; acres of sweet potatoes, 5; bushels of sweet potatoes, 300.

Franklin is the only township in the county that averages more wheat to the acre than this. Oats, however, is the principal crop, the amount

of acreage in this township being more than five hundred in excess of any other in the county, and the bushels about ten thousand in excess of any other in Floyd.

The number of acres of land in the township is 20,960, of which about 13,000 are improved. The population by the census of 1880 was 1,589.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Evidences of the Mound Builders and archæological remains are very meagre in this township, and, indeed, in the county. If the "lost race" occupied this territory extensively, but little evidence of the fact remains. Three small mounds or hillocks having the usual appearance of mounds, appear near the village of Galena, on what is known as Knob run, a small tributary of the Little Indian creek. They are situated very near each other, have the usual oval form, and are overgrown with timber, which fact probably accounts for their preservation. Two of them are, perhaps, five feet in height at the present time, and the third about ten feet. They have never been opened. It is a well known fact that the Mound Builders' works are generally found on loamy, sandy ground,and as this is very scarce in Greenville township, it is not probable that they occupied this territory as a place of residence to a great extent. Numerous stone hatchets and other stone implements have been found in various parts of the township, but, as these were in use by both Indians and Mound Builders, they may have been the production of the former.

INDIANS.

The red man held undisputed sway over this territory when the first settlers made their appearance, though the evidences of their occupation yet remaining are not numerous. They built no monuments, raised no temples, nor planted any imperishable thing to perpetuate their memory here or elsewhere, as did the Mound Builders; and, had they passed away as a race without being actually seen by the eyes of intelligent beings, their existence might have remained forever a secret. In this township the stone implements largely in use among them prior to the beginning of the present century, are found in considerable quantities; and there are a few pioneers yet living in the township who can point out the locations of their camps along the once wild and still pretty banks of Indian creek. Arrow-points, stone hatchets, chisels, wedges, and other evidences of the "stone age" have been turned up by the plow; and, though often cast away by those who do not appreciate their value, many of them are preserved and are being gathered into the cabinets of relic hunters. Without doubt a regular factory for making arrow-points, and perhaps all the other stone implements in use by the Indians, existed on Bear creek, near the northern line of this township, in Clarke county. A large bed of flint chips was found here, covering an acre or more of ground to a considerable depth.

> Here the ancient arrow-maker
> Made his arrow-heads of quartz-rock.
> Arrow-heads of chalcedony,
> Arrow-heads of chert and jasper,
> Smooth and sharpened at the edges,
> Hard and polished, keen and costly.

Hither the red men resorted, perhaps from many miles around and perhaps for years, it may be centuries of time, to purchase of the "arrow-maker" the necessary "point;" and here, later, when the Indians were disappearing forever from the hunting-grounds of their fathers, the roaming white man resorted for the necessary flint for his rifle.

No doubt the numerous Indian camps on the principal stream in this township led the first settlers to call it Indian creek. Half a dozen or more camps were situated in various places along this creek and within the limits of this township at the date of the first settlement. At that date this stream contained more water at all times than at present. Before the forest was cleared away, and when the wild pea-vines and other vegetation covered the ground, the water seeped slowly through these into the creek, which was thereby supplied more regularly than at present. The numerous swamps also assisted in keeping up the supply of water, and the Indians found along the stream good fishing and trapping. Beaver, muskrat, otter, mink, etc., were in great abundance. The clearing of the country and the draining of swamps has produced a great change in this stream, as in other streams. It is now an insignificant water, except immediately after a heavy rain-fall, when for a short time it is a raging, foaming torrent.

One of the Indian camps was located on land subsequently owned by Amos Davis, on Indian

creek, about one and one-half miles from the present village of Greenville. It was here that Sullivan, a white hunter, was killed by the Indians. Near this camp was a deer-lick, and indeed many licks were located at various places along the stream. These were so called because salt water continually oozed from the soft earth on the bank of the creek, and they were much frequented by deer. They were continually watched by the Indians, and the deer easily secured. The Indians probably looked upon the deer-licks as their peculiar property, and when Sullivan and his party killed a deer at one of them, their indignation was naturally aroused. However this may be, a small party of them came upon Sullivan and his three or four companions while skinning their deer, shot Sullivan on the spot, and would have murdered the entire party, but his companions succeeded in making their escape; they were hotly pursued, however, and one of them, Frederick Smith, only saved his life by leaping from a high bank into the creek. Sullivan was buried upon the spot where he fell, and where his grave may yet be seen; and the salt water of the deer-lick yet oozes from the ground, as it did a century ago, when the stealthy savage, with his flint-pointed arrow, crept upon the unsuspecting deer or white man.

There was also, at the date of the first settlement, quite a large camp on Big Indian, on land now owned by Franklin Collins; another at what is known as Raccoon spring, about half a mile southwest of the present village of Galena; and a third on Knob run, on land now the property of John Stewart. Near this latter camp were the mounds before mentioned.

Paths or trails connected these various camps, and led off through the woods in different directions to other Indian towns. The main trail—the trunk line as it were—from the Falls of the Ohio to Vincennes, passed through Greenville township. This trail entered what is now the eastern edge of the township, near the line of the old Vincennes road; indeed, when that road was established, it followed this well-marked trail for some distance in the county, leaving it, however, a short distance east of the present village of Greenville. The trail passed south of the present site of the town, but within about half a mile or less of it, through the land of George Collins, close to the end of his barn as it now stands, continuing on west, through the lands of Phœbe Keithley, Daniel Boston, and Mordecai Fresh, into Harrison county. It is said that this trail is yet plainly marked where it passes through the native forest. It was much traveled and deeply worn, being in places a foot in depth in the hard soil when the settlers first came. Many of the earliest settlers of the township and county followed this great trail to the end of their journey.

White men passed over the trail and through this territory long prior to the first settlement of this part of the State. It is quite impossible, at this late date, to tell when the first white man trod the soil of this township, or who he was; but it seems probable that, whoever he was, he must have passed along this ancient Indian trail. As early as 1779, when General George Rogers Clarke took the post at Vincennes from the British, some white captives among the Indians are known to have passed over this trail to Vincennes, where they arrived just in time to be rescued by Clarke. The circumstances of this capture and the result are quaintly detailed in the following extract, taken from Major Bowman's journal. Bowman was then a captain in Clarke's command, and it was while the latter and Governor Hamilton were negotiating for the surrender of the fort that the Indians with their captives made their appearance. Major Bowman says:

> A party of Indians came down the hill behind the town, who had been sent by Governor Hamilton to get some scalps and prisoners from the Falls of the Ohio. Our men having got news of it, pursued them, killed two on the spot, wounded three, took six prisoners, and brought them into town. Two of them proving to be white men that they took prisoners, we released them and brought the Indians to the main street before the fort gate, there tomahawked them and threw them into the river, during which time Colonel Clarke and Governor Hamilton met at the church.

Here is another extract from the same journal:

> March 7. Captain Williams and Lieutenant Rogers with twenty-five men set off for the Falls of the Ohio to conduct the following prisoners, viz: Lieutenant-governor Hamilton, Major Hayes, Captain Lamoth, Mons. DeJean, Grand Judge of Detroit, Lieutenant Shifflin, Doctor McBeth, Francis McVille, Mr. Bell Fenilb, with eighteen privates.

There is little doubt that these British prisoners, captured by Clarke at Vincennes, passed over the great trail and through the present boundaries of Greenville township, on their way to the falls of the Ohio.

The Indians remained in this township until

during the war of 1812, when, a murder having been committed by some of them in one of the adjacent counties, they feared retaliation by the whites, and suddenly disappeared, never again re-appearing in this part of the county.

Several block-houses were erected during that war in this township as protection to settlers in case of an uprising of the Indians and British or an invasion by the combined Indians and British. One of these stood near the turnpike, where it crosses Little Indian creek; another was erected on the Boston farm, not far from the site of the village of Greenville. They were built of rough logs, with port-holes for guns; but the settlers never had occasion to use them, except to take shelter in them occasionally in times of apparent danger.

FIRST SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

In the search for the first settlements in any county it is natural to look along the lines of the only routes of ingress and exit in those days —the Indian trails and water courses. In the days of the pioneer these were the great highways of travel, and were generally followed by these advance guards of civilization, who continually penetrated further and further into the wilderness, erecting their cabins and settling by the wayside. The trails generally followed the water-courses, branching off here and there to some beautiful spring that made a resting-place, or crossing from the head-waters of one stream to those of another, or crossing the country where the stream made a great bend to shorten the distance, or winding through the dense forest to the higher ground to avoid a swamp. They never seemed to be in error in locating their trails, and many of the public highways of to-day were thus located by the red men.

From the fact that no one in this township seems to have thought of the necessity of preserving the early records, and the further fact that nearly all the first settlers are either dead or have moved away, it is a difficult matter at this late day to get at the facts of the first settlement of the township. The only records of facts and sources of information lie in the imperfect memories of the oldest of the present inhabitants. These are like ancient manuscripts with the dust of ages and the withering breath of time upon them—hard to decipher. The gray-haired and bent pioneer, leaning upon his staff, willingly turns his eyes backward upon that far-off period in his life; but his light is like the moonlight on the waters, revealing only the outlines. From this meagre and imperfect source it has been ascertained that the first settlement within the present limits of Greenville township was made about 1805, or the year before, by the Boston family, from North Carolina, which is yet represented in the township. The earliest settlers were largely from the South—North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia. A few were from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and fewer still from New England. Thus the mixture of blood has made the present inhabitants a rather homogeneous race, but the characteristics of the different sections of the country adhere to them with wonderful tenacity, and the careful observer will, by listening, make a very close guess as to what part of the country their ancestors were from.

There is no doubt that the Bostons, Wellses, Browns, Andrew Mundell, the Clarks, Collinses, and Woodses were the first settlers of this township. The first settlement was made on Indian creek, above the forks, not far from the present village of Galena. Those who immediately followed them were Mordecai Collins, John and James Taylor, Madison Martin, William Williams, Jacob Garrison, Ludlow Hand, Judge Mills, William Ferguson, Jacob Miller, Amos and Jonathan Davis, Thomas Hobson, Adam Smith, John Daniel, John Smith, Abraham Coffman, Major Stewart, James Alward, Joseph Woodville, John Moore, John McKown, Jacob Floor, Morris Morris, Major Lucas, Benjamin Bower, Daniel D. Porter, William Foster, Benjamin Haines, Reuben Smith, Mathias Sappenfield, and Alexander Hedden. The above were all settlers in this township prior to 1826, and some of them came as early as 1810 or before.

Next to the Boston family, of which there were Robert and his brother, both of whom entered land, were the Browns, who came about 1806. Two brothers, John and William Brown, came first from South Carolina to Kentucky, and from the latter State removed to Greenville township, settling near the Bostons, on Indian creek. Both brought their families with them, entered land, erected their cabins, and became permanent settlers. It is believed that none of the members

of these families now reside in the township.

John Clark was also a settler of 1806, coming from Kentucky. He subsequently married and reared a family, and one of his sons, John, yet resides in the township.

These settlers were followed by William Wells, in 1809. This family was from South Carolina, but came to this township from Kentucky, in which State he had resided a few years, where Joseph B., a son, now a resident of this township, was born in 1801. The family consisted of William Wells, his wife, and five children, none of whom are now living except Joseph. The four families above mentioned settled near together on Indian creek. When they first came the whole country was a wilderness, with no settlement nearer than Corydon. The site of New Albany, Mr. Wells says, was then a wilderness, with but a single settler, a man named John Spratt, an Indian trader, who occupied a pole cabin and kept a few trinkets for barter with his red neighbors.

Mordecai Collins, from Virginia, settled in the southern part of the township about 1809, or before, and reared quite a family, two of his children being yet residents of the township.

Isaac Woods settled northwest of the present site of Greenville village, about 1810. Mr. Woods was from North Carolina.

Wells was a carpenter and millwright, and assisted in building most of the first mills in the township.

Andrew Mundall was also among the first settlers, making his appearance some time before 1809. He entered land and settled on the present site of Greenville, building his cabin near a spring in the western part of that village. He subsequently, with the assistance of Benjamin Haines, laid out the town. He had a wife and several children, but has no living representative in the township at present. He was a schoolteacher in Kentucky prior to his removal to this place.

James Taylor was among the earliest settlers in the southwest part of the township. One of the family now occupies the old homestead.

Madison Martin was a settler in the same neighborhood, reared a family of some size, and passed away at an advanced age about four years ago.

William Williams was also a settler in the same neighborhood with Taylor and Martin. He reared a family of several children, one of his sons, Thomas Jefferson, being yet a resident upon the old place.

Jacob Miller was among the early settlers on Indian creek, and subsequently represented the county in the Legislature. One of his sons still resides on the home farm.

Amos and Jonathan Davis, Thomas Hobson, Adam Smith, Jacob Garrison, Ludlow ("Lud") Hand, John Daniel, Judge Mills, and John Smith, were all settlers on Indian creek. The Davises were from one of the Carolinas, and have representatives yet living in the township. Hobson was likewise a Southern man, reared a family, and died in 1847, of heart disease while eating his dinner. Smith was from Pennsylvania, and also died in 1847. One of his sons is now engaged in milling in Greenville village. Garrison was a Yankee and son-in-law of Adam Smith. His widow is now living in Galena. Hand was also a Yankee, and a son-in law of Jacob Garrison. Daniel and Mills were Virginians. Both were intelligent and influential farmers, and the latter became something of a politician, and was made an associate judge. Neither has any representatives living in the township. John and Peter Smith were cousins, and came from the South. The latter is yet living, at an advanced age, in the neighborhood where they first settled.

William Ferguson was an Ohio man, and reared a family, of whom one, Mrs. Nancy Wood, a widow, is yet a resident of Greenville village.

Abraham Coffman was among the earliest settlers of the village. He was a Pennsylvanian, and reared a family of seven children, some of whom are still living and have accumulated considerable property. Coffman was the proprietor of a horse-mill in a very early day, and one of the first millers in the township. Mrs. Coffman is yet living, having been a resident of the township since 1823. One of the boys, a rather eccentric gentleman, now conducts a fine dairy farm near the village, and is somewhat noted for the quality and quantity of butter produced on his farm.

Robert Brown, Major Stewart, James Allward, Joseph Woodville, John (better known as "Jack") Moore, John McKown, and Jacob Floor were all

early settlers in the village of Greenville. Stewart was an influential man, and one of the first merchants. He was also a bit of a politician, and was looked up to and consulted in regard to voting by those who made no pretensions to the study of politics. The evidence of this lies in the fact that, upon different occasions, when a certain resident of the town was asked for whom he intended casting his vote at the coming election, would reply: "Well, I do not know; I must see Major Stewart first."

James Allward was a Yankee and one of the village doctors, probably the first one. However, Messrs. Conkling and Hayden were also Yankees and doctors, and all three were in practice here at the same time. Dr. Reuben C. Smith came in a little later, and is yet living and practicing in the village. Hayden was probably the best read doctor in the village while in practice; but he took to preaching, then to drinking, and he latter habit killed him.

Woodville was from Pennsylvania, and engaged in milling.

Moore was a somewhat eccentric character, with a club-foot, lived "from hand to mouth," and indulged a good deal in drink. It is said that he once became impressed with the idea that his eyes were failing, and went to one of the merchants to select a pair of "glasses." After looking the lot all over, and being no doubt a little clouded intellectually on account of having imbibed too freely of his favorite beverage, he selected a pair without glasses, and putting them on, observed that they were satisfactory and purchased them. The defect was discovered by his wife.

McKown was of Irish descent; some of the family are yet living in the neighborhood.

Floor was one of the first tanners in the village.

Morris Morris was a Welshman, and one of the first settlers on Richland creek. Isaac Wood, before mentioned, was also a settler on the creek, his land adjoining that of Morris. He entered his tract, then all covered with timber, and spent his first winter with his family in a bark house. As the winter happened to be an extremely cold one, the family suffered considerably, not only from cold, but from lack of provisions and clothing. Mr. Wood succeded in getting work at a considerable distance from his cabin, in what is now Clarke county, and for this he was paid in wheat, which he brought home on his back, and in the same manner transported it to what was known as Bullitt's mill, located on a small island at the head of the Falls of the Ohio, where it was ground. This was the only mill then in that part of the country, except one on Blue river, further away, owned by Governor Harrison. Mr. Wood had only an ox-cart in which to bring his family and household goods to the new country. The wild pea-vines and undergrowth were so dense that it was with the greatest difficulty he could get to his land. He was compelled to hew his way with his axe, and in the same way to cut paths in different directions from his bark cabin. Once, when near the point of starvation, he shot a buck from his cabin door. The log beside which his hut was built, proved to be the receptacle for a large number of snakes, which had crawled in there for the winter. Mrs. Wood often remarked in after years, when they were in comfortable circumstances, that her first pair of shoes was her wedding shoes.

The struggles of this family simply illustrates the hardships of nearly all the pioneers of that time. Those who came to the country destitute of the means of living during the succeeding year (and very many did) often greatly suffered.

Major Lucas was also one of the pioneer settlers on Richland creek, in the Wood settlement.

Other pioneers are mentioned in the history of the village of Greenville. Most of those named have passed to the silent land, and—

> How few, all weak and withered, of their force
> Wait on the verge of dark eternity.

MILLS

were among the most necessary things in the new country, and at the same time among the most difficult of construction, considering the tools in the hands of the pioneers. The settler could support himself and family for a time with his rifle, his fishing rod, and his "truck patch," but, after havesting his first crop, whether it were corn or wheat, some kind of a mill for reducing it to flour or meal was indispensable. The first resort was to the "hominy block," many of which were in use among the pioneers of Greenville township, as elsewhere. It was the most simple of all machines for the purpose, and easily constructed, requiring as tools only an axe, a

hatchet or a gouge, or, in the absence of either, a firebrand would do the work—anything that would make a hole a foot deep and six or eight inches in diameter, in a log or the top of a good, solid stump, was all that was required. In this receptacle the corn or wheat was placed and pounded with a pestle until pulverized, when the mass was taken out, sifted, if desirable, and was then considered ready for use.

These machines were very unsatisfactory, however, and but a short time elapsed until they entirely disappeared, and the horse-mill took their place. This was also a very primitive and clumsy affair. Two or three of these mills were in operation at different times on the present site of Greenville, one by Mr. Coffman, before mentioned, which stood on or near the site of the present steam mill; and one by James Gregg, at the west end of the town. Probably the first mill of this kind erected in the township was by a Mr. Morris, about a mile west of the site of the village. His mill stood upon four posts and a long, crooked sweep came down to within two or three feet of the ground, to which the horse was attached. The mill was entirely constructed of wood, except the buhrs, which were made by the miller himself out of native "nigger-heads." It was merely a corn-cracker and unsatisfactory in its operations, but still a great improvement over the hominy block. Gregg's mill was differently constructed, though its results were about the same. His was the latest style of horse-mill, being propelled by the horses tramping upon an inclined wheel. A large wooden wheel was fastened securely at an angle of less than forty degrees, and upon the lowest part of it one or two horses were placed, and as they attempted to travel around it the wheel began to turn, thus keeping the horses all the time on the lower part and the wheel continually in motion. Some iron was necessary in this mill. The gearing was placed underneath the large wheel. The buhrs were similar in construction to those in the Morris mill. They made poor flour and meal, but were well patronized for a time, and were looked upon as the wonder of the age. No bolting was done at these mills; that must be done by hand by the customer, if done at all.

Prior to the erection of these horse-mills, and while hominy-blocks were yet in use, a mill had been erected on an island at the head of the falls to which the early settlers for some years resorted, even after the horse-mills were in operation, as they could get better work at the island mill. This mill was conducted at that time by a man named Bullitt, and was situated upon the island where General George Rogers Clarke was encamped with his troops, about 1778, just prior to his famous expedition against Kaskaskia and Vincennes. Another early water-mill, to which the settlers of Greenville township sometimes resorted, was the one on Blue river, within the present limits of Harrison county, which was owned, at that time, by Governor Harrison. Neither of these mills, however, could run the whole year around. In winter they were frozen up, and often they were out of repair for weeks at a time. At such times the only recourse was to the hominy-block or horse-mill; these were generally ready to do the work.

Probably the first water-mill in the township was erected on Indian creek by Adam Smith. It was a very primitive affair, built of logs, and could not do much in the way of grinding. The buhrs were home-made, and the mill could only run a portion of the year; but it was quite a convenience to the settlers. Quite a number of mills of this description were erected along Indian creek, in various places, and at various times. The creek was in those days a steady, honest, sober, business-like stream, but since the country has been cleared up it has grown eccentric, and occasionally gets into a towering rage, at such times sweeping every thing before it. It soon subsides, however; its waters run rapidly away until a duck could cross it at many points without being required to swim. For this reason the mills on its banks and depending upon it for power are no more.

Adam Smith's old log mill continued in operation quite a number of years, when it was taken down and a frame erected in its place. Dr. R. C. Smith, now of Greenville, did the carpenter work on this mill, which stood until 1850 or later, when it was purchased by John G. Tompkins and removed to Galena. Mr. Smith erected a saw-mill in 1832, which he also conducted in connection with this grist-mill.

One of the earliest mills was known as Engleman's, and was located on Knob creek. It has long since passed away, but Mr. Jean Engleman still conducts a saw-mill on its site.

Two other early mills on Indian creek were those owned by Peter Smith and Jonathan Emmons—both "corn-crackers." Smith's mill disappeared in a few years, but Emmons improved his and made a very good flouring-mill of it. He sold it to John S. Coffman, who had been engaged somewhat in the horse-mill. Mr. Coffman erected a brick mill on its site about 1850, and continued doing a prosperous business for some years, but, getting tired of it, he let it go down. He subsequently took part of the brick from the walls to build his present very fine dairy. A portion of the wall of the old mill is yet standing.

Among the other primitive mills in this township in an early day were the carding and fulling mills. These were not required until some time subsequent to the first settlement, after the settlers began the raising of sheep. James Gregg, who was a live business man, conducted one of these mills in connection with his "corn-cracker" in Greenville. Another stood on the site of Reason Smith's cooper-shop. Several others were in operation in different parts of the township, and continued in use for many years. They were indispensable to the clothing of the settlers. The wool was brought to these mills where it was manufactured into rolls; and when the cloth was ready it was brought here to be "fulled." Prior to the erection of these mills the carding was done in the cabin of the settler, as were also the spinning and weaving. The fulling was accomplished by a process known as "kicking;" and in early days "kicking bees" were much in vogue. Half a dozen young people would gather at a cabin and, putting their chairs in a circle on the cabin floor and lashing them together to prevent recoil, would divest themselves of their boots or shoes and stockings, and the cloth being placed in the centre of the circle, the dozen feet would begin the kicking, while some one poured hot soap-suds on the pile of cloth. This was continued, the cloth being driven round and round until it was shrunk as much as desired.

At present there are two very excellent flouring mills in the township, one in Galena and one in Greenville village.

The first mill erected on the site of the Greenville flouring-mill was the horse-mill before mentioned, conducted by Mr. Coffman. The present substantial brick structure was erected about 1840, by John B. Ford, since somewhat noted in connection with the manufacture of glass at New Albany. After a few years he sold out to a German named John Korb, and while in his possession it was burnt to the ground. It was soon again rebuilt by Mr. Korb, who conducted it successfully eight or ten years, when he sold to the present proprietors, Messrs. Keithley & Brown. Having a surplus power, these gentlemen added the manufacture of staves and headings for barrels. The business of barrel-making has been quite extensively engaged in for many years in various parts of the township. Cooper-shops were among the first shops erected, and ever since the earliest settlement quite a number of the people have secured a living by coopering. Of late years, however, these shops are growing less in number, partly because the coopers can no longer compete with machinery, which manufactures barrels so much more rapidly than they, and partly because first class timber for coopering is rapidly disappearing, and in some parts of the township has disappeared entirely. The process of steaming timber before cutting the staves by machinery—which process is in operation in Greenville—enables the manufacturer to use many kinds of timber that could not be used by the old process. Formerly the cooper must have straight-grained wood that would split easily, and generally used oak; now, however, beech and other hard woods are used in this shop and others with success, regardless also of the splitting qualities, as the staves are simply cut out with a sharp knife, driven by steam, after the wood has received a thorough steaming and has thus been rendered soft and pliable.

Near the eastern suburbs of the village of Galena was, and is, a fine spring, which determined the location of the steam mill. This is a large brick structure, and was erected about 1857-58 by John G. Tompkins. This mill is the successor of the old mill built by Adam Smith on Indian creek, before mentioned as having been transferred from that place to Galena. Mr. Tompkins brought the old frame up from the creek, placed it over the spring, and added steam-power. In a few years he tore it down and erected the present building. About 1861–62 the property was purchased by John Swartz,

who subsequently sold it to his brother, the present owner. The firm is at present D. B. Swartz & Son. The mill has two run of stone, makes an excellent quality of flour, and is doing a large business.

Last year, 1880, Mr. Henry Roub erected a steam hominy mill about two miles west of Greenville, which is now in full operation. He has also a shingle-cutting machine attached, and a machine for making staves and barrel-headings.

Brick for buildings, iron and steel machinery, and steam for power, has here, as everywhere in the State, superseded the log structure, wooden machinery and water-power. The same inexorable law of improvement rules even the milling interest.

CHURCHES.

In the pioneer days of Greenville township churches, religious matters and religion appear on the surface to have occupied more of people's thoughts than they do at the present day. Whether the people are degenerating, whether growing more wicked than in those "good old days," or whether to-day they are gathered into fewer churches, is a question for others than the historian to discuss; he can only give facts as they appear. It seems as if there were more church organizations in proportion to the number of people in those days than at present; and also that more people belonged to some church organization then in proportion to the whole number of inhabitants. Whether this be true or not, one fact in the religious history of this township—and the same is probably true everywhere in the country—the religion of the people has changed very materially. Some of the older denominations have almost entirely disappeared, and others, with different names and doctrines have taken their places. For instance, what has become of what was once so familiarly known as the "Hard-shell" Baptists? This was probably the pioneer church in this township; but, so far as can be ascertained, it has entirely disappeared. The New-lights and Universalists were once quite numerous, but seem to have generally disappeared; at least, if they exist, they do not appear in an organized body. The old Lutheran church seems to be on the decline, and even the Methodist church doctrines are not in as much favor as they once were. This latter church was once a powerful church, as well as generally the pioneer religious society; but it has seen its best days, apparently. Among the new churches that have superseded the older institutions may be mentioned the Congregational and New-school Presbyterian. The reason of this seems to lie largely, if not altogether, in the fact of the greater latitude and more liberal creeds of the latter. The world of to-day is more given to liberal views and freedom in religious matters as in other things. Whether this is for the best is quite another question.

This township had its pioneer preachers of almost every denomination. Brave, hardy, adventurous workers they were, coming into the great woods sometimes on horseback, sometimes on foot, and generally preaching the Gospel according to their best light, freely, "without money and without price." The earliest preachers were missionaries sent out by some society among the "heathens" of the Western wilderness to convert them to their way of thinking, and build up churches that would stand forever to the honor and glory of the Master they desired simply and humbly to serve. Sometimes they were paid a mere pittance for their services; more often they only received their board and lodging. Whether the pioneer was a professor of religion or not, his "latch-string was always out," and he freely gave the best he had to every stranger that passed his door, be he preacher or layman, or neither.

The larger proportion of the pioneers were members of some church organization prior to appearance in this township; therefore the preachers always found a large religious element in every community to sustain them in their labors. Indeed, all were glad to have a preacher come among them, whether church members or not; and all went to hear the preaching. The first religious services were held either in the open air or in the cabin of some settler, until the old log school-houses began to spring up here and there in the woods, when services were generally held in these until organizations were effected and church buildings erected.

Among the earliest preachers in this territory may be mentioned the Rev. Messrs. Reuben Smith and Frederick Reasor, both Baptists; E. B. Mann, a Universalist; Richard Lane and John and Jacob Wright, of the Christian or Dis-

ciple church; Ashabel Wells and Reed, of the Presbyterian; Hester of the Methodist Episcopal; and Glenn, of the Lutheran denomination. These pioneers of Christianity all succeeded in organizing societies and building up churches in this township, but many of them have since disappeared. While the religion of a few took root, grew, and flourished, others flourished for a time and then died; and quite a number of old graveyards now alone mark the spot where once stood a prosperous church.

SCHRADERS CHAPEL.

Very early in the present century the Methodists erected what was long known as Schrader's chapel, on Indian creek; and in the northwestern part of the township the same denomination erected what was known as Roberts chapel. The New-lights erected near the line of Lafayette township a church since known as Mt. Eden, and yet standing. The Baptists erected two churches, one on Indian creek, and the other about one and a half miles west of the site of the village of Greenville. Of all these churches, it has not been ascertained which was first erected. All were built very early in the present century, and most of them have rotted down and disappeared. All were log structures.

The pioneer Amos Davis gave the land upon which Schraders chapel was erected. The old church was built of rough logs, and stood on the bank of the creek near where the Indian camp was anciently located—the same camp near which Sullivan, before mentioned, was killed. Among the earliest members of this church were John and Amos Davis, with their wives; Isaac and Jacob Miller, and their families; John Taylor, John Roberts, and John McKown, and their families. As long since as 1830 this church was going to decay, and it disappeared entirely many years ago. Even the spot upon which it stood is overgrown with grass. Most of its first members have long been sleeping beneath the little grassy knolls in the little churchyard, among whose leaning and silent stones, blackened by the hand of time, the wind sings a requiem to their departed spirits.

ROBERTS CHAPEL.

The other ancient Methodist church, Roberts chapel, in the northwestern part of the township, must have disappeared thirty or forty years ago; and here, too, the only mark for the spot is the silent tombstones of the once healthy and happy throng that gathered beneath its roof to listen to religious teaching, as understood and preached by that good old Methodist, the Rev. Mr. Hester. This gentleman preached many years in both these churches. These two Methodist societies were organized and kept up by the pioneers until others were organized, and the buildings erected in the towns of Galena and Greenville, to which churches most of the living members repaired.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.

In a very early day many of the pioneers of the township belonged to what was known as "Hard-shell" Baptists; and two organizations of this denomination sprang up here and flourished for some years. The Crooks, Reasors, Ransoms, Ellises, Brocks, and others were connected with these churches. Two church edifices were erected—both of hewed logs—one in the extreme western part of the township, and the other on Little Indian creek, near where the old Vincennes road crosses it. The land on which the latter church stands was originally owned by Phillip Engleman, who probably donated the lot for the building, and was himself an early and influential member. There were a number of families of Englemans in this neighborhood, who supported the church. This building has also long since decayed and disappeared, the graveyard alone marking the spot.

The same may be said of that formerly existing in the western part of the township. It, too, has long since disappeared, and the members, if any are yet living, belong to other churches or to none. A grave-yard also marks the spot where this church stood, the land belonging at present to Alexander Hedden. Stephen Hedden entered this land, and probably was instrumental in erecting the church. Dates as long ago as 1812 appear on the blackened tombstones.

THE MORMON CHURCH.

In the northeastern part of the township, on the road from Greenville to Scottsville, and near the line of Lafayette township, stands an ancient hewed log building that is now—strange as it may seem—occupied by a church calling itself the "Latter Day Saints;" in other words, in this

blessed land of religious liberty, a Mormon church. It is a remarkable fact that this particular church seems to be almost indigenous to the soil of Greenville township. It is not the relic of a great Mormon community established in the wilderness; but the seed was dropped here comparatively few years ago, and the soil seemed to contain the elements of vigorous growth and development. That the ways of the Salt Lake Mormons are here practiced and carried out fully is not pretended; but the doctrines of the Mormon church are here actually preached and listened to by an apparently intelligent audience, and by some are adopted as the foundation of their religious faith.

As to the old log building in which these "Latter Day Saints" worship, it was in use for some time by a denomination once generally known as "Campbellites," but which, after the death of its founder, Alexander Campbell, was more generally known as "Disciple." These people, however, seem a little hard to please in the way of a name, and for several years past have called themselves "Christians." The latter name will probably please the community equally as well as the other two, if those who take the name upon themselves make themselves worthy of it.

This building was among the first erected in the township. It is on land now owned by Mr. C. Emmons, and has quite an interesting history. It is called Mt. Eden. The New-lights were the builders of it, but they did not survive the ravages of time, like the monument they erected to the memory of their departed denominational life, and after flourishing a few years they disappeared. The Christians used it until they erected their present church, known as Chapel Hill; then the old log church was abandoned. This was during the Rebellion, when almost everything was abandoned except the concerns of the war. The old church stood silent and deserted, with the winds of summer and winter moaning around its gables, its logs settling into mother earth, and seemed as if its days of usefulness on earth were ended, until there came into the neighborhood a man named Blair, one of the "Latter Day Saints" and a preacher of their peculiar doctrines. Blair seized upon the old church. It did not seem to belong to anybody in particular, nor in general; and although Mr. Blair was at first looked upon with some suspicion, and his audiences were not large, he succeeded, by dint of perseverance, bad grammar, and a smooth tongue, in establishing the present church. It so happens that in that neighborhood are several families (all belonging to the same stock) of Scotts; hence the little village of Scottsville, which, however, is not within the limits of Greenville township. The Scotts are very clever, nice people, but some of them may be called a little eccentric, and in this eccentricity is found the ground in which the seed of this Mormon church took root and grew. The Scotts are members of this church, as are also some other people. It may be difficult and even unnecessary to explain the reasons each individual member might give for his or her connection with this society; but it is presumed that each is satisfied that he or she has found the true religion, the only religion that will guarantee beyond any reasonable doubt the possession of true happiness and everlasting life in the world to come.

These people are no doubt honest in their belief; but the firm belief in this peculiar doctrine leads to some eccentricities among the members, to use no harsher term. As an instance: One of the female members at one time became impressed with the idea that she had received a revelation to the effect that she was forever to remain in the house; in no case during her life was she to cross the threshold into the sunlight of heaven. Now, for a practical farmer, with half a dozen cows to milk, and butter and cheese to make, and numerous other out-of-door chores that farmers' wives are expected to look after, this revelation might have been embarrassing to the husband. But not so with this gentleman; he had adopted this peculiar religion with as much intensity as his wife, and was apparently satisfied to allow her plenty of religious freedom and remain in the house. It is fortunate for the children of this family that the father did not also receive a revelation to remain in the house, as it is not likely that the fields would have tilled themselves, and the family larder might have become uncomfortably empty. This lady, it is said, did not cross the threshold of her house for about one and one-half years. In consequence of her long seclusion, some people in the vicinity of Greenville—painfully practical people—concluded to visit the deluded female in a body and

ascertain what her aversion was to out-door exercise. Some of them were impressed with the idea that foul means were being used to compel the woman to remain in the house; but these were soon undeceived. They approached the house to the number of forty or more, and were met by the husband, who strongly protested against their entering his house. He even sternly forbade their entrance; and, when he found they were determined, he invoked the assistance of heaven, and declared that the first man who crossed the threshold should drop dead; that he would call down the vengeance of heaven upon them, and that fire from heaven would surely destroy them if they entered his house. His daughter, a young lady, also came out and made frantic appeals to them not to come into the dwelling. This opposition, however, only made the party more determined. They entered the house, and found the woman lying on the bed. She appeared to be well enough, with the exception of being possessed with this strange infatuation. She could give no reason for her conduct, except that she had received a divine revelation that required her to remain during her lifetime in the house. This family subsequently sold out and removed to the West; but returned again after a time, and it is presumed that in these removals the infatuated lady was compelled to give up her intense desire for seclusion.

The above instance is given simply to show to what extremes people are sometimes led by their faith in a so-called religious doctrine. Other instances could be cited in connection with this church, but the above is one of the most prominent.

It is said the members of this church now number less than fifty, and that it is on the decline, at they have had no preaching there for several years. It is hard to destroy such institutions, when they once get root in a soil that is in the least inclined to perpetuate them. The only thing that will do it is the common school. The continual hammering of this grand American institution is continually crushing such errors everywhere, and it will eventually kill Mormonism in all the land, when once allowed to reach it; all other agencies having so far failed.

ST. JOHNS LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Among the oldest churches in this part of the county is the St. Johns Lutheran church, as it is called, located on Richland creek, near the southern line of the township. A Lutheran organization was erected here prior to 1820, among the organizers being the following named pioneers: Mordecai Collins, wife and children; Jacob Summers and family, Jacob Engleman and family, Jacob Yenawine, John Engleman, Jacob Buckhart, Phelix Blankbeker, Phillip Bierley, and the Martin and Zimmerman families. Rev. Glenn was their minister. He was a stern old Christian, but a man of a good deal more courage than prudence. When John Morgan made his raid through here, he happened to march past the door of the old clergyman. The latter was so incensed that he could not or did not restrain his passions. He stood in his door and raved and stormed at the rebel raiders, and, upon some slight provocation, took down his gun and shot one of them. This very indiscreet and it would seem, under the circumstances, almost criminal act brought upon the old Unionist the vengeance of Morgan's command. No sooner had he shot the soldier than he was himself shot in his own door, and instantly killed. Not only this, but the rebels burned his house and barn, and destroyed and carried off all that was valuable on the premises. Glenn had been a preacher in this old Lutheran church a good many years, but the organization that he was mainly instrumental in forming and building up, went to pieces long before his death. The Lutherans erected the church, which is yet standing, about 1820.

About this time a Universalist preacher by the name of E. B. Mann, a speaker of much eloquence and persistence, came into the country and preached wherever he could get an audience. Mr. Mann made trouble in this Lutheran church. He preached through this section of country twenty years or more, and used to travel about in a one-horse wagon. He was a very good man, much respected, and came near converting the entire community in the neighborhood of the old Lutheran church to his way of thinking. It was about 1840, during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Hinkle in this church, that the society was divided, many of the members, including the pastor himself, adopting the doctrine of universal salvation. Mr. Hinkle became a Universalist preacher, and finally nearly the

whole church went over to Universalism. The Lutheran organization at least was broken up.

The old church was now, for some years, used by all denominations, and various churches held their meetings here; but it was principally used by the Universalists, until that denomination also began to dwindle away—its master spirit having departed for other fields of labor.

About 1855 the United Brethren organized a church here. This society was made up, in part at least, by Joseph Summers, wife, and children, Jacob Stearns, John Utz and family, David Mosier, his wife, and some of his children. Those who are living of these families are yet members. This organization holds meetings occasionally in the old church, but it is not a strong society.

About 1868 the Presbyterians organized a society in the southern part of the township, calling themselves, after the old church, the St. Johns Presbyterian church, and have since held their meetings here. The Rev. Phillip Bevan, a Welshman, was instrumental in organizing this Presbyterian society, the original members of which were Madison Martin and family, Sarah Martin and daughter, Augustus Engleman, John Smith, wife, and son, J. B. Kepley, T. J. Williams, Phillip Martin and wife, and perhaps a few others. Other members have been added from time to time, and the church is in a prosperous condition.

A union Sabbath-school has usually been conducted at this church, but there is none at present.

Through all the changes and vicissitudes in human affairs the old church still stands little changed, though somewhat the worse in appearance for the ravages of time.

THE UNION CHURCH.

In addition to the above-mentioned United Brethren society, there is another in this township, which worships in what is known as the old Union church, now located on section Eight, on land owned by Mr. T. Hobson.

Some fifty years ago or more a school-house was erected at the cross-roads here, in which building this United Brethren society was organized. It was never a strong church, but kept its meetings going pretty regularly. Other denominations also occasionally occupied the old school-house for religious purposes, and the place seemed to be rather a center of religious interest. About the end of the war the people of the district took a notion to have a new school-house, and donated to the United Brethren organization the old school-house. Mr. T. Hobson generously donated a lot upon the opposite side of the road from the school-house site, and the old building was moved across to the lot, where it underwent some repairs and additions, and was remodeled into a church. The people generally assisted in the expense and labor of construction, and although the United Brethren hold the deed to the property, it is yet considered a Union church, and open to all religious societies. Mr. Hobson, before mentioned, and his family, were original members and strong supporters of this church. Among its first members were also William Williams and wife, and Joseph Summers and wife. The society was probably organized by Rev. Henry Bonebrake, a very excellent gentleman who lived in the neighborhood and preached for the society occasionally. Other ministers who occupied the pulpit at different times were the Rev. Messrs. Chittenden, Jacob Abbot, and Isaac Heistand.

The church has not prospered lately, and appears to be on the decline. The preaching is not regular. A lively Sabbath-school was maintained there for several years, but it has gone down.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

About 1830, or before, the Methodists in and around the village of Greenville and Galena began agitating the erection of churches in these places. At this time the two old log buildings, Schrader's and Robert's chapels, were beginning to decay, and both were a little too far for the members in the towns. They, therefore, in the course of time, obtained sufficient subscriptions from the people of the vicinity, and erected the two buildings now standing. The Methodist church of Greenville was organized about 1830, and for several years held its meetings in the old school-house. John McKown and family were probably the nucleus of this church. Mr. McKown was a staunch old Methodist, and gave freely of his means to promote its interests. He gave the lot upon which the present building was erected about 1838, and also gave his labor and money toward its erection freely. The or-

ganization was first effected at his house, and meetings were held there occasionally. The church has met with rather indifferent success in its career, and at the present time is in an undesirable condition. The membership is about sixty or seventy, and there is said to be much dissension and division among them. Regular preaching is, however, maintained, and the Sabbath-school is kept up.

The origin of this Sabbath-school, as well as that of all others in the town, dates back to 1838, when that estimable lady, Mrs. Henry Fisk, organized the first Sabbath-school in Greenville. It was formed at the house of the Rev. Henry Fisk, a Presbyterian minister. The building is yet standing, and is occupied by Dr. Davis. This, of course, was a union Sabbath-school, and was maintained during several years. The first Sabbath-school of the Methodist church was organized in 1843 by Joseph W. Gale. William Thompson was the first superintendent.

The first building erected by the Methodists in Galena was a brick, but it was so poorly built that it was taken away in a few years and the present frame erected. The building now standing was put up about forty-five years ago or more. Probably the first members of this church, or at least among the first, were Jacob Swartz and family, Joseph Ashby and family, and the King family, consisting of Elias, John, Isaac, and William. Among the early ministers were the Rev. Messrs. Reuter, Rutledge, and Ray. The latter was probably the first minister, and assisted in the church organization.

Mr. John Hancock was very energetic in raising funds to erect the present church, and was a leading and influential member. Mr. Clark Ramb did the carpenter work on the building. This church is in a more prosperous condition than the one at Greenville, and the Sabbath-school is also in a flourishing condition. It seems, however, as if Methodism had seen its best days in this vicinity. There is no longer the same active interest taken as formerly; the old-fashioned revivals in this church, that once stirred the hearts of people with wonderful power, appears to have passed away for all time, or, if they are occasionally held, they no longer possess the attraction and power of the old days.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

The first of these in the township was organized in 1833, in the village of Greenville. At that time there were living in and near the village thirteen persons who had been members of this church in other places before coming to this new country, and the question of organizing their church was agitated. They held frequent meetings for prayer and conference in the houses of the members. The names of these persons were Cyrus Bradford and wife, Robert Scott and wife, R. C. Smith and wife, Martin Crim and wife, Jesse Crim and wife, and three others whose names cannot be recalled. The church was finally organized, and meetings were held for several years in the old school-house. The Rev. Richard Lane was their first minister, and continued preaching to the society twelve or fifteen years. He was well liked by the congregation, and was considered an able man.

The present church, and the only one ever erected by this society, was built about 1840–45. It is a frame and cost about $1,600. Two gentlemen by the name of Little, from Clarke county, Indiana, preached to this congregation several years, and under good management it became one of the most flourishing churches in this part of the county, having at the height of its prosperity more than one hundred members. This church is not so strong now, and seems also, like the rest, to be rather on the decline. A good Sunday-school has for many years been maintained in connection with this church, and is yet in a prosperous condition.

The other Christian church in this township is located about two miles northeast of Greenville, on the road to Scottsville, and stands on land now owned by Mr. Frederick Goss. It is a frame building, standing upon a hill, and is known as the Chapel Hill church. The building cost about $1,000. This church has been mentioned as having been organized at the old Mount Eden church, now occupied by the Latter-day Saints.

The original and influential members of this organization were different families of Gosses—Frederick, James, and Calvin, with their immediate families. Some others in the neighborhood were also connected with it, among whom were Reason Scott and family, Dallas Brown and family, the Millers, and others. The membership must have reached at one time about one hundred, and is probably nearly as strong at

present. The Sunday-school is kept up only during the summer.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This society was organized in Greenville in March, 1843, by the Rev. Benjamin Nice, a Yankee. The founders of the church in this place seem to have been a family of Loughmillers, some of whom are yet residents of that region. John Loughmiller came to this place with a large family, from Tennessee, in 1829. The family were Presbyterians, and much devoted to their religion. The old gentleman (said one of the sons) had made a solemn vow that if the Lord would bring him and his family safely to the free soil of Ohio, he would do something here for his honor and glory. It was in fulfilment of this pledge that John Loughmiller, almost without aid except from his sons, built the present Presbyterian church of Greenville. The old gentleman was a carpenter, and did nearly all of this kind of work on the building. Financially he was assisted by contributions of a few dollars from those interested in church matters; but he paid most of the expense out of his own pocket.

The Rev. Messrs. Reed and Ashabel Wells were the first Presbyterian ministers through this part of the country, and the first meetings of this society were held in the old school-house and in the Methodist church. The Loughmillers who were members of this church were John, Jacob, William, Joseph, A. R. (now a merchant in Greenville), Christina, and Matilda. Mary Kepler and Lydia Porter were also among the first members. The building, a frame, erected in 1849, is yet standing, and cost about $1,300.

This church, like most others in the township, seems also to be on the decline, the membership being at present only eighteen.

The Sabbath-school is very well sustained. It was first organized about 1850. Mr. A. R. Loughmiller has been superintendent for the last thirty years.

SAINT MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This was organized about 1840, by Father Neyron, who came from New Albany for that purpose. It is located on section thirty-four, in a settlement made up largely of French and Germans. It is about three miles northeast of Greenville, on the land of M Kingsbrurger. The church is a hewed-log building, and the organization has not been a very prosperous one. Among the original members were the Kingburgers, Kresners, Peter Miller, Daniel Missey, J. Naville, M. Naville, T. Keifer, the Stangles, and others. The society flourished for a time, but the church has been on the decline for a number of years. Preaching is only had at this place occasionally. The Catholics built a brick church east of this one, in Lafayette township, which is attended by the members of this church principally. They have a parochial school in connection with the church in Lafayette.

THE TOWN OF GREENVILLE.

This township boasts of two towns, which is more than can be said of some other townships in the county.

Greenville was ranked as a village for more than half a century, but was only recently promoted to the dignity of a town and clothed with the powers of a municipal government. It is not a large place, but is the second town in size in the county, and once had the honor of competing for the county-seat with the now considerable city of New Albany. Mr. C. W. Cottom, of the latter city, in his very excellent publication on the industries of the county, thus writes regarding this:

> It was proposed, so tradition runs, that of the two towns (New Albany and Greenville), the one that made the largest subscription in the way of a donation to the county, should have the county-seat. The contest was an animated one; but finally New Albany bore off the prize by offering a few dollars the larger sum, and then adding the donation of a bell for the court-house. This offer of the bell was irresistible, and vanquished the Greenville people.

And so the future of the would-be city was pretty evenly balanced in the scales of fate at one period of its existence, having only the weight of a court-house bell against it. What great events turn upon little things! How different might have been the fate of Greenville had her citizens put a few more paltry dollars against the seductive charms of a new bell! Instead of being an insignificant town, unsought, unhonored, and almost unknown, it might now be a flourishing commercial city, with all the advantages of wealth and influence, and other good things that are supposed to belong to county-seats in general. But it is as it is; and, though its people may have heaved a sigh occasionally over what "might

have been," there is no evidence that their general health or longevity suffered, and its people now seem entirely satisfied with a very pretty town in a very healthy location, undisturbed by the scream and thunder of the locomotive or the excitement generally attending the administration of justice.

The location of the town is a little west of the geographical centre of the township. What could have been the motive or incentive for starting the place in its present location is one of the mysteries, as there is no stream near by for water-power and no natural advantages visible to the naked eye. Probably, like Topsy, "it jes growed," without any previous arrangements as to its existence. Fate or fortune or chance seems to govern some things in this world, and among others the location of towns. There must be a town, or some thing resembling a town about every six or eight miles along every railroad and turnpike in the country, else there is a screw loose in the universe; and this law is enforced whether there is any necessity for the town or not, or whether there is any suitable site upon which to build a town, or anything to sustain one after it is built. And so, along this great turnpike, over which the commerce of half a continent was to pass (had not the railroads interfered) from Louisville to St. Louis, the country must have the specified number of towns, at specified distances apart, all along its course. If Greenville had not been built, some other town with some other name would have been at or near the same place, in obedience to this inexorable law. But the fact is, it is an old town, and possesses, for that reason, some rights to existence not held by later towns. It was here before the turnpike, and therefore the latter cannot exactly claim the honor of bringing it into life; but the road was here, and the old Indian trail was here, before the road. These, no doubt, had an influence in determining the location. The road generally followed the Indian trail, but at this point ran a little to the north of it.

Andrew Mundall, a school-teacher from Kentucky, came over here about 1806-7, and, following up the old Indian trail, located one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon part of which the town now stands. His contemporary, Benjamin Haines, soon afterwards purchased the adjoining section, and some years later they became partners in the laying-out of the town. Mundall had a good spring on his land, and it was very natural for him to erect his cabin near this spring, which yet produces its sweet, sparkling water at the west end of town. Mundall's cabin was the first house in the new town, and the only house on its site for some years prior to the laying out of the place.

The turnpike was then a mud road, and a very poor one, winding among the trees and stumps, with nothing to relieve the monotony of its way through the deep, dark, almost impenetrable forest. After Mundall and Haines had been here several years, and cleared off a little patch of ground on their respective pieces of land, they concluded to join and lay out a town, dividing the plat and the profits and losses between them. The town was accordingly laid out in May, 1816, the territory at that date being in Clarke county. It was laid out in the form of a parallelogram, on each side of what is now the turnpike, the length from east to west being much greater than the width. There was a public square in the center, and a street, which was appropriately called Cross street. The public square, through some misunderstanding, has been enclosed by a fence. Several additions have been made from time to time, and the town now extends into sections thirty-one, thirty-two, and five. The first addition was made by Isaac Stewart, December 10, 1831; the second by William M. Foster, August 20, 1834; and the third by the same gentleman December 1, 1836. Several other additions have been made, yet the town is not extensive.

The old road was an important thoroughfare at that time, and became more so as the country settled, and it assisted materially in settling the country in this vicinity. Like the old Indian trail, it united one of the oldest towns in the western country, Vincennes, with the Falls of the Ohio, upon which the great commercial cities of Louisville and New Albany were already springing into vigorous life. All the towns along this great road, therefore, hoped to become great and important places; and most of them might have realized their expectations to a certain degree, if the railroad had not interfered. Over this road from New Albany to Vincennes passes the old-fashioned stage-coach every day, the distance being one hundred and four miles. West

one day and east the next, every day, rain or shine, cold or hot, the stage made this journey, carrying its passengers and Uncle Sam's mail. What a wealth of fact and romance was connected with those old stages, and with the old "taverns" that sprang up all along the road, and at which the four mud-bespattered and weary horses, the drivers, and travelers were "entertained" for the night. And around these old taverns often gathered a town in after years. Rather the most surprising thing about this stage-route is that it is still kept up. Notwithstanding the numerous railroads, the old-fashioned stage-coach yet passes every other day through Greenville, not going as far, however, as it once did, but from New Albany to Paoli, a distance of forty-one miles, where the turnpike ends. For nearly three-quarters of a century this conveyance has been on this road. It began when the wilderness was full of wild animals and wilder men, when it must find its way among the stumps and trees, over roots and through mud-holes and streams, has held its own through all the mighty changes of the time, and now rocks easily along, drawn by two horses, over a smooth macadamized road, through pleasant, cultivated fields, pretty farms and villages, over streams spanned with iron, and still carrying the mails for our good Uncle Samuel. When Greenville first sprang into existence the roads were frequently so bad that the coach had to be abandoned and the mail carried on a heavy two-wheeled cart drawn by four horses.

The post-office at Greenville was the first one established within the present limits of the township. Here the stages were compelled to stop to change mail. A log tavern was erected on the public square, where the north and south road crosses the turnpike, and here a man named Donahue opened the first tavern in the new place, probably in the second building on the town-plat and the first in the new town. It stood where the hotel of Christian Mosier now stands. From the time of the erection of this tavern the town had a steady growth for a few years. One of the first to settle was a man named McClure, a brother-in-law of Haines, one of the proprietors of the town. He kept one of the necessities of pioneer life (and it seems to be also of the life of the present day), a saloon; and if selling whiskey and its accompaniments can be called merchandising, was probably the first merchant in the new town.

Isaac Stewart, who made an addition to the town as has been stated, was a very early and influential settler in it. He was one of the first regular merchants, and afterward represented the county in the State Legislature. He subsequently removed to St. Louis.

James Gregg was also one of the most important of the early pioneers. He was from New Jersey, and came into the little backwoods town full of life, energy, and work. He conducted at one and the same time a tavern, a tan-yard, a horse-mill and a carding and fulling mill, was subsequently a merchant, and was generally full of business. In 1817 he was appointed a lieutenant in the militia of the State by the Governor, Jonathan Jennings, and afterward held a commission as colonel in the same. He was known by his title of colonel as long as he lived. He was something of a carpenter, and built many of the first houses in the new town. It may here be said that one of these first houses is yet standing, having the date "1816" cut in one of the logs. It is weather-boarded over the logs, is now owned by Christian Hampel, and is used as a paint-shop and warehouse combined.

A man named Kirkpatrick was one of the first merchants in Greenville, and was probably the first postmaster.

Benjamin Bower, father-in-law of John B. Ford, previously mentioned, was one of the first settlers of the place. He was from Ohio, and a carpenter. He reared a good-sized family, none of whom are now living in the vicinity.

Daniel D. Porter, a Yankee, and also a tavern-keeper, was one of the early settlers in the new town. He was followed from New England in a few years by his brothers, James and Julius R. The former was a doctor, and the latter a tavern-keeper (taking his brother's place in that business) and merchant. This family has entirely disappeared from the neighborhood, although prominent in connection with the business interests of the town for many years.

William Foster was for a long time an influential business man in this vicinity. He was a Kentuckian, and moved to the town of Livonia, where he kept a tavern, and subsequently removed to Greenville and engaged in the same business. Nearly every other cabin in those

pioneer days was a tavern. There was considerable travel along the "pike," and these were a necessity. People were coming and going, looking at and purchasing land, surveying, and passing through to homes further west; and these old taverns had plenty to do. Each one had a bar; no tavern could be complete without this, and it will be seen by the following extract from the first journal of the county commissioners that the charges for "drinks," as well as some other things, were regulated by that important and, at that time, powerful body. At the meeting February 10, 1819, it was

Ordered, That the tavern-keepers within the county of Floyd observe in their taverns the following rules, to-wit: for the term of one year—For breakfast, 31¼ cents; for dinner, 37½ cents; for supper, 25 cents; peach or apple brandy and gin, 18¾ cents a half-pint; whiskey, 12½ cents a pint; wine, 87½ cents a pint; spirits, 37½ cents a pint; lodging, 12½ cents a night; corn or oats, 12½ cents a gallon; stabling and hay for one horse a day or night, 37½; for two horses for the same time, 62½ cents.

Arbitrary powers are no longer delegated to county commissioners to establish prices in business of any kind; nor is it necessary to protect the traveling public that this should now be done. Competition accomplishes the desired result. The tavern-keepers dare not overcharge, or their business will cease. A dinner or breakfast can be had at the country hotels to-day cheaper than in 1819, though "drinks" are higher in price now and more deadly in their results. The whiskey of those days was honest whiskey—to-day it is poisoned whiskey.

William Foster kept his hotel some years, and then engaged in merchandising. He died a number of years since. His son Martin is now a resident of New Albany and superintendent of the turnpike.

As before mentioned, Mr. Kirkpatrick, one of the first merchants, kept the post-office when the village was first started, and for several years thereafter. He was probably followed by Daniel P. Porter, who was a merchant and postmaster in 1826. Mr. Porter kept the office in the building immediately east of where it is now kept. Isaac Stewart, better known as Major Stewart, succeeded Porter, and was postmaster in 1829. He was succeeded by D. P. Porter for a second term, and he, in turn by Julius R. Porter. The latter was succeded by William Steele, whose son Martin holds the office at present.

When Dr. Reuben C. Smith came to Greenville in 1826, he says there were about a dozen buildings in the place, all log cabins but one; that was a frame building occupied by Major Stewart, then in the mercantile business. Daniel P. Porter was the other merchant at that time. These were the only stores, and they carried pretty fair stocks of all classes of goods, and traded much in produce, as money was a scarce article. They exchanged their wares for the products of the truck-patch, farm and chase. Their goods were purchased at Louisville, as they are to-day, and hauled up in wagons, these wagons returning loaded with produce from this then backwoods village. Porter's store stood on the corner of the square, on the north side of Main street.

There was also a clock factory at that time, kept by a Yankee named Haines, a single man. The manufacture of wooden clocks in various parts of the new country was then quite a business, and netted the manufacturer a handsome profit, as the clocks sold rapidly. Some of these old wooden clocks are yet to be seen, and are still quietly marking the time. Haines died in the village, and quite a number of his clocks were sold at auction, with other effects.

John Daniel kept store here in all twenty-five or thirty years, and Mr. Smith was also engaged in merchandising, with Charles Sample as partner, a number of years. The business of the village at present may be summed up as follows: There are three hotels (there are no "taverns" nowadays) kept by Christian Mosier, Emil Kramer, and John Fleisher. Matilda Hemble keeps a dry-goods and fancy-goods store; Alexander Loughmiller, a general grocery and provision store; Marion Steele, a general stock; Roger Compton, a general stock; J. N. Smith, a grocery, Mrs. J. N. Smith, a millinery store; James Sappenfield, a shore store; Charles E. Scott, a grocery; Henrietta Smith, millinery; Mathias Sappenfield, grocery; Christian Hemble and James Lipscum, blacksmith shops; John Norris, Sr., an undertaking establishment; Smith & Keethly, Robert Scott, G. W. Morris, James Scott, and John L. Graam, are the coopers. The professions are represented by David Sigler, lawyer, and James Davis, Robert Kay, James Murphy, and Reuben C. Smith, doctors. The latter is the oldest, having been in practice here since 1826.

Jacob Sheets was one of the oldest and longest continued blacksmiths. He now resides on a farm near town. There have been a number of tanneries, but there are none at present. Jacob Floor may have been the first tanner, but Gregg's and Major Stewart's tanneries were also in operation in 1826, all in the little ravine that passes north and south through the town. George Sease bought Floor's tannery, and conducted the business many years until he died. Samuel Sease, a brother, subsequently owned and conducted a tannery west of town for twenty years or more. David Lukenville was here in the same business a number of years.

James Taylor, who is yet living, is an old resident of the town, and a surviving veteran of the almost forgotten Mexican war. He enlisted in New Albany in a company known as the Spencer Grays, recruited by Captain William Sanderson. Those who went from this township, under the first call for volunteers, were James Taylor, Jesse Fox, Edward R. Lunt, and John Jackson. Those who enlisted under the second call were Jesse Stroud, Anderson Moore, and John Gibson. Mr. Taylor is the only one now living in the township. John Gibson was in the battles around the city of Mexico, was reported missing and has never since been heard from. All others are believed to have returned, but some have since died.

SCHOOLS OF GREENVILLE.

The first schools in the village were subscription schools; that is, some one who felt qualified to teach passed around a paper among the people and obtained subscriptions at so much per scholar, for a term of perhaps three months, no public money being available for school purposes during the years of the first settlement of the township. These schools were taught wherever a vacant room or cabin could be obtained for the purpose, and although "select" schools, were very indifferent in quality.

The first school-house was probably the small frame building erected on the public square. When the town was laid out the proprietors reserved a lot near where the Methodist church now stands for school purposes, and this frame building was removed to this lot, where the schools were kept many years, or until the house went into decay. The building was also used for church purposes and public meetings. Among the early teachers remembered were a German named Huffman and Mr. Roland May.

THE SEMINARY.

Many years ago the Legislature passed a law authorizing the building of a county seminary in each county in the State, to be paid for out of funds to be raised by taxation; and, if Greenville had failed to secure the county seat, it was more lucky in the competition for the seminary. The location of the seminary was to be determined by the amount of money subscribed towards the erection of the building by the different towns in the county. Greenville subscribed $500, and thus secured the location of the building. A lot of one acre in the town was donated for the purpose by Mr. Isaac Redman, upon which the building, a brick, was erected at a cost of $2,800. William Loughmiller was the contractor, and the building was two stories in height and 30x50 feet in dimensions.

In 1852, when the graded-school system came into operation, the Legislature authorized the selling of the county seminaries at public auction. The seminary at Greenville was accordingly sold, bringing $1,000, Jesse J. Brown being the purchaser. The district then purchased and used it for common-school purposes until it became unsafe, when it was taken down and the present building erected. At present there are about one hundred and twenty scholars and three teachers in this building.

The first teacher in the new seminary building was Norman J. Coleman. He taught two or three terms and then removed to St. Louis, where he began the practice of law. He subsequently edited a rural paper in that city, and three years ago became Lieutenant-governor of the State. He married one of his pupils at Greenville, Miss Clara Porter.

The township contains nine school-houses at present.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Among the first of these in the town were the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars. The former organization was in operation as early as 1845. The charter members of the first lodge organized were A. R. Loughmiller, Thomas Bower, Rev. John Peck, Dr. S. Payne, Philip Dosh, William D. Morris, John Russell, Theophilus Russell, and William Loughmiller. This

lodge flourished a number of years, and contained at one time nearly half a hundred members. It did a great deal of good, being the first organized resistance to intemperance here. The society grew, flourished, decayed, and died, like all other things mortal, having at least partially fulfilled its mission by implanting in the minds of the people the necessity of restraint in the use of intoxicating liquors. Many a middle-aged man of to-day will point to this good old society as the means by which he was saved from becoming a drunkard.

The Good Templars flourished a little later than the Sons of Temperance, and were really an off-shoot from the old organization—the object being the same, the only difference being in the ceremonials.

Probably the late war did as much as as anything to break up the temperance organizations. People became absorbed in that great struggle, and lost interest in all other things—indeed all else, even life itself, was considered of minor importance.

After the war temperance organizations were revived to a certain extent, but have not generally succeeded in effecting much.

The Greenville lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 416, was organized in 1868 in the village. The charter members were Thomas J. Williams, Jonathan Davis, Seth M. Brown, John G. Armbroster, Robert T. Keithley, George W. Lugenbeel, Robert Standerford, Samuel Thomas, Samuel W. Waltz, and Charles Hemble. The first officers were Samuel W. Waltz, M.; Thomas J. Williams, S. W.; Jonathan Davis, J. W.; Samuel Thomas, S.; Seth M. Brown, T.; John G. Armbroster, S. D.; George W. Lugenbeel, J. D.; and Robert Standenford, T. The present officers are George W. Morris, M.; James Taylor, S. W.; John Taylor, J. W.; George W. Smith, secretary; James T. Smith, treasurer; Jonathan Davis, S. D.; John W. Kepley, J. D.; Seth M. Brown, tyler; and John W. Keithley and Washington Pectol, stewards. The present membership is forty-four. The lodge owns a hall in the upper story of the brick flouring-mill.

The Greenville Lodge No. 344, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized March 17, 1870, the charter members being James Beck, Samuel Milligan, Albert McQuiddy, James Banes and James Pierce. It was organized in Steele's hall, where its meetings are yet held. The first officers were Mathias Sappenfield, N. G.; Jacob J. Miller, V. G.; M. W. Smith, recording secretary; James M. Davis, permanent secretary, and Thomas Allen, treasurer. The charter members of the lodge were all members of the lodge at New Albany, who only came out for the purpose of organizing this one. The number of members at the organization was seventeen, as follows, besides the officers already named: A. S. C. Miller, J. M. Smith, Elmore Smith, Isaac Wood, C. E. Scott, T. J. Allen, W. L. Allen, William Steele, F. M. Miller, G. H. Buss and S. M. Brown. The present officers are James Sappenfield, N. G.; E. F. Morris, V. G.; James A. Brown, recording secretary; M. W. Smith, permanent secretary, and G. W. Smith, treasurer. The lodge numbers seventy-one members at present.

THE CEMETERY.

Greenville cemetery was laid out December 6, 1852, by Samuel Sease, Julius R. Porter, Reuben C. Smith, C. S. Sample, and Jacob Sheets. There were one hundred and forty-four lots, each fifteen feet square, with convenient alleys four feet wide, and an avenue through the center, north and south, forty-three feet wide.

NOTES OF THE VILLAGE HISTORY.

Greenville was surveyed by George Smith, county surveyor, and incorporated October 28, 1879. The number of voters at that date was one hundred and two, and the number of inhabitants four hundred and one. The village has not improved for many years, having attained to its present dimensions about 1835, when the great woods were yet closely gathered around it.

GALENA.

When the question of making a turnpike out of the old New Albany and Vincennes road began to be agitated in 1836, or before, this little village came into life. It was first called Germantown, and retained this name many years, until the post-office was established, about 1860, when the name was changed to Galena. It was laid out and platted by George Sease, May 27, 1837. The streets were appropriately named Floyd, Main, First Cross street, Second Cross street, and Third Cross street.

Mr. Sease owned the land upon which the village was platted, and thought perhaps he could

make a fortune by building a new town on this great thoroughfare and turnpike.

The first building in the town was a frame store-room, erected on the lot where Norton Brown's store now stands. Joseph B. Wells, yet living, did the carpenter work. Isaac Parks moved into this room as soon as it was finished, opened a stock of goods, and became the first merchant. He also moved his family into it, and lived there until his dwelling could be put up. This was also built by Joseph B. Wells, and was the first dwelling-house in the town. Mrs. Williamson now occupies the house. The store-room stood until about 1876-7, when Mr. Norton Brown took it away and erected his present store-room. The old, gray-looking, broken-backed building on the north side of Main street, where the road from the south crosses it, was erected among the first by Charles Frederick, and kept many years by him as a hotel. It is a fair specimen of the old-style tavern, being a long, two-story, unpainted frame. Like all of its class, it is going into decay. It has not been used for hotel purposes for a number of years. One of the first houses in the town was the brick dwelling now owned by George Buss, and the second brick building was that now standing on the corner and occupied by Frank Lamke as a hotel and store. Lamke and Brown are now the only merchants in the place. There is a blacksmith-shop, a coopering establishment, a mill, and the usual number of mechanical establishments. The inhabitants number considerably less than a hundred There is a church, a school, three doctors, and a lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The latter occupies the upper story of a neat white frame building.

The coopering business was once the leading business in the place, but has declined greatly in late years. It is rather a drowsy little village, and like nearly all others of its kind, the daily batch of neighborhood gossip, retailed gratis from corner dry-goods boxes and much-whittled chairs and stools, forms about the only entertainment of a portion of its people.

MORGAN'S RAID.

The raid of John Morgan through Indiana and Ohio made but little more impression on the people of the whole country at the time of its execution than would a bucket of water on the great ocean. It merely caused a ripple in its immediate vicinity, and so passed away. To the people of distant States it was nothing; to the soldiers in front, if they heard of it at all at the time, it would cause no more than a smile or a passing remark; but in the States immediately concerned it created considerable feeling and talk, and to the people immediately along the line of march, who witnessed it, the raid was one of the great events of their lives, and the story of John Morgan will be rehearsed to their children and grand-children for several generations. Three-quarters of a century from now some old man, tottering on the verge of the grave, will point out to the awe-struck children the place where Morgan's men camped, the tree, perhaps, under which the great Morgan himself sat and smoked his cigar, and will rehearse the story of the great raid while the little ones listen with open eyes and mouths, and look upon the old man as one of the greatest of the earth, because he had seen General Morgan with his own eyes.

Although the main body of Morgan's troops did not touch Greenville township, it passed so near as to cause a panic among the people, and a small party of flankers gave the village of Greenville a call. Had his main army passed their very door it could not have caused greater consternation. There is something fearful, even dreadful, in the thought, especially to women and children, of a large body of desperate men armed to the teeth, between whom and them, they are well aware, no law and power at hand can stand for a moment. Utterly and completely at the mercy of an apparently lawless and irresponsible band of men, whose business it is to kill, and whose only business seems to be to hunt other men to shed their blood, what wonder is it that men turned pale when they stand helplessly in their own doors, and the wife and mother weeps and presses her little ones closer to her and prays to the only power that can help her? It is impossible to imagine the feelings of people in such a situation. Experience is the only true test. The people in this township, especially along the turnpike, were put to the test; they were compelled to endure, for a few hours at least, the agony of suspense and expectation. The dreadful raiders might pass around them, as dreadful storms had often done, or they might sweep over them—they could not tell;

whatever the result, they were helpless, and could only wait with bated breath.

The whole of Morgan's command crossed the Ohio, with Morgan himself, at Brandenburg, Kentucky, about fifty miles by river below New Albany, on the 8th of July, taking possession of the steamer Tariscon, which he found there, for that purpose; and, while the good people of Greenville were rejoicing over the victory at Vicksburg, came the startling information that the raiders had crossed the river and were coming in the direction of their village. This was entirely a new phase of war; the conflict was to be brought to their own doors, and was the more startling because unexpected. There was a general scramble to make property and life as secure as possible before the appearance of the raiders in the neighborhood. Money, silverware, jewelry, and every valuable thing of the smaller kind was hastily buried, just as the people of the South buried their valuables before the advance of our armies. What could not be buried was taken to the woods and elsewhere and secreted. Fine horses, for which Morgan certainly had a partiality, were taken hastily to the darkest depths of an adjacent thicket; cows and all other animals were driven away to the woods. Some families even, after hiding securely all their valuables, went to the woods themselves for safety. A few men mounted their horses, took down their old rusty shot-guns and squirrel-rifles, and rode hastily away in the direction the raiders were supposed to be taking, ready to join any concerted movement by the citizens against them. Others quietly continued their labors in the field, first preparing themselves as well as possible for emergencies. Morgan passed up the river to Corydon, where he had a slight skirmish with citizens, and one or two men were killed and a few wounded on both sides. He then marched north, passing through the town of Palmyra, seven miles west of Greenville, this being the nearest point to the latter village. His flankers, scouts, and stragglers were spread out over the country for great distances. Forty-six of his men in a body—probably a foraging and marauding party—encamped one night about half a mile east of the village, in the woods; and during the evening a few of them visited the town, went to a saloon and drank, but did not disturb any one. Their presence was unknown until the following morning, when they quietly departed. Many valuable horses were taken by Morgan's command, and here and there a few valuables secured, but he was compelled to march too rapidly to secure much plunder.

A squad of his men, about one hundred in number, crossed the river at Utica, but these were mostly dispersed or captured by the citizens before they could join their leader.

WAR POLITICS.

Matters politically during the war were in a delicate condition in Greenville township, as well, of course, as everywhere else, but peculiarly so here and all along the southern portion of Indiana, on account of its proximity to slave territory. People were very much divided on the great questions of the day, and a very bitter feeling prevailed. A secret society existed, known as the Knights of the Golden Circle. It was political in its nature, and its members were known to sympathize with rebellion. Its meetings were held at night in the woods and in various deserted cabins in the neighborhood, and the lines were very sharply drawn between the two parties. Every man in the community was "spotted" by one party or the other. The politics of every man was well known; every man's name was on record somewhere, and every man's every move was watched. Neighbors were spies upon neighbors. Every man stood, as it were, in the attitude of war, and war to the knife, with his arm continually raised to strike. No stranger could enter the community and remain long a stranger, at least politically; he must identify himself with one party or the other, and that speedily. Men had no confidence in each other. Neighbor watched closely the neighbor whom he had always trusted before but who was now his almost deadly enemy.

In this delicate condition of the political powder-magazine, there was danger of explosion at any moment. When, therefore, John Morgan came in this direction, there were a few who secretly rejoiced and looked upon this as a long-wished-for opportunity for revenge. The feeling in the whole community was intensified, and there was an inclination to use violence on the slightest provocation. Many things were said and done at this critical period to make men enemies for life, and their children enemies, it may be feared, for generations.

The man who created the most consternation among the people of this township, upon the approach of John Morgan, and rendered himself famous (or infamous) thereby, was one William Harper, who mounted his horse and rode swiftly down the turnpike through Greenville to New Albany, shouting at the top of his voice to the people by the way that John Morgan was coming down the pike, with an army of fabulous size at his heels, to attack New Albany. It created the greatest excitement and consternation; but meanwhile Morgan was moving swiftly in another direction. It is believed that Morgan himself had something to do with this extraordinary action of Harper—that it was a ruse to distract the various squads of troops gathering in different directions, as to his purposes.

Dr. Smith, of Greenville, says that he buried $600 in money, and kept a fine horse hid in the woods during the passage of the troops through this part of the country, and that one night, during the greatest excitement, when every man was feeling for the throat of his neighbor, as it were, he was called from his bed in the middle of the night, and, upon cautiously opening the door, not knowing whether it was a professional call, or whether his time had come to be taken out and hanged as a Union man, he peered into the darkness, and saw that the street in front of his house was filled with armed men on horseback. Visions of John Morgan's raiders flashed through his mind, and he was about to retire hastily, when some person whispered mysteriously that he was wanted to guide a party of the citizens who had organized, armed, and mounted themselves, to pursue a party of Morgan's men who were crossing the river near Utica.

In the skirmish which ensued between these parties and others who joined them, and this squad of Morgan's men, several men were wounded, and the rebels were dispersed. A few of them were captured. A young Confederate named Collins was wounded and brought to Greenville, where he was kept a few days, then sent to New Albany, where he was cared for in the hospital.

It is believed that many recruits for the rebel army were made in this vicinity by the Knights of the Golden Circle, and many young men prevented from enlisting in the Union army by the same society.

Greenville furnished her quota of troops for the Union cause in the great Rebellion; but this is referred to elsewhere in this work.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The following items are from the earliest records of the county commissioners:

At the meeting held May 17, 1819, Syrinus Emmons was appointed constable for Greenville township. He was the first to hold that office. At the same meeting a petition was presented from the citizens of Greenville township, asking for an additional justice of the peace, which was granted, and an election ordered to be held at the house of John Kearnes, on the first Monday in June. At the same meeting James McCutchan was continued as inspector of elections.

At the meeting of May 18, 1819, the commissioners ordered the following taxes for State purposes: On every one hundred acres of first-rate land, $1; on the same amount of second-rate land, 87½ cents; and on the same amount of third-rate land, 62½ cents. Also for every bond-servant over twelve years of age, $3 per year. For county purposes the following taxes were levied: For every one hundred acres of first-rate land, 50 cents; for the same amount of second-rate land, 43¾ cents; and for the same amount of third-rate land, 31¼ cents. Town lots in Greenville were taxed fifty cents on every $100 valuation.

There is but little to record in the history of the State road, upon which Greenville is situated, and over which the larger part of the productions of the township must always pass. The road was surveyed about 1836, by the State, with the intention of converting it into a turnpike from Louisville to St. Louis. The work of breaking the stone began soon afterwards, and the contracts were let for macadamizing the road. Plenty of stone for the purpose was found within the limits of the county. The road was graded as far as Vincennes, but macadamized only to Paoli, a distance of forty-one miles from New Albany. Upon this part of the road tolls have ever since been levied. The State, through the machinations of a strong lobby, it is claimed, turned the road over to a company, or rather sold out to a company for $50,000, though the road had originally cost $275,000. This company yet owns the road, but there was some agitation

recently in the State Legislature looking to the State again taking possession of it.

Before the days of railroads in this part of the country, about 1845, a telegraph line was put up along this turnpike from New Albany and Louisville to St. Louis. Charles Cartwright (of Jeffersonville at that time, but now of Granville) Samuel Howe, of Clark county, and Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, were the contractors for furnishing the poles for this telegraph line. They received "three bits" (thirty-seven and a half cents) apiece for the poles. Another set of contractors dug the holes, and a third furnished the wire. The line was kept up until railroads came, when it was abandoned. There is not at the present time a railroad or telegraph line in the township.

Before the days of railroads the freight business along this pike amounted to considerable. Goods were brought to the Falls of the Ohio by boat, and from there they must be taken by freight wagons westward along the road to supply the numerous little towns and trading places that were continually springing up, not only immediately along the line of the road, but at various distances on either side. The commerce of a large belt of the country must pass over this road, and consequently wagons were employed, especially as freight wagons. They were large and heavy, with tires an inch thick and several inches broad, and drawn by four horses. When the road was in good condition they would carry almost as much as a common freight car of to-day. They would travel slowly, freely patronizing the various taverns by the way.

Jacob Miller then kept a tavern on the road, the first one east of the east line of Greenville township. This was between 1820 and 1830. His tavern was a rather spacious one for those days, being a two-story log building. Josiah Lamb kept the next one west, and about five miles east of the village of Greenville. Robert Lewis kept the next one west of Lamb, and within half a mile of the village. The next one was in the village. From the multiplicity of taverns it will be inferred that weary drivers and travelers were not allowed to remain thirsty for a great length of time; and it is intimated (though there can be no truth in the story) that some of these honest tavern keepers got rich selling whiskey out of a pint cup with an inch of wood fitted in the bottom of the cup.

CHAPTER XVII.

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.

At the first meeting of the commissioners of Floyd county, February 8, 1819, the county was divided into three townships, to wit: New Albany, Greenville and Franklin. Greenville occupied all the northern part of the county, and it was out of this territory that Lafayette was formed nine years later. The boundaries of this township were defined at a meeting of the commissioners, then called the "Board of Justices," held May 5, 1828.

In 1824, by a law of the Legislature, the justices of the peace in the counties of Indiana were to constitute a board of justices, to take the place of the commissioners, and transact the business usually delegated to that body, the law going into effect in September of that year.

The following is the record of the board of justices upon the formation of the township:

Ordered, That all that portion of Floyd county situate and lying between the following boundaries be hereafter known and designated by the name and style of La Fayette township, to wit: Beginning on the county line at the corners of sections twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six, in township number one, south of range five, east from thence running south on the sectional line to the corner of sections twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six in township two, south of the range aforesaid; thence east to the corners of sections twenty, twenty-one, twenty-eight and twenty-nine in township two, south of range six east; thence north to the corners of sections sixteen, seventeen, twenty and twenty-one in said township and range last mentioned; thence east to the corners of sections fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one and twenty-two in said last mentioned township and range; thence north to the corners of sections nine, ten, fifteen and sixteen in said last mentioned township and range; thence east to the corners of sections ten, eleven, fourteen and fifteen in said last mentioned township and range; thence north to the line dividing townships numbers one and two thence east to the Grant line; thence with the line of the said Illinois Grant to the county line, and from thence west, with the county line to the place of beginning.

At the same meeting the board of justices transacted other business regarding the new township, as follows:

Ordered, That elections in the township of La Fayette be holden at the house of Jacob Miller, and that William Wilkinson be appointed inspector of elections in said township for the present year; and that Samuel Miller and Francis R. Porter be appointed overseers of the poor in said township for the present year.

Ordered, That an election be holden in the township of La-Fayette for the purpose of electing one justice of the peace therein on Saturday, the thirty-first day of the present month.

DAVID M. HALE,
President of the Board.

At a meeting July 7, 1828, it was

Ordered, That David Edwards be appointed inspector of elections of La Fayette township until the first Monday in January next, *vice* William Wilkinson, Esqr., who declines serving as such.

David Edwards was subsequently appointed assessor, and probably the first one in the township.

The township of Lafayette, as above bounded and described, was taken out of the east half of Greenville township. Its boundaries have not since been changed. It is very irregular and ragged as it appears on the map, its eastern line following gradually the course of the "knobs," a range of high hills whose general course is southwest and northeast. It is bounded on the north by Clarke county; on the east and south by New Albany township; on the south and southwest by Georgetown township; and on the west by Greenville township.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Its surface is generally broken and hilly, but the larger proportion of the land is cultivable, a large portion of it being at the present time under a high state of cultivation.

To the first settlers the territory embraced in this township appeared as a vast wilderness, with scarcely an opening to relieve the monotony of the great woods. Wolves, deer, bears, panthers, and other wild animals contested the ground with the Indian, and both were to be exterminated or driven away. On the bottoms the ground was largely covered with wild pea-vines, beneath which lurked venomous reptiles of every kind known to the American forest. All the first settlers were compelled to clear the ground before the cabin could be erected or the truck-patch cultivated. Indian camps were found at frequent intervals along the streams, and here occasional small clearings had been made; but these were neither numerous nor extensive. The red man lived by hunting, fishing, and trapping, and made few attempts in this vicinity to cultivate the soil.

The only streams in the township are Big and Little Indian creeks and their tributaries; but these furnish thorough drainage, while water for domestic use is abundantly supplied by numerous and beautiful springs that burst from the hillsides in every direction.

Big Indian creek rises in the northeastern part of the township, its general course being southwest across the northwestern part of the township. It passes through sections twenty-nine, thirty-two, thirty-one, six, one, and twelve, crossing into Greenville township, near the center of the last named section. Before the country was cleared it was a stream of considerable depth, and the flow of water was steady and continuous, but since the country has been cleared in its vicinity it is an insignificant stream, being almost dry at times during the summer. It is subject to frequent freshets, when it becomes a raging, foaming torrent, carrying almost everything before it. On its southeast side this stream is generally hemmed in by a high range of hills, which are yet covered with a rank growth of hard-wood timber, while on the opposite side beautiful level bottoms stretch away, making some of the finest farms in the township.

Springs of pure, cold water are to be found among these hills in considerable numbers; and probably nowhere in the township are the settlers compelled to dig more than from ten to thirty feet to procure the finest of drinking water.

The Big Indian contains so little water in summer that a wagon-road follows its bed a good portion of the way across the township, and bridges are not needed even for footmen.

Little Indian creek also has its source in the northeastern part of the township among the knobs, and, clinging closely to the foot of this remarkable range of hills, passes southwest across the township, through sections thirty-five, three, four, nine, eight, seventeen, twenty, and thirty, entering Georgetown township about the center of the last named section. After passing across a portion of Georgetown it joins the Big Indian in Greenville township, where together they form Indian creek, which finds its way southward into the Ohio. It puts out numerous tributaries, and draws its water largely from the knob springs.

There is a good deal of valuable bottom-land along this stream, also, yet the bottom-lands on these creeks cannot be called first-class; that is, they will not compare, for instance, with the Wabash bottom or the Miami bottoms in Ohio. They are largely composed of sand and clay, mixed in places with vegetable mold, and produce excellent crops of corn, wheat, oats, etc. The lands of the entire township may, however,

be classed as clay lands, and therefore not altogether first-class.

The wonderful range of hills called the "knobs" forms the eastern boundary of the township, making that line somewhat irregular. Occasionally a section breaks over these hills and occupies a portion of the beautiful valley beyond. Section ten is largely taken up by the knobs. These hills are a continuation of the bluffs that all along hem in the Ohio river. They leave the river at Madison and, making a large circuit, reach the river again below New Albany. Within the circle of these hills is some of the finest bottom-land in the West. The hills also recede from the river much the same on the southern side, the river passing for many miles here through an extensive bottom, which supports the cities of Louisville, Jeffersonville, New Albany, and others. These knobs have always been covered with a dense growth of timber, and it will doubtless be many years, perhaps a century, if ever, before they are cleared and cultivated. A few farms partially cleared are now found along the sides and on the top, but they are, probably, generally owned by parties who have bottom-land for cultivation, and who preserved them for woodland. What is rather unusual, however, about this range of hills, considering their height and ruggedness, is that there is very little land not capable of cultivation, were the timber cleared away. Some time within the next century, when the cities of Louisville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany have spread out over the beautiful bottoms on which they are located until they virtually form one great city, the southern slope of these knobs will be one vast vineyard for supplying that city with grapes and wine. Even now, in places, vineyards are being cultivated, and it would seem as if there were no better opening in this country for those who understand this business than to purchase a few acres of this high land now to be had, probably, for about $10 per acre.

A place of considerable prominence in the knobs, within the limits of this township, is known as "Bald knob," a hill standing somewhat above the others referred to hereafter in this chapter. Iron ore is said to exist in considerable quantities in the knobs; but the extent of this deposit is not yet known.

These hills appear to be composed principally of sandstone and limestone, separated by layers of blueish shale, and covered to a considerable depth with drift. The soil is clay, and produces well of all the smaller grains.

Mr. Cottom thus speaks of the knobs:

> A high range of hills known as the knobs, but called by the Indians Silver hills, run through the county from north to south, coming to the Ohio river near New Albany. These hills present an uneven surface, but are nevertheless covered with a soil peculiarly adapted to fruit-growing, and are esteemed the very best orchard lands in Indiana, and among the best in the entire West. The severest winters known in this climate have but slightly affected the orchards on these hills, and their fruitfulness and the certainty of the crops upon them have given these fruit-growing lands a wide and justly merited celebrity. They are esteemed the best lands in the West for the cultivation of the vine. These hill lands sell at very low prices, are easily and cheaply cultivated, and yield very large profits to those engaged in growing fruit upon them. They readily grow, and in great perfection, the pear, peach, apple, grape, plum, quince, cherry, and all the small fruits. Grain of all kinds also yields remuneratively to the toil of the husbandman.
>
> These hills contain iron ore in large quantities, and the best quality of sandstone and limestone for building purposes.

The knobs, in an early day, were noted resorts for wild animals of all kinds; and, long after the game had disappeared from the other parts of the township and county, it was still good hunting in the knobs. Foxes, wolves, panthers, and wild-cats were more numerous here than in other parts of the township. When the first settlers came these animals were found plentifully everywhere; but, as the lower and better lands were settled, they retired to these hills, where they found holes and small caves for hiding places, in which they were secure from hunters and dogs. Many wild animals remained here after the township was entirely settled, and even yet foxes are occasionally found; so that this is considered fair hunting ground. There is an abundance of squirrels, rabbits, pheasants, quails, and other small game, while an occasional turkey or fox are secured. Raccoons, opossums, skunks, and other night-prowlers are plenty, and "coon hunting" is a favorite pastime with the young men and boys. They are sure, also, to resort to the vicinity of the knobs. The corn-fields at the foot of these heights suffer more or less from the raids of the raccoon.

The timber on the knobs, and in other parts of the township, especially on the hills of the Big Indian, is heavy, and much of it of fine quality. Unlike the larger portion of the State,

and also of Ohio, timber is abundant for all purposes for which it is needed. On the lower lands it grows to a great size, and consists of two varieties of hickory—shell-bark and pig-nut—poplar, white and black walnut, maple, blue and black ash, mulberry, cottonwood, and sycamore. At the date of the first settlement, this variety of timber on the bottoms was further augmented by a dense undergrowth of dog-wood, iron-wood, paw-paw, black-haw, sassafras, spice-bush, willow, and many other species. Wild grapevines, and trailing vines of every description, spread over the ground and clung to the trees, climbing to the tops of the highest. Beautiful clusters of grapes in endless quantities were suspended from the tree tops, and the forest was darkened, even in daylight, by the density of the foliage.

Upon the undulating lands and on the hills the timber was, and still is, chestnut, red, white, and burr oak, hickory, beech, sugar, wild cherry, black locust, cedar, and an occasional pine. The woods in pioneer days were more open on the upland, and here, under certain circumstances, the hunters resorted for deer. Starting out from his cabin, securely anchored under one of the hills, he would make a circuit of the knobs to get the lee of his game; and he knew just what time of day and during what season of the year he would find it among the oak bushes and undergrowth on the knobs. The oak timber, which is of excellent quality, is now being rapidly used for steamboat building and for hubs, spokes, etc. Much of it has also been used in barrel-making; for a large number of the first settlers were coopers, and were kept busy making barrels for the distilleries, which in an early day had an existence along all the streams in the township and county.

Fine sugar orchards exist in various places in the township, and the making of maple sugar has always been considered among the local industries.

There are in the township 17,611 acres of land, of which about one-half is improved, the other half being woodland. From an historical atlas of the State, published a few years ago, the following remarks regarding the mineral resources of this county are taken. Minerals of whatever kind are mostly found in the knobs:

The mineral resources of Floyd county comprise iron ore, manganese, New Albany black slate, hydraulic limestone, St. Louis limestone, knob sandstone, silica, mineral springs, etc. Iron ore and manganese are found in their strata along the Silver Hills. The New Albany rolling mills obtain a portion of their ore from these beds. A few years ago it was thought that the New Albany black slate, mixed with coal-tar, would make an excellent roofing material; but experiments have not justified anticipations.

The hydraulic limestone is found under the New Albany black slate, but not in all places. The color of this limestone is a light drab, and it is classified as quick, medium, and slow-setting. This stone, in an economic point of view, is one of the most valuable in the county. The St. Louis limestone is quarried by several parties near Greenville, where it has a thickness of from twenty-five to fifty feet. It is a fine building stone, and is used considerably in New Albany. It is also converted into road material, and used quite extensively in the county.

The knob sandstone is in many places from fifty to eighty feet in thickness. It hardens on exposure, and is used for doorsteps and many other purposes with success.

Near the tops of the hills in the vicinity of Mooresville, there are beds twelve feet in thickness, of a soft, bright-colored, ochreous sandstone, exposed portions of which make an excellent mineral paint.

Lying in compact beds near the intersection of Clark, Harrison, and Washington counties, is a fine-grained white sand, used in the manufacture of plate glass at New Albany. This formation is very extensive, of great economic value, and destined to play an important part in adding to the wealth of Floyd county.

Mineral springs are found in various parts of the county, possessing decided medicinal properties, and there are numerous noticeable mounds and other relics of a prehistoric race.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

The first inhabitants in human form to occupy the territory above described were, so far as can be ascertained by historical research, the Mound Builders, a race of people which seems to have been greatly given to throwing up little mounds of earth, which yet remain to mark their existence and abiding places in various parts of the country.

Few, if any, traces of this mysterious people remain in this township; but, as evidences of the existence of this people are all around, both in this and other counties, there can be no doubt that they once occupied this territory, and possibly had it cleared and cultivated to a greater extent than it is to-day. Of this, however, the present generation know nothing.

One of their most remarkable works in this part of the State has an existence in the adjoining county of Clark, at the mouth of Fourteen mile creek.

Stone implements of various kinds, used by the Mound Builders, have been found in this township.

INDIANS.

Whether the Indians were contemporaneous with the Mound Builders, or whether the latter were driven out by the former, may never be known; but they have been considered by historians as following the Mound Builders in their occupation of the country. There is, however, no doubt that the red man occupied for centuries the territory now embraced in the limits of Lafayette township; but, as they were much like other wild animals of the woods, they did little or nothing to change the face of the country. They cleared occasionally a small patch in the woods for corn; but, for the most part, they lived by devouring other animals of the woods, and on the fruits and berries that grew spontaneously everywhere. It is not probable that the Indians cleared land or cultivated corn until the advent among them of the French traders, who taught them this manner of getting a living.

One or two very small patches of cleared land appeared in this township at the date of its first settlement by the whites, which signified the former existence of an Indian camp. It is not believed, however, that any permanent camp of Indians existed in this township; though this cannot be ascertained to a certainty. Upon the advent of the first settlers there was an Indian graveyard a short distance from the village of Scottsville, in the northwestern part of the township. An acre or more of ground was here occupied, and indicated the presence of an Indian village for a considerable length of time. The road which enters Scottsville from the south once passed through this Indian graveyard, but has since been turned to one side. The house of Mr. Alexander McCutchan stands exactly in the midst of these ancient graves, and a gentleman named Stoner lives near. Upon the advent of the first settlers these graves were plainly marked, and consisted of small hillocks arranged in rows, much after the manner of white burials. The ground has since been plowed over, and the graves have entirely disappeared from sight. It is known that the Indians used this territory extensively as a hunting-ground and camped much along the Big and Little Indian creeks, and in the vicinity of some of the springs. Warriors from the tribes scattered along the Wabash doubtless came here in the fall and winter to hunt, and some of them may have remained here continuously for years, returning occasionally to their villages or permanent camps.

An Indian trail once led from the Falls of the Ohio across the extensive bottom east of the knobs, and up along the foot of the knobs to Bald knob, over which it passed, thus entering the present limits of this township at that point. Passing down the western slope of the knobs, the trail took a line through the woods in a southeasterly direction, until it joined the main trail from the Falls of the Ohio to Vincennes, somewhere, probably, within the present limits of Greenville township. One of the first roads through the county subsequently followed this trail over Bald knob, but has since been changed.

The significance and purpose of this trail seems very clear; it was to enable the red men to use this knob as a lookout and signal station. Any one who has visited this place can fully realize what a grand lookout station it would make. The view is entirely unobstructed as far as the eye can reach to the south, east, and northeast. One of the most beautiful and fertile valleys in the West lies spread out in a vast, undulating ocean of green, covering hundreds of thousands of acres, and the Ohio river can be distinctly traced for many miles. What a grand signal station for both Mound Builders and Indians! and without doubt it was used by both during many centuries. The trail leading directly from the Falls to this point is certainly sufficient proof that it was used by the latter. The Indians looked to the Ohio river as the great highway for the approach of their enemies from the east; and from this secure lookout they could receive and transmit signals to great distances both east and west. Mount Moultrie, in Kentucky, nearly fifty miles to the south, may be seen on a clear day; and here the ancient dweller probably established a corresponding signal station. It may be remembered that it was near this mountain that the forces of Generals Rousseau and Buckner met early in the war and engaged in some skirmishing.

The old trail has long since disappeared, with those who made it, and the beautiful bottom, once covered with heavy timber, is cut up into farms, dotted with farm-houses and villages, and the forest has given place to cultivated fields, with the exception of little patches here and there, like oases in a great desert.

The Indians occupied this territory until about the time of the War of 1812, when they disappeared, and never afterward made their appearance here as a tribe, but an occasional straggler came to revisit the grave of his ancestors and to behold for a short time his well-known and well-remembered haunts.

The Indians disappeared very suddenly at the time of the Pigeon Roost massacre, which occurred a few miles northeast, in what is now Scott county, September 3, 1812. A party here murdered one man, five women, and sixteen children, and then made their escape. The Indians in this part of the country, fearing retaliation by the whites, made all haste to get out of the country.

Several block-houses were erected on the two Indian creeks during that war, and at least one within the limits of this township. It stood on Little Indian creek, near where the village of Mooresville now stands—a little below it, on the west side of the creek. An orchard now occupies the site. These houses were erected near each other all along the old Vincennes road; but the settlers never had occasion to use them, except as places of refuge in case of alarm.

FIRST SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

It is comparatively easy to find the location of the first settlement in this township, as of others in the county. It is natural to look along the first highways of travel for the earliest settlers in any country; and in this case the natural highway was the great Indian trail leading from the Falls of the Ohio to Vincennes. The first white settlers in this region crossed the Ohio near the Falls, from the fact that in searching for new homes in the wilderness they first came to the frontier settlements, and then followed the only highways—the streams and the Indian trails. The frontier settlements at the beginning of this century were along the Ohio river, naturally—at Louisville and other points further up the river. The first settlers followed down this great natural highway in flat-boats, or pirogues, and, landing, pursued the red man's trail until it crossed the Indian creek, in this county. Here they found rich lands and made their settlements. They followed each other slowly at first, and entered land all along Indian creek, penetrating further and further into the wilderness, and continuing on up the creek until they finally reached the limits of Lafayette township. The pioneers of this township found settlers on the creek, and pushed further until they found wild land upon which no foot of the white race had ever trod. Here they drove their stakes, cleared a little spot, built their cabins, and began to hew out of the dense wilderness their future homes.

The valley of the Big Indian, therefore, received the first settlers in this township. These were probably the McCutchans, some of whom yet reside in the neighborhood. The Wellses settled in the same neighborhood, but are now within the limits of Greenville township.

As near as can be ascertained, the pioneers of this township were as follows: William McCutchan and his two sons, Samuel and James, in 1806. Those immediately following were the Nugents—Nathan, Levi, David, and Benedict; the Emmonses—Syrinus and Samuel. Others following about this time and later, were Ebenezer and Henry Searles, Peter Quackenbush, John Galloway, Gideon Adkins, with his sons, John and Henry; Thomas Pierce, Patrick Laden, Michael Kinsey, Louis Vernie, John Coleman, James Moore, a large family of Hickmans near Mooresville, John Kelley, the Carters, Gibsons, and Edwardses, the Byrn family, consisting of the mother, five sons, and three daughters, Patrick Duffey, Joseph Hay, Robert Fenwick, Howard Walker, the Smiths and Shacklebons, John Sherley, the Errickses, Charles Byles, John Worls, Mr. Donnahue, John and Moses Scott, with large families, Robert Stewart, Captain Keydon, James McFall, William Graham, Mr. Roberts, the Welshes, and probably some others whose names have not been ascertained.

Before the advent of these permanent settlers there were, as remembered by the oldest pioneers now living, a few squatters or white hunters who were living here in huts, associating with the Indians and living in the same way—that is, by hunting, trapping, etc. They moved away with their red neighbors, and their names have passed out of the memory of those now living. An occasional log hut, however, standing many years after the first settlement, marked the temporary abiding place of these semi-civilized white sons of the forest, and the little patch of cleared ground about the cabin showed that the contents of the "truck-patch" were appreciated, and that

something was necessary to health and happiness besides venison hams and wild fruits.

THE MCCUTCHANS

first settled on the Wabash river very early in the present or possibly at the close of the last century, but subsequently removed to this county and purchased land upon Big Indian a little in advance of other settlers of that time. The family was originally from Ireland, but settled in Virginia and subsequently in Tennessee before removing to Indiana. A deed now in possession of Samuel McCutchan shows that the family were residents of Augusta county, Virginia, it being given by Governor Brooke, of that State, and dated October 1, 1782. Part of the family removed to Tennessee, where they remained but a short time. James moved from Virginia with his family directly to the Wabash country, where he lived a short time and was engaged in the Indian war of that period, being in the battle of Tippecanoe. Having had six horses stolen from him by the Indians, and being otherwise harassed by the savages, his family and himself being in continual danger of massacre, he left that country and determined to return to Virginia; but reaching his brother William, who had settled meanwhile in this county, he remained with him and subsequently purchased land and became a permanent resident. He taught school in after years, and was probably the first teacher on Indian creek within the limits of this township.

THE NUGENTS

were from Kentucky. Penetrating the wild and rugged hills of the Big Indian, they went over and settled near a beautiful mineral spring not far from the Little Indian creek, where they built a cabin and cleared a little ground, but lived mostly by hunting and trapping. This spring is on the farm now owned by Joseph Campion, and is yet known as Nugent's spring, the marks of the old cabin being still visible. The family long since disappeared, and has not at present a representative in the township.

OTHER PIONEERS.

Howard Walker and the Welshes were also settlers in this neighborhood, among the first, and all hunters. Walker was from Kentucky, and purchased his land of Robert Stewart, who had preceded him a short time, and was a settler in the vicinity of Bald knob. Stewart had a large family, but all moved away early.

John Galloway was also a Kentuckian. He remained but a short time on Indian creek, when he sold out and moved to Oregon.

These settlers were scattered over considerable territory, yet considered themselves near neighbors in those days. They obtained a living mostly by hunting and trapping, and looking for bee-trees. There was a number of deer-licks along the foot of the knobs, and in the hills of the Big Indian, which were closely watched by these hunters. The salt water still continues to ooze from the ground in places. One of their favorite hunting-grounds was what was known as the "Big Rough," a kind of "windfall" on the hills west of the Big Indian. Big Rough had been made by a wind-storm, which prostrated the trees over a large tract of ground, at some period sufficiently remote from the date of the first settlement to allow time for a rank second-growth of underbrush and small trees of every description. This undergrowth, with the creeping vines and fallen timber piled in every conceivable direction, formed in places an impassable barrier, and everywhere most excellent hiding-places for deer, bear, and a great variety of smaller game. Several hunters with dogs would conceal themselves around the outer edges of Big Rough, and, sending the dogs through it, would wait for the game, which was sure to make its appearance. Many a bear was tracked to the Big Rough, where it was comparatively safe from the rifle of the hunter. Panthers, wild-cats, and wolves generally occupied the knobs and remained here in limited numbers as late as 1840 or 1850. Bears disappeared about 1840, but wild-cats, wolves, and wild turkeys remained to a much later date. The latter may be found occasionally even yet.

The settlers were in the habit of blowing the horn whenever assistance was wanted. The sound of a heavy dinner-horn could on a still day be heard several miles. It was quite a convenience also in calling together a party of hunters for any special occasion; or, if any one was sick, help could be summoned in a short time. There were no doctors among the earliest pioneers, and little need of them; but occasionally some one took sick, and then the teas which every pioneer mother understood how to make

from the herbs growing in the woods, were brought into requisition, and generally effected a cure. It is said that Mr. Walker at one time blew the horn vigorously and continuously until he had all the settlers for many miles around at his house, the trouble being simply that Mrs. Walker had an attack—somewhat severe, of course—of the stomach-ache. The old gentleman never heard the last of it, as it was considered a serious matter to give the peculiar signals of distress and danger on the horn, and no one was expected to do it unless something decidedly calamitous was apprehended. Neighbors arranged signals of different kinds on the horn, and it was used to convey special messages between neighbors, or to arouse the neighborhood; and the signal-horn thus came to be an important musical instrument in the settlement.

Among the worst enemies of these pioneers were the numerous venomous reptiles; and they frequently suffered from their fangs, as did also their cattle and other domestic animals. Rattlesnakes of two or three varieties, copperheads, vipers, and massasaugas were the poisonous serpents. Rattlesnakes were less feared than the others, because they generally gave warning of their presence, while the presence of the others was only ascertained by their deadly sting. The pioneers, however, understood the treatment of snake-bites, and few deaths occurred from this cause. Venomous reptiles have not yet entirely disappeared from this region, but are not numerous at the present time. Mr. William McCutchan was bitten about one year ago by one of them, and, as he neglected the wound, being in doubt about the character of it for some time, he yet suffers from it.

Gideon Adkins was a settler on Big Indian in 1816. Several of his descendants yet reside in the township. The family came from the vicinity of Bardstown, Kentucky. In later years Mr. Adkins kept a store and conducted a saw-mill for five or six years on Big Indian, a short distance below the Bethel Presbyterian church. He died there some years ago, and in the settlement of his affairs the enterprise of store-keeping at that place was abandoned. His widow is yet living. The old store building is now used as a dwelling.

Several families of McCutchans yet reside on Indian Creek, engaged in farming.

The principal industries along the creek at the present time, besides farming, are coopering, burning charcoal, and blacksmithing.

ANOTHER EARLY SETTLEMENT

in this township, and apparently entirely distinct from the settlement just described on the Big Indian, is known as the "Foreign or Catholic settlement." It is located on Little Indian, two and one-half miles north of Mooresville. A few Irishmen were among the earliest settlers here, though it is believed they generally came later than those on Big Indian, and most of them did not arrive until after the War of 1812. Among these were the Pierces, the Byrns, Nicholas Duffey, and others. Some members of this settlement bought out the Nugents and the lands of some other settlers before mentioned.

Thomas Pierce and the family of Byrnses probably came from Ireland together, leaving that country about 1818, and, stopping on the way in Pennsylvania, settled here in 1820. Pierce was a farmer and surveyor, and quite an influential man. It is said he assisted John K. Graham frequently in surveying. Graham was probably the first surveyor in this county, and surveyed nearly or quite all the lands in this township.

The Byrnses were from the county Loud, Ireland. The family consisted of the mother, five sons, and three daughters. These children subsequently all married and settled in this neighborhood, thus adding considerable strength to the Catholic church, which was organized here in an early day by Father Abraham, a Catholic priest from Bardstown, Kentucky. The boys were John, Thomas, Patrick, James, and Owen; and some of these are yet residing here, as are also the girls. The mother lived to the ripe age of ninety-two years. The family has been an influential and prominent one in the county.

Nicholas Duffey was also from Ireland, and brought with him a family of seven children, settling here in 1821. His son, Patrick Duffey, yet resides in the township, near Mooresville, and although quite an aged man, is still engaged in farming.

John Coleman, also from Ireland, settled here in 1825, and is one of the oldest living pioneers of the county, being in his ninety-eighth year. The Byrnses and Pierces had preceded him, and

were his nearest neighbors when he first settled where he now resides. Pierce was living down the creek, near the old log Catholic church. Mr. Coleman was fairly educated and became one of the first school teachers in this part of the county. He was also one of the first justices of the peace in the county, and held that position many years. He made little or no money out of the office, as he generally succeeded in getting together his neighbors, who had troubles to adjust, and assisted them in settling their difficulties without resort to the law. He remarks that the only money he ever made out of his office was when the turnpike was in course of construction. One of the contractors on that road, whose wife was in Philadelphia, married here another woman, and when the Philadelphia wife suddenly made her appearance, the contractor as suddenly left the country, leaving his business in a very unsettled condition. In settling this business Mr. Coleman made the regular charges for such services. Notwithstanding his age he attends mass at the Catholic church, nearly a mile distant, regularly every morning, always going on foot. He says the first settlers in this neighborhood did their milling at the mill on the creek, near the site of Galena, in Greenville township.

The French, as well as the Irish, had also quite a representation in this settlement. Among them were Michael Kinsey and Louis Vernie. The former brought from his native country a family of two sons and three daughters, all of whom married and settled in this neighborhood. Vernie was also a man of family and one of the first members of the Catholic church here.

This settlement received many additions from time to time, mostly from Ireland, France, and Germany, and now constitutes a large settlement, nearly all the members of which are members of the Catholic church, a very strong and influential society, which has grown with the growth of the settlement, and strengthened with its strength, until it is now one of the largest in the State outside of the cities.

THE FIRST POLLING PLACE.

Probably the first voting place in this township was in this settlement, in a cabin which stood near the present residence of Abraham Litz. The place was then owned by Thomas Byrns. The first settlers in the township, however, went to New Albany to vote. This was prior to the formation of the county. After the formation of the township of Greenville, the voting place of the settlers was at the house of Jacob O. Frederick, near Galena. David Fannin, of Scottsville, was probably the first justice of the peace in the township. James McCutchan and Levi Nugent were among the first.

A THIRD SETTLEMENT

in this township is known as the "English settlement," to distinguish it from the Catholic community, and joining the latter on the north. These settlements were probably contemporaneous both being made about the close of the War of 1812.

The English settlement was established by an Englishman named Joseph Hay, a Swedenborgian in religion, a weaver by trade, and a man of considerable ability, influence, and means. In England he had been largely engaged in the manufacture of cloth, running a number of looms, and had amassed considerable money. He came to this then wild country with about $60,000 in cash, an astonishing sum for those days. He purchased twelve or fifteen hundred acres of land, and endeavored to establish an English colony, inducing several other English families to settle near him, among whom were the Smiths, the Shackletons, and the Fenwicks. These people were mostly Swedenborgians, and erected a log church about 1815. Hay and a a man named Roberts were the leaders. Hay came here without a family, except a wife. The latter died shortly after arriving here, and he subsequently married a second wife. Mr. Hay died, however, about 1825, and his property passed into other hands.

The Adkinses moved up the creek into the "English settlement," where they reside, and where they established the United Brethren church, on the ruins of the old Swedenborgian society.

THE FIRST SCHOOL

in this settlement was taught in the old log Swedenborgian church by a man named Abraham McCafferty, who, it is said, could hardly write his own name. It was a "subscription school." McCafferty carried around a paper, representing himself as a school-teacher, and se-

cured six or eight scholars at so much per term of three months. He taught several terms.

THE EARLY MILLS.

These settlers first did their milling at Utica, and at Bullitt's, at the head of the Falls, until a man named Henry Putoff erected a mill on Muddy fork, in Clark county, near where that stream empties into Silver creek, when they resorted to this mill.

A fourth settlement was made about the same time as the other two, or a little later, in the vicinity of the present village of

MOORESVILLE,

on Little Indian creek. The first to enter this part of the township were the Moores, Kelleys, Carters, Edwardses, Hickmans, Smiths, and others. These settlers came in along the old New Albany and Vincennes road, which crossed the creek some distance below Mooresville, and was, during many of the earlier years, the only highway in this part of the county. When the turnpike was constructed this road was partially abandoned.

Phillip Engleman built a mill on the creek where this road crosses. It was the first water-mill in this part of the county, and was patronized many years by the early settlers around Mooresville. Engleman also kept tavern there, and the place was something of a resort for the pioneers. As Indian creek was somewhat fickle, even in those days, his mill was idle about one-half of the year, and the other half generally had more than it could do. Customers who came with grists were frequently compelled to wait from one to three days for their grists, living meanwhile at the tavern without charge.

John Kelley, Mr. Gibson, and a Mr. Hickman entered the land where the village now stands. Gibson did not live long, and the farm upon which he settled was always afterwards known as the Widow Gibson place.

Kelley was a Virginian, and brought his family here with the intention of remaining; but after a few years, hearing of his father's death in Virginia, he sold out here and started back for the old home. He employed a man to transport himself and goods in a wagon. Mr. Kelley died on the way, and it was believed by many that he was murdered by the man who accompanied him, as he had a considerable sum of money with him, the proceeds of the sale of his farm. The man who went with him disappeared from the community and escaped, the matter not being thoroughly prosecuted.

The Hickmans were quite numerous in this neighborhood. Perhaps half a dozen families of them were located along the creek. They were Southern people, and were generally farmers and hunters. One of them started a comb-factory here—probably the first manufacturing business of any kind in the township. It is said that he made excellent horn combs, using horse-power for the purpose, and finding a market for them in Louisville and Cincinnati.

Mooresville was named for James Moore, a native of the Empire State and a very active and influential man. He came here from Orange county, New York, a single man, and purchased or entered some land about two miles below the present site of Mooresville, in 1815. His widow is still living, and says she came here "the June following Jackson's battle of New Orleans." She was a young lady at that time, and a daughter of Asa Smith, who was a Connecticut Yankee. She says her father stopped in New Albany, or rather on the site of it, and helped to clear the land upon which it stands.

At that time there were only four houses in the place. Joel Scribner lived in one. He had a family, and kept the post-office. Abner and Nathaniel Scribner lived with their mother in another house. Samuel March, a ship-carpenter, with his brother, also of the same trade, and his family, lived in the third house; while the fourth house was a tavern, kept by a man named Leibers.

Mr. Moore first purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land down the creek, but continued to buy land from time to time, until he became the owner of many hundred acres in the vicinity of Mooresville. He subsequently started a store, built a grist- and saw-mill, and engaged in many other business enterprises, doing all he could at all times to build up the town and community in which he lived.

Mooresville never was platted, and never had any recorded existence as a town; and therefore it is hard to get at the date when it came into existence. But it must have been after the turnpike was built, and therefore could not have been

far from 1840, as the road was graded in 1836-37.

A man named Erricks, who resided in Louisville, happened to own a quarter-section of land upon the side of the knobs, near where the new road was laid out; but, in order to have the benefit of the road, he was under the necessity of buying from the Widow Gibson a strip of land. This strip of land was two acres wide, and in length extended across a quarter-section. This gave Mr. Erricks an outlet from his land into the turnpike; but it was an awkward piece of land to cultivate, and after Mr. Erricks died his heirs divided it into lots and sold them out to whoever would buy. This is the way the town came to be started, and this is the reason why it is strung along on either side of the turnpike for half a mile or more. If the place could be gathered together, it would make something of a village; but it does not strike the traveler by stage as much of a place in its present shape.

Moore built about the first building in the place; it was a log store-room. His mill stood exactly where the bridge now stands, and did the grinding and sawing for the people many years. Mr. Moore did not keep tavern; but his latch-string was always out, and a great many people stopped with him. He was a very industrious man, and succeeded in securing in all five quarter-sections of land, most of which he cleared of timber. He had a family of ten children, seven of whom lived to rear families of their own; and to each of the living he gave one hundred and twenty acres of land. He died in 1834, and his goods were sold at auction. His store and mill must have been in operation here many years before the Errick heirs laid out the town. Chancy P. Smith purchased most of Mr. Moore's goods, and opened a store in the place. After a time Ebenezer G. Danforth came from New York and purchased an interest in Mr. Smith's store. This firm was unsuccessful in business.

Peter Burney was probably the next merchant, but only remained a short time, when he sold out to a Mr. Hollis, and moved to New Albany. Subsequently Nicholas Speaker was a merchant in the place, as was also John Barber. Charles Byles was the first blacksmith, and kept his shop near the creek. Moore induced him to settle here. Ebenezer Danforth, after his unsuccessful mercantile venture, kept a blacksmith and wagon shop.

Thomas Edwards and the Carters came together from the South. They were farmers.

John Worls was the hatter in Mooresville, long before the town had an existence. Making hats was a leading business among the pioneers, and no town or community was without its hatter. Worls died fifty years ago or more.

Jesse Hickman, the comb-manufacturer, sold out after a time to Mr. Moore, and a man named Donnahue moved into his house, and opened a tavern. Donnahue was the first school-teacher in this part of the country, and taught two or three winters in an old, deserted cabin that stood on Jesse Hickman's place on the creek below town. The building had been used as a dwelling until the proprietor became able to build a larger and better cabin, which he did in the same yard. A Mr. Arnold followed Donnahue as a teacher. The old block-house, before mentioned, was near this school-house.

"Jake" Miller kept the first tavern on the "old road," in the direction of Mooresville. His stand was at the foot of the knobs, on the opposite side from the site of the village. John Sherley's tavern was the next, located on the top of the knobs, but these old-time institutions have long since disappeared. They are not needed in this country at this time, and even in Mooresville there is not sufficient patronage nowadays to support a tavern, or hotel, as they are modernly called.

At present there are three stores in the place, kept by Henry Parrott, Frank Speaker, and Mrs. Fenton. Mr. Lamke, of Galena, kept store here several years before removing to that place. The blacksmith-shop is kept by John Shuman. The post-office has been established but a few years, and is known as "Floyd Knobs." But little business, more than that mentioned, is transacted in the place. It is a somewhat sleepy village, lying in a rather romantic and very healthy locality at the foot of the knobs. The old-fashioned stage coach, with its four foaming horses, its great leathern springs, its dust-begrimed appearance, easy rocking motion and stern, muscular, devil-may-care driver, with his long whip, passes daily along the road, just as it did half a century or more ago. Often the old coach can hardly be seen at all for the amount of baggage and merchandise that is piled on top and fastened all around it. For half a century the

driver has cracked his whip on the top of the wood-crowned knobs, and dashed down their steep sides along the hard, winding road, his horses' steel-clad hoofs ringing sharply on the flinty highway, until he brings up at the town-pump in the village at the foot of the knobs, where the horses are always watered, the mail, changed, and the weary passengers allowed to stretch their limbs and rest or warm before rattling away to the next station. It is half a mile, perhaps more, from the top of the knobs to Mooresville. On the other side the road winds about for more than a mile before reaching the foot of the hills.

The schools of Mooresville have somewhat improved since Donnahue's time. A fine brick school-house was erected some years ago, and two teachers are employed. All the children in the neighborhood, without regard to color or condition, are here instructed in the rudimentary branches of learning without money and without price. Education is as free as the water that flows down the hills.

SCOTTSVILLE.

The fifth and last settlement to be mentioned is that in the vicinity of the village of Scottsville in the northwestern part of the township. A settlement was made here by two brothers named Moses and John Scott, in 1812. They were from Kentucky, and brought with them large families. Moses Scott's children numbered ten, as follows: America, Melinda, Catharine, Indiana and Louisiana (twins), George, Robert, Elizabeth, Moses, and Mary Jane. These children married and scattered, and only America and George are now living in the township.

John Scott's family consisted of wife and twelve children—Reasor, Emily, James, Vardman, Robert, David, Herbert, Wesley, Moses, and three others who died young. He settled upon the present site of Scottsville, where he remained until he died. The Scotts were especial supporters of the Mormon church, which still maintains a quasi-existence in that neighborhood, and some of them removed to Salt Lake City, where they now reside. One, at least, is a Mormon elder. The old log church, which stands in Greenville township, receives attention in the history of that township elsewhere in this division of our work.

David Fannin was also an early settler in this part of the township, and owned a horse-mill in a very early day—probably the first mill in the township.

The village of Scottsville was laid out on the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-five, town one, range six east, March 23, 1853. It was in the form of a parallelogram, with only two streets—West and Main. It never had any great expectations, and it is not at all in danger of becoming a great city. A blacksmith and repair-shop, a store, and a few dwellings have always, so far, constituted the town. The post-office was established here about 1860; John Williams was the first postmaster, and Wesley Scott the next and present incumbent. Mr. Scott is also the village blacksmith. The store is at present kept by Nicholas Keiffer. There are seven or eight dwellings, and forty or more people in the village.

It was probably as late as 1840 before all the land in this township was entered for settlement. It was not entered as early as other lands further south, lying near the highways of travel, and, though the most desirable land in this township, that lying along the streams, was entered and occupied quite early, there is much land not desirable for general farming purposes in the township that remained unoccupied many years after the first and later settlements were made. Until the turnpike was made in 1836–37, the township was considerably on one side of any line of travel, and consequently remained in a wild and unsettled condition long after those further south and east of the knobs were well settled.

The farms are now generally well cultivated, the farm-houses largely frame and in good condition. Quite a number of log houses, however, are yet used as dwellings. The people are generally sober, honest, industrious, religious. They are prosperous, and their children go to school. There are eight good school-houses in the township, conveniently situated, so that every child of school age can attend.

The first school in the Scott settlement was probably taught by James McCutchan, in a log house near the site of Mt. Eden church, now in Greenville township. The first school on Big Indian creek was also taught by James McCutchan. The first school-house in the town-

ship, in this direction, was built in 1820, on the place now occupied by Mr. Crawford Searles; William Graham was the first teacher here.

The building of the turnpike through the township assisted the settlement of it very materially. No railroad as yet touches the township, though the New Albany and Chicago road runs closely along its eastern edge. The only station near the township limits is the Six-mile switch, near the northeast corner of the township. No telegraph has an existence at present within the township limits, though before the advent of railroads one was built along the turnpike, which was abandoned after the building of iron ways through this part of the county.

CHURCHES.

As usual in this part of the country, it is ascertained that the Methodists and Baptists were the pioneer preachers, coming first into the wilderness to proclaim the gospel to the rough backwoodsmen, long before any churches were erected. They held services in the old log schoolhouses that soon sprang up here and there in the woods, in the cabins and barns of the settlers, and under the spreading trees in the open air.

Among those who are remembered as preaching first in the valley of the Big Indian, where the first settlement occurred, were the Rev. Messrs. Absalom Little, Thompson, Montgomery, and McCafferty. The two former were Baptists, and the two latter Methodists. Mr. Little was from Kentucky, and a very able minister.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholics were also very early on the ground, and organized one of the first societies, if not the first one, in the township. Mr. Cottom thus mentions this Catholic church, now located on Little Indian creek, on section nine:

> It was an Irishman who first planted the cross in Floyd county, then a wilderness, establishing a little church not far from the present site of Mooresville, in Lafayette township, where the rites of his religion, the Catholic, were administered to the few white settlers and the Indians then inhabiting that section of the country. This self-denying father and faithful priest of the church thought no sacrifice on his part too great, so that good might come out of it to his rough congregation of frontiermen and wild Indians. To-day the beautiful Catholic church of St. Mary, with its no less beautiful church-yard, dotted over with the white marble insignia of affection for the departed, and under which sleep many of the pioneers of Floyd county, remind us of the days when the faithful Irish priest came to proclaim "good tidings" to the hardy woodsmen, and serve to keep green in the souls of the people the memory of the faithful soldier of the cross.

The writer of the above fails to give the name of this priest, but there is little doubt that it was Father Abraham, from Bardstown, Kentucky, assisted probably by Father Mulholland, who were instrumental in establishing this Catholic church, planting it in a soil that seems to have been favorable for its growth and development, as it is now one of the most flourishing Catholic churches in the country.

Thomas Pierce may be called the founder of this flourishing church. He was the son of a Catholic, and a man much devoted to his religion, infusing good part of his enthusiasm into his neighbors. He it was who gave the land, an acre of ground, upon which the first church edifice was erected; and he was, while he lived, a leading member of the congregation. Among his contemporaries in the establishment of this church were Owen Daily, Thomas, Patrick, and Owen Byrns, John Coleman, Michael Kinsey, Patrick Laden, and others, with their families. After the establishment of the church this became an attractive neighborhood for Catholic emigrants seeking homes in the wilderness. The consequence was that the neighborhood, for many miles around, filled up gradually with foreigners and Catholics; and it remains to-day an essentially Catholic community.

The society was formed soon after the arrival of the above-named gentlemen in this neighborhood, or soon after the War of 1812. The first meetings for several years were held in the cabins of the members. About 1820 the log church was erected on Little Indian creek, at the foot of the knobs, on second bottom land, a short distance south of the present beautiful edifice. The old church was built by the voluntary labor of the settlers, and stood seventeen or eighteen years, or until the present building was erected, after which it was taken down and the logs put into a school-house on the new lot. A graveyard grew and extended around the old church, but the contents of this were also removed to the new church burying-ground on the hill. Nothing now remains but the lot, covered with weeds and bushes, and still the property of the church.

The new church edifice, known as St. Mary, or the Assumption, was erected in 1837,—

mostly, too, by the voluntary labor of the members. Money to build churches, or for any purpose, was scarce in those days; but willing hands were plenty, and a fine brick edifice soon rose from the ground, crowning the crest of a hill overlooking the valley of the Little Indian. Father Neyron was the priest at that time—a genial, brave, whole-souled Frenchman. He infused much of his own energy and spirit into the enterprise, and also labored much with his own hands in the erection of this building. Neyron had been a surgeon in the army of Napoleon Bonaparte, and was with that army in the famous march across the Alps. He was a learned, energetic, and able man. It is said that he built the Holy Trinity church, of New Albany, with his own money, organizing, building up, and establishing that church on a solid foundation, and remaining pastor of it for more than twenty years. It was while acting in this capacity that he organized the St. Mary church and several other Catholic churches in the surrounding country. After leaving this part of the State he became a teacher in the University of Notre Dame du Lac, near South Bend, Indiana, where at this date (July, 1881) he still resides, though quite aged and feeble.

The bricks for the new church were made near the building by Patrick Byrns and Patrick Duffey, two zealous members of the church. A neat and comfortable parsonage was subsequently erected on the church lot, and an addition was built to this parsonage in the summer of 1881, costing about $800.

Father James Strembler is the present priest. The strength of the church is now about one hundred and forty families. The school connected with the church numbers about seventy-five children, with two teachers.

The scenery about this site is picturesque and beautiful. The traveler up the valley of the Little Indian will see the white cross of the church among the trees for a long distance. The rods skirts the foot of the knobs, which rise to a considerable eminence on the right, covered with a dense growth of timber, while to the left lie some of the best farming lands in the township. The church fronts the rugged knobs and the valley of the creek, while in its rear stretches away a vast expanse of native woods, cut with deep, dark ravines, and broken occasionally with small cleared patches and neat farm-houses.

A short distance below the church, running into the knobs, is a deep, cavernous-looking hollow known as "Wolfen hollow," where, in an early day, wolves congregated in great numbers to make night hideous, where many of them were trapped and killed in various ways, and where the hunters resorted when they wished to find them.

Many other places along the knobs have peculiar and special names, given to them by peculiar circumstances and surroundings. One, not far from the church, is known as "Nova Scotia," from the fact that the snow never melts from the place from the time it falls in the early winter until the spring is far advanced, often as late as May. It is simply a great bend in the hills, shaped like a horse-shoe, with the toes pointing to the north; and being surrounded and overspread with a heavy growth of timber, the sunlight is not able to reach it, and snow generally occupies the hollow during about six months of the year.

Near the church is the residence of Joseph Campion, a liberal minded gentleman, who owns a large farm and a capacious farm house, which he opens to boarders and Catholic friends. It is a sort of Catholic summer resort. The house will accommodate forty to fifty people, and a number of residents of the cities of Louisville and New Albany often escape from the heat and dust of those cities and spend a few days or weeks at this quiet place in the great woods. The air is pure, dry, and bracing, and a few days' residence there is invigorating in an astonishing degree. There is a mineral spring upon the farm—the same spring beside which the Nugents settled—which is still known as Nugent's spring. The water has not been thoroughly tested, and its medicinal properties are as yet unknown. East of the spring a short distance in the woods, not far from A. Lipz's dwelling and about a mile east of Campion's house, is "the cave," quite an extensive subterranean opening, which has never been thoroughly explored, and may at some future day prove one of the chief attractions of the place.

The native forest comes up very near the front door of Mr. Campion's house, which stands far from the public road, upon a hill overlooking

the valley of the Little Indian. The host is a genial, whole-souled Irishman, who came to the place six years ago from Louisville, where he is well and favorably known, having been employed for many years as United States mail agent between the cities of Louisville and Cincinnati. He has in his possession a queer document, of which the following is a copy, and which, as the years go by, will become more and more a curiosity, and interesting at all times, at least to those who are immediately concerned:

Know all men by these presents that I, James Alexander, administrator of Eliza Cochran, deceased, have this day sold to Joseph F. Campion for Eight hundred dollars, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, a Negro man named Abraham, about nineteen years of age. I warrant said man to be sound in body and mind, and a slave for life.

Witness my hand and seal this —— day of January, 1852.

JAMES C. ALEXANDER, administrator of Eliza Cochran, dec'd, with will annexed.

The above, it must be remembered, was executed in the State of Kentucky.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The old Swedenborgian church, before mentioned as having been established by Joseph Hay, was one of the earliest churches in the territory now embraced in this township. It was established, organized, the building erected, and the church generally sustained, by Mr. Hay and the colony that he brought with him from England. This church, however, never a very strong one, weakened and died after the demise of its founder, and the old log church stood empty and decaying several years, used, however, occasionally for religious purposes and public meetings of various kinds. Ministers of any denomination who happened along, were allowed the use of the building for holding meetings.

In 1847, several members of the United Brethren church having removed into that neighborhood, a church was organized by John Adkins, a minister of the gospel, a farmer, and a son of one of the earliest settlers of the township.

For more than thirty years thereafter the old church served the purposes of the United Brethren; but in 1878 it was taken away, and the present building erected.

The original members of the society in this neighborhood were John, Henry, and William Adkins and their families, George Mitchell, and some others. Thomas Conner was their first minister, and occupied the pulpit in 1847. John Adkins has been their leader and minister for many years, and the church is known as Adkins' chapel. The new church edifice, which stands on the site of the old one, is a neat, white, frame building, and cost about $1,000. Much of the labor upon it, however, was contributed by the people of the neighborhood.

The Sunday-school was organized in 1866, by Miss Ulissa Adkins, a daughter of the minister, and has continued in a flourishing condition ever since. Its meetings are regularly held, and the scholars number sixteen. The membership of the church is at present fifteen.

Henry Adkins came from Jefferson county, Kentucky, settling here in 1816. He was a single man, and married Nancy Chew, by whom he had eleven children, to wit: John, Preston, James, Emily, Aaron, Joseph, Amos, William, Sarah Ann, Margaret, and Henry. These are all dead but five, who are still residing in the township. William was killed at the battle of Guntown, Mississippi. Henry was also in the army, but came back safe at the close of the war. This township did its share toward putting down the great Rebellion, but the war history of the county appears elsewhere in this work.

Adkins's chapel is not a strong church, as has been seen, but it is live, active, and well-sustained.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Down the creek, about three miles below Adkins's chapel, stands a little, unpainted, desolate, deserted-looking frame building, known as the Bethel Presbyterian church. This church stands in the McCutchan neighborhood, where the first settlement in the township was made. Samuel McCutchan owned the land here, and gave the ground upon which the church stands. The McCutchan tract is now owned by George Scott.

The Big Indian branches near this church, and the settlers for some distance up and down the creeks, come here to public meetings, to vote, and to attend church, though no regular preaching is maintained at present.

The originators of this organization were the McCutchans, John Mackles, Gideon Adkins and wife, Joseph Minchell and wife, and some others. These were the earliest members, and but few of them are now living in the neighborhood. The present building was put up about

thirty years ago. The Rev. Mr. Stewart was the first minister, and occupied the pulpit for many years. A Sabbath-school was maintained for a number of years, but for some time past has not been kept up. Indeed, it would seem that the neighborhood has not advanced much of late in a religious point of view, but has retrograded. The old church has not been occupied for several years, except by an occasional itinerant minister; the moss is growing over the steps, the weeds are taking possession of the graveyard that surrounds the building; the creek winds about in front of it, the woods straggle around it, and the surroundings impress the mind with general decay and dilapidation.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church is located near the village of Mooresville and was established by Rev. John E. Noyes, being organized in the old brick schoolhouse that stood on a lot given by James Moore for school purposes. The first ministers of the Gospel through this region were Methodists and United Brethren, the Rev. Mr. Elkenhaunch representing the former, and the Rev. Mr. Bonebrake the latter. The old brick school-house was used for religious purposes, and was the only church in the neighborhood for many years. The Methodists and United Brethren both organized societies here; but they long since disappeared under the preaching of Rev. Mr. Noyes, who organized a Christian church on their ruins. Forty or fifty members joined the society at its organization, and it has continued a flourishing church. The Rev. Lemuel Martin afterwards preached for this congregation many years. The church edifice which stands upon the hill on the turnpike west of the village, is brick, and was erected in 1859. Walter Moore made the brick for this church. A Sunday-school is regularly sustained, and the membership of the church is about one hundred.

THE ADVENT CHURCH.

The only remaining church in this township is the Advent, located about a mile south of Scottsville. It is a neat frame, painted, and was built about ten years ago. The original members were Robert Scott, Thomas Ferrell, James Brock, Richard Thompson, Mahala Adkins, and their families. Robert Scott is the leader. He was instrumental in establishing the church, and preached for the congregation many years. The Rev. Messrs. Morris Little and George Green were also among the ministers. There is no regular preaching at present.

TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES OF CLARK COUNTY.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION.

Lying in the extreme northeastern corner of Clark county, wholly outside the famous Grant, is Bethlehem township. It was organized in the spring of 1816, being one of the four townships which were formed by the county commissioners of that year. Its boundaries are somewhat different now from what they were then, as many, perhaps, as fifteen hundred acres of the original township now lying within the township of Owen. The first boundary lines ran as follow:

Commencing on the Ohio at the upper line of the Grant, and running out with said line until it strikes Little Bull creek; thence up said creek to the head thereof; thence with the dividing ridge between Fourteen Mile creek and Camp creek until it strikes the upper line of the county, and thence with said line to the Ohio river; which boundaries will compose one township, to be known by the name of Bethlehem.

Like Washington township, it derived its name from a village which had been laid out within it before there was a separate organization and township lines were fixed definitely. That village was Bethlehem, platted in 1812, and situated on the Ohio river. The township is bounded on the north by Jefferson county; on the east by the Ohio; on the south by the Ohio river, Owen, and Washington townships.

Bethlehem has some of the most remarkable features of any similar division of land in the State. The climate is all that a mild and equable atmosphere could make it. Heavy dews are almost unknown, while fogs are uncommon, even in that part farthest from the Ohio. People are generally healthy.

The country in the interior, a short distance from the river, is an alluvium flat, which soon changes to fine, rolling lands. That the underlying or outcropping rocks, in a very great measure, determine the nature of the soil, is plainly seen in Floyd and Clark counties, where there are extensive outcrops of so many different formations, each giving rise to a characteristic soil. In the northeastern part of the county of Clark are the rich but narrow bottoms of Camp creek, leading to the large but very fertile "Bethlehem bottom" on the Ohio river. These soils were enriched in ages past, and are destined to be for all time to come, by the weathering of the fossil corals and shell-beds of the Cincinnati group, which rocks, in this region, are from one to two hundred feet thick, and capped by magnesian limestone beds one hundred feet thick. These lands will ever remain productive, as they are continually enriched by the disintegration of the rocks above. The soil is a dark loam, partaking of the shade of the limestones.

The streams running into the Ohio [in Bethlehem township] are tortuous in their course and diminutive in size, their fountain-heads being only two or three miles from the river, and they have worn their way with difficulty through the rocks. The inclination of the strata is to the southwest, carrying the drainage a few miles west of the Ohio river into the headwaters of Fourteen Mile creek. The dip of the strata in this region is to the southwest, at the rate of about twenty feet to the mile. In places along the Ohio river the rocks show in magnificent cliffs some two or three hundred feet high. From the northeastern corner of the county the river flows along the line of strike in a southerly direction until it reaches a point near Utica, where it is abruptly deflected to the west, and runs nearly with the dip of the strata as far as New Albany, where it is again deflected to the south.*

Little creek, one of the branches of Camp creek, heads in the extreme north line of the township, and flows in a southerly course through the center of the tract. Knob creek empties into the Ohio a short distance above Bethlehem village. It is a short stream, and has a rapid current as it comes out of the bluffs. Camp creek skirts the township on the west, and near its mouth forms the boundary line between Owen and Bethlehem.

Along the margin of the streams and on the bluffs the timber consists of beech, white oak, buckeye, poplar and black walnut. Camp creek and Fourteen-mile creek are noted localities for

*Professor William W. Borden, in State Geological Report for 1873.

buckeye trees, many of which measure from three to four feet in diameter, and attain a height of fifty feet or more to the first limbs.

On the high lands above the creek bottoms there was, in the earliest times, a thick growth of bushes. As the settlers worked their way into the interior of the township, many of these saplings were used for various purposes, but usually for hoop-poles, of which thousands were shipped to Louisville and the Ohio Falls cities. The rich alluvium soil was peculiarly adapted to the growth of briars, bushes, and undergrowth; but it was the upland which grew the thriftiest small hickories.

ROADS.

The village of Bethlehem had been laid out several years before it had any regularly established highway connection with the towns up and down the river. The Ohio river was the great outlet, and served a hundred purposes which are to-day almost unknown. Madison, which lies some twenty-five miles up the river, was of more commercial importance to the first settlers of Bethlehem township than either Charlestown or Jeffersonville. This resulted mainly because the roads which led to it were decidedly better than those to the latter towns, and because it was some larger and more active during its early history than the towns in the southern part of the county. Consequently, as early as 1818, a road was established, leading to Madison from Bethlehem, which was the first in the township. It ran over the best and highest land between the two places, following the river. As it approaches the village of Bethlehem, an interesting picture presents itself. The road begins its descent to the bottom, from a bluff of perhaps two hundred feet above low-water mark. The productive bottoms lie stretched out at ease, proud of their unwritten history, except from what we learn in geology. The river goes crawling off lazily, while the steamboat and other craft occasionally remind you that civilization is near at hand. Soon after Charlestown and New Washington were laid out, roads were made connecting with these places. That to the former place follows down the bottom until it passes Camp creek. Here it crosses a substantial iron bridge, and ascends a hill about a quarter of a mile in length, and so steep that only very light loads can be hauled up it. Camp creek is three miles south of Bethlehem village. It enters the Ohio between immense hills, with rocky ledges devoid of all vegetation, from whose sides flow constant springs of water. A half-dozen houses and a district school stand in the narrow bottom. The road leading to New Washington and into the interior of the township follows up Camp creek at this point, soon ascending the high hills out of the creek bed, over which it passes in many places. It is located on the north side of the stream. The Madison road forks near the county line; or rather there are cross-roads going from the river to New Washington, and from Bethlehem village to Madison. Roads in this township are among the best, if not the very best, of any in the county. This is owing to its excellent drainage and its underlying limestone foundation.

FERRIES.

When the township was organized in 1816, Westport, which lay across the river in Kentucky, was one of the most enterprising ferries in Clark county. Eight years before it was the only regularly established ferry in the township. A Mr. Sullivan was in charge of it. In 1811, one year before the village of Bethlehem was laid out, a ferry was established at this place, which has continued ever since, but with varying degrees of success. In 1812, one mile below Bethlehem, Aaron Hoagland kept a ferry. These three ferries include those used first by early emigrants. When people began to settle more rapidly along the river it was often found very convenient to have a family ferry, or one used by the neighborhood generally. From these wants many ferries have come and gone. The Indian has taken his departure too, with his narrow canoe, which often darted down the Ohio with the lightness of a feather.

MILLS.

While the first ferry was in operation, in 1808, Jacob Giltner erected a horse-mill on the northwest corner of section six. Here he worked on his farm and ground corn, buckwheat, and whatever else the scattering farmers desired. In 1820 he put up a saw-mill near where Otto post-office now is. This mill was used by Mr. Giltner and his sons till 1848, when his son George and Samuel C. Consley took possession of it, and carried on the business for a few years. Since this time it has passed through several changes,

and is now owned and run by Mr. Samuel Stansbury. The old horse-mill has long since passed away. Peter Mikesell's horse-mill, which stood near the old Antioch church, was erected about the year 1828. For many years it ground all the grains of the country, and it was not until 1844 or 1845 that it entirely ceased to run. Few of its beams and sills are now remaining. Levi Ogle's water-mill, which stood on one of the branches of Camp creek, was there in 1835, and probably some time before.

Bethlehem township has no favorable mill sites. Her streams are small and have either tortuous or rapid currents. The Hatsell mill, on Camp creek, which is just on the border of the township, grinds most of the flour and meal for farmers in the western part of Bethlehem, while Jefferson county and Owen township mills divide almost equally the trade in the northern and southern half.

STILL-HOUSES.

It seems that distilleries were as necessary to the early settlers as mills. Joseph Jones was among those who began the manufacture of whiskey in this township. Jacob Giltner, also, in connection with his horse-mill, ran a small still. George Sage, an early settler, made whisky and brandy. David Glass, immediately on the hill above Bethlehem village and close to the Ohio river, more than forty years ago carried on distilling. It was at this still-house that the first blackberry brandy in the county was manufactured more than thirty-five years ago. Blackberries were plentiful that year, and this fact induced the distillers to make the experiment. The result was entirely satisfactory, and since that this time has been a leading industry with many small farmers in the township.

Still-houses in the township, like those in all others of the county, were numerous and varied. Many of them were short-lived, while some prospered, and returned handsome dividends to the proprietor.

POTTERY.

During the early times there were potteries in several portions of the township. They were begun by Mr. Samuel Youkin, in Bethlehem village; and after their success was assured, many of the farmers and tradesmen in the surrounding country engaged in the same business. The old Youkin pottery was transported to a Mr. Deitz, who ran it for some time, and later sold it to a Mr. Suttles. Both these gentlemen made the business a success. The old establishment is now used for other purposes. Isaac Brownslow engaged in the pottery business about forty years ago, in the northwest corner of the township. The business and fixtures were sold to Mr. John Giltner finally, who did considerable work. In 1840 there was another established at Otto by Mr. Eli Giltner. All have succumbed to time and the changes which modern civilization necessarily brings.

THE PIONEER STOCKADE.

There was never more than one well timed effort made to secure protection against the Indians in Bethlehem township. The people of the surrounding country assembled and erected, shortly after the Pigeon Roost massacre, a stockade on the high land overlooking the Ohio river, on Robert Simington's place. The house was made of logs, and around it were placed small posts set in the ground so as to act as a complete barrier. In these posts, or rather between two of them, holes were cut, through which the men could shoot. When the massacre took place it gave great alarm to the people of the country, and many of them were not long in crossing the Ohio into Kentucky. Much of the excitement was created by flying rumors. After a few weeks the people returned, and as time went by naturally settled down again to hard work and money making.

MOUNDS.

On the old Simington place are two or three mounds which belong to an extinct race. They were pronounced by Professor Cox as belonging to the age of the Mound Builders. The larger one is about twenty-five feet one way and forty feet the other, on its base. Its height is from five to six feet. The site is well adapted for a view of the Ohio river in both directions. Also, on the old Bowman place, are four or five other mounds, from eight to ten feet in diameter and about half the distance in height. Two miles below Bethlehem, on the old Thomas Stephens place and one mile from the river, are more mounds. They all serve to awaken thoughts of prehistoric races, and to remind us that other people traversed these valleys long before we encroached upon the rights of the red man.

SCHOOLS.

During the pioneer age schools were imperfectly managed, and school-houses were rude affairs. But a few years elapsed after the township was organized before people began to look after their educational interests. Schools were generally the forerunners of churches, at least in the case at hand. Before the Antioch church had been thought of, a school was carried on near where the church now stands. The house was 16 x 18 feet, and had a door which swung to the outside—a very rare thing, even in those backwoods days. Cyrus Crosby was the first teacher. After him came Thomas J. Glover; Dr. Solomon Davis, who now resides in Lexington; Rev. Benjamin Davis, a local Methodist preacher; and perhaps a few others. In 1832 Mr. Martin Stucker taught in a new hewed-log house. Then came Charles Smith, of New York State; Samuel C. Jones, of Kentucky, but at this time a citizen of the county, and who had been here as one of the very earliest teachers. Joel M. Smith came soon after Jones; he was a native of New York, but came with his father's family when a boy and settled near Charlestown. Thomas S. Simington taught in 1839 and 1840, and it was during his term that the old school-house burned down. Very soon thereafter another building was put up, in which Mr. George Matthews acted as teacher. After the new school law came into force a new district was created, and another building erected in a different place.

Bethlehem township has six school districts, about two hundred and fifty school children, and nearly eight hundred inhabitants. Her schools are admirably managed, and are really the brightest institutions of a public character in the township.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist church in this end of the county sprang from a long series of successful revivals. On the same section where Jacob Giltner ran his horse-mill in 1808, but on the northeast corner, lived Melsin Sargent. His house stood on the road which led to New Washington, one and one-half miles from the present post-office of Otto. Sargent was one of the first Methodists in this end of the county, and at his house the services of the denomination were held for many years. His house was always open to preaching, and was the regular place of worship up to 1836. Sargent moved to Jefferson county, Indiana, and died about thirty years ago. The people who gathered at Sargent's were of various religious professions. Many of the richest experiences of this class were enjoyed here, while the church was just beginning to feel the healthful currents of a sound body politic. From these meetings the New Hope Methodist Episcopal church sprang into existence; but during the time which elapsed previous to 1836, the year the church building was erected, services were often held in the dwelling houses of Michael Berry and Eli Watkins. The church is 30 x 40 feet; was erected in the year above-mentioned, and was the first church of this denomination put up in the township. The old house was used till 1871, when it was replaced by another frame, 30 x 42 feet. Rev. Calvin Ruter was probably the first preacher. He was a man of great influence among the members, and afterwards became presiding elder. Rev. Samuel Hamilton succeeded Mr. Ruter as presiding elder. He also was much admired for his excellent character. Rev. James L. Thompson, John McRunnels, Thomas Scott, Allen Wylie, James Garner, and George Lock came in succession after Hamilton. Then came Enoch G. Wood, a person of great influence and possessed of an unblemished character. Rev. Joseph Taskington and John Miller were here in 1833 and 1834, the latter a man of many fine parts. Rev. Zachariah Games and Thomas Gunn came next, Mr. Gunn preaching in 1835. Revs. George Beswick and McElroy (the latter an Irishman and by profession a sailor), John Bayless, W. V. Daniels, were all here in 1836–37–38. Rev. John Rutledge served one year. After him came Rev. Isaac Owens, who preached in 1839–40–41. In 1843 Charles Bonner served the people. Rev. Constantine Jones was their circuit preacher for one year. Rev. Lewis Hulburt, assisted by Elisha Caldwell, was the preacher in 1844.

Then came Revs. William McGinnis, L. V. Crawford, John Malinder, Dr. Talbott, E. Flemming, Amos Bussey, and William Maupin. These latter persons bring it down to 1854. The first members were Eli Watkins, Melsin Sargent, John Tyson, Daniel Ketcham, Levi Ogle, Michael Berry, John W. Jones, and Samuel

Whiteside, all with their wives and a portion of their families.

The New Hope Methodist Episcopal church belongs to the New Washington circuit. There is a Sabbath-school connected with it, the largest in the township. The success of the Sunday-school was due mainly to the efforts of Mr. William Davis, a promising young man of the neighborhood, who died while earnestly engaged in so noble a work. He left behind him a character which is worth imitating by the young men of the school.

The Baptist church, known as the Elizabeth chapel, was erected in 1827. The size of the house was 24 x 34 feet, and it was built of logs. The members were known as the Hard-shell Baptist, the class being organized in the neighborhood several years before the church was erected. Their first minister was Rev. James Glover, who resided near the church, and acted as pastor till 1856, when he died. Among the first members of the Elizabeth church were Thomas J. Glover and Nancy his wife, John T. West and wife Catharine, Thomas West and Ann his wife, also Mary West his mother, now an old lady ninety-six years of age, John Rankins and wife, both of whom died of cholera in 1833, and were buried in the same grave, and Thomas Scott and his wife. About forty years ago a division took place in the church, one-half of the members going over to the Christian church; and in 1848 the old building was abandoned and a new log house was put up one mile and a half further north. In 1871 the old class united with the Zoar chapel, of Washington township. Since this time there has been considerable progress made in the way of adding to the church. There is a Sunday-school held in the old building at Zoar, which is well attended by the neighbors.

The Christian Antioch chapel, erected some time in the thirties, stands on the road leading to Madison from Bethlehem. It is a frame building, capable of seating three hundred people, is situated handsomely, and has a small burying-ground in the rear. It was an offshoot of the New-lights and Baptists, and probably was put up about the time the accession was had from the latter denomination. The New-lights had preachers in the township as early as 1815, but the class gradually went down, till at length it was absorbed entirely by the Christians. These two factions—one from the Hard-shell Baptists, the other from the New-lights—combined, and built Antioch chapel. Among the first preachers were Elders Henry Brown, a Mr. Hughes, and John McClung. James and William Rankins were members, with their families; also Mr. Brown and family. Some eight or ten years ago the old Antioch chapel was abandoned on account of its weakness in membership and financial matters, and the class-book and furniture taken to Bethel chapel, east of Otto. This church is in a flourishing condition, and since the accession from Antioch chapel has been very successful in receiving new members. To it is attached a good Sunday-school, well sustained and led by competent officers. Antioch chapel has all the appearances of dilapidation. A few years more of ill-usage, and it will fall a prey to the invincible enemies, rain, snow, and freezing. It marks a site of many happy associations. The old school-house, the old church, the old graveyard—all will soon be among the things of the past. Their day is done, and their usefulness at an end.

BURYING-GROUNDS.

Before Bethlehem had been laid out, two brothers with their families, by the name of Wood, settled on the northeast corner of section thirty-one. One of their children died and was buried on their farm. This was the first white funeral in the township, if funeral it can be called. Sermons were then very rare, and preachers scarce. Funeral discourses were generally preached some time after the burying took place.

On the farm of John W. Ross a graveyard was enclosed many years ago, and has met the wants of those in the neighborhood for a long time.

At the mouth of Camp creek a burying-place was early established by the settlers. For many years it, too, has received the dead. On the farm now owned by J. C. Davis an old graveyard is in existence. These three are now but little used by the public. Their fences are old; briars and bushes grow spontaneously where lie the dead of former generations.

At Otto a burying-place is attached to the church, as also one to the church at Bethlehem. These two places are used most by the general public.

Many evidences of ancient burials have been found near the mounds which we have mentioned. They are insignificant, however, compared to those found at the mouth of Fourteen-mile creek, in Charlestown township. Graveyards have always been a necessity. We all need them, and it seems the Mound Builders were not excepted.

VILLAGES.

As one approaches Bethlehem village from the west, on the road which leads to New Washington, winding down a long and steep hill for half a mile, a scene of rare grandeur greets the eye. A bottom of more than a thousand acres lies stretched out, divided into farms, well improved, with buildings and fences. Up to the left lies Bethlehem village, on the Ohio river. It is one of those scenes which would delight the eye of an artist; a picture of nature assisted by art—the finest in the county with one exception, and that on Camp creek, three miles below.

Bethlehem was laid out in 1812, four years before Indiana became a State, and the same year of the memorable Pigeon Roost massacre. In the original plat there were one hundred and twenty-four lots. Near the center of the village is a public square, lying between Second and Third, and Main and Walnut streets. The streets begin their numbers from the Ohio as Front, Second, and so on.

The Indiana Gazetteer for 1833 gives the place this notice:

> Bethlehem, a pleasant village on the bank of the Ohio river, in the county of Clark, about fifteen miles northeast of Charlestown. It contains about three hundred inhabitants, amongst whom are mechanics of various kinds.

It was not till 1873 that the village made application for incorporation. During all this time it has seen the varying changes of fortune. All its life seemed to be within itself. Flat-boats and packets have made it a landing from the earliest times. Here gathered men of various temperaments and tastes. But it was the storekeeper who first began business of a commercial nature. In 1815 Willis Brown dealt out the coarser groceries and some of the old kinds of dry goods. In 1824 Samuel Runyan met the wants of the people. Soon after him came Armstrong & Plaskett, who had a number of years before run the ferry. The firm was afterwards changed to W. G. & T. P. Plaskett. In 1826–28 James Lemmon kept a store, and also a tavern. J. C. & S. I. Burns were storekeepers soon after Lemmon. Abbott & Baker came next; then Abbott & Holby, in 1837; then Abbott & Woodfill. In 1836 James Gilsin kept store; and since then have been many who established themselves for a short time, and when a good trade could be made or a profitable sale, the business would be closed out.

Bethlehem has had a peculiar experience in storekeepers. They were often men who had run the river a great portion of their lives, and who could entertain their customers by stories which now seem stranger than fiction. Such men gathered about them the boys of the village, the idle men, the farmer who was often in town on a rainy day, the hunter who scoured the bluffs and uplands for game, and who came down to the store to get a half-pound of powder or shot. Everybody enjoyed their company, and it was their stories which often brought in many a sixpence. There are now five stores—those of B. W. Rice, John M. Steward, Richard Nash, Edward Parnett, and Louis Borschneck. There is considerable business done, but the profits are still small.

Bethlehem was never a noted crossing place for emigrants on their way to this and the upper counties. The travel was of a local nature mainly, and came from the interior of the county and crossed the river on the ferry or took the boat for Louisville. Hezekiah Smith, however, was early engaged in tavern keeping here. In connection with his tavern he kept a few knick-knacks, and perhaps a place where the traveler might satisfy his thirst by a nip of toddy or apple-jack. John Fislar came next, who was succeeded by Smith in 1834. He carried on business for a number of years. In 1850 David E. Parnett met the public on hospitable grounds. Since 1850 there have been numerous places of entertainment. B. W. Rice is most prominently engaged in tavern keeping at the present time.

Blacksmiths were of little use to the settlers fifty years ago. Iron was scarce and difficult to obtain; so horses were left unshod, wagons often had tires made of saplings, and axles were known by the name of "thimble-skein." Robert B. Henry, who now resides in Kentucky, was the first man who hammered iron in Bethlehem village for a living. Twelve years after the place

was founded John McQuilling, a man of considerable mechanical skill, carried on the blacksmithing business in connection with a saw- and grist-mill, near town. Elijah Cummings and Samuel C. Gracy, the latter a good smith, were here before 1838. Blacksmithing has never been a very profitable trade in Bethlehem. There is now one shop under the management of Mr. James W. Jackson.

There were always professional men in Bethlehem after its success as a village had become assured. Drs. Fowler and McWilliams were among the early physicians; also Drs. Goforth, Hugh Lysle, and Andrew Davis, the latter of whom located in the village in 1828. Dr. Davis died in Bartholomew county, Indiana, about the close of the late war. Dr. Taylor practiced medicine in the surrounding country in 1834. Dr. Gilpin located in the village in 1837, but remained only for a short time. The next year came Dr. George O. Pond, of Massachusetts. In 1840 was Dr. Cummings, who married while here, and removed to Chicago in 1846. In 1868 he returned to Bethlehem, and died soon after. In 1852–53 Dr. John Y. Newkirk was a practitioner of medicine, but died in Bedford, Kentucky. The present physicians are Drs. McCaslin and Fritzlen.

There are a few churches here, erected by different denominations or used jointly, and large enough to hold congregations without quarreling. But there are some who grow dissatisfied, even before the church debt is paid off. This was the case with the Union church in Bethlehem. It was the Presbyterians who were first at this end of the township in establishing a Sunday-school; and it was the same class which had held meetings in one of the old schoolhouses in the neighborhood of Bethlehem many years before. Four different classes—Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodist Episcopalians, and Protestant Methodists, united in 1835, and built the old Union chapel. It was a commodious brick house, 35 x 55 feet. Things moved rather harmoniously until 1851, when the crisis came. The Presbyterians pulled off and erected a church edifice of their own, a frame 36 x 45 feet, and added a small but neat belfry. In the meantime the Baptist members had become few, and connected themselves with the Zoar chapel, of Washington township. The class, made up of the Zoar, Elizabeth chapel, and the Baptists of Bethlehem, now worship in a neat frame building in Jefferson county, on the road leading to the Ohio from New Washington, which follows the line dividing Clarke from that county for several miles. The Protestant Methodists had met with many reverses, and their numbers were reduced to less than a score. For some time they prospered, but it was only outside persecution which bound the members together. They are now few in numbers, and have no regular place of worship.

The old Union church was maintained by the Methodist Episcopal class. It was used up to May, 1860, when a violent storm tore out one side and rendered it unfit for services. Eight years afterwards the same class erected another church, 20x40 feet, out of the debris, putting on a second story for a Masonic hall. On account of failure to secure a charter, the lodge-room was never used. The Grangers have occupied it to a certain extent; but that society, too, has gone the way of most other like institutions of the county.

The Methodist Episcopal church stands in the southern part of the village. No special care is given to its fences, weather-boarding, or furniture. The class is disorganized, and many of its wheels are motionless.

Bethlehem had a good school in 1826, of which Samuel Cravens was teacher. The house was of brick, 24 x 30 feet, and stood in the outskirts of the village below the present school building. Cravens was from Pennsylvania. Frederick D. Hedges, of Virginia; Mr. Sous, and a Mr. Arnold; Thomas P. Armstrong, a resident and brother of William G., the founder of the village; and Mr. Daniels, were all here before 1833. Daniels was from Massachusetts. By this time the boys who had been scholars were able to take charge of schools. The Eastern-educated teachers therefore had few offers to teach after 1834, the year in which Daniels taught. Andrew Rodgers, a brother of Moses Rodgers, an old citizen of the township, was the first home-educated teacher. He came from Tennessee when a small boy. Samuel Rodgers taught soon after; as also did Joel M. Smith, from Charlestown. So far he was the best teacher who had been in Bethlehem. He spake not with the exactness, however, of a college

professor, but rather with the ease of a well-educated gentleman. L. D. and C. P. Clemmons, brothers, followed soon after Smith. They were boys of the village. Mr. Samuel Manaugh began teaching in 1841–42. For forty consecutive years he has been a teacher in the townships of Bethlehem, Owen, and Washington. Mr. Manaugh is modest, has a generous nature, and knows more of pioneer schools than any other teacher within the present boundaries of Clark.

During early times schools were held only for a few months in the year. After the public school laws came into effect the old house was found too small to accommodate all the pupils, hence a new building, the present one, was erected in 1862 by Mr. Isaac Ross. It cost $700, exclusive of the brick used in the former building. It stands a few rods northwest of the old school site.

On the road leading to New Washington, more than forty years ago, an academy was erected and set in motion by Mr. Thomas Stephens, a wealthy farmer. The house can be seen now, standing on the right of the road at the foot of the hill as one comes off the hills to the bottom. For ten years the Stephens seminary was very successful, but only as long as the Stephenses were scholars. After a short trial to make it a township, and even a county affair, the project was abandoned. Mr. Stephens soon moved to a different region, and the old seminary was converted into a dwelling house. It is now occupied by the widow, Mrs. L. D. Clemmons.

It is a brick building, two stories high, and has a number of rooms. But no one, unless told of it, would suspect himself so near the old Stephens seminary.

The original mail-route had for its termini Vevay and Jeffersonville. The mail-carrier passed through Charlestown, Bethlehem, and Madison. This route was begun about 1827, and lasted till 1840. Mr. Cole, of Vevay, who rode a horse and behind him carried the familiar saddle-bags, was perhaps the first mail-carrier on this route. Mr. George Monroe, of Saluda township, Jefferson county, carried the mail in 1834–38. Soon after the mails came from New Washington, which belonged to the Lexington route. In 1864 the Otto post-office was established. After the Ohio & Mississippi branch was opened and the post-office established at Otisco the mails came from that point. The first postmaster at Otto was Jacob G. Consley; second, John B. Acree; third, Miss Lucinda McFarland; fourth, William H. Boyer, who is the present incumbent.

William G. Armstrong was probably the first postmaster in Bethlehem village. In 1835 the office passed into the hands of Asa Abbott; in 1840 Milburn T. Abbott acted as postmaster; P. P. Baldwin was in charge at the beginning of 1851; John G. Newkirk in 1853; John T. Baker, Samuel Parnett, and B. W. Rice came in succession; then Parnett again; then Miss Adeliah H. Dailey, then Rice, and now the present postmaster, John M. Stewart. The old Armstrong post-office was kept in the frame building which is now occupied by Parnett's grocery. Asa Abbott kept the office in the store now occupied by B. W. Rice, and Milburn Abbott in various places, but for the longest time in the house now used by Mr. Borschneck as a shoe-shop. Milburn Abbott had a deputy, Mr. Armstrong, who did most of the work. For some time he kept the office in a building known as the Fislar house, which burned in 1856; also for a few months in a dun store-house standing on the corner of Second and Main streets. Newkirk kept the office in a room over Fislar's tavern. Baker kept down on Walnut street, in a brick store built by Asa Abbott in 1852 or 1853, and which was the largest house in Bethlehem.

Later years have found the post-office in various places, but generally in the house where the postmaster lived. Since 1827 there have been many changes in the postal system of the United States. The saddle-bags have been displaced by the locomotive with its train of cars. "Star routes" have largely become facts of history, and all the later and more rapid modes of transit are now used by the general public.

In 1856 a violent fire burned down one entire block in Bethlehem, including the old business houses named above. Since that time all but four of the families who were there then have moved away or passed to that "bourne from whence no traveler returns." The four are as follows: Abram Smith, John Parnett, Mrs. Ross, and Mrs. Radley.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Jacob Giltner, Sr., came from Kentucky to Clark county about 1808, but was born in Penn-

sylvania in 1767, and was what is known as a Pennsylvania Dutchman. His wife, Elizabeth Donagan, was from Lancaster county, of the same State. When the family came to Clark county there were four in the household—two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, and Mr. and Mrs. Giltner. George Giltner, the only son, who now lives in Washington township, was born the 3d of June, 1818. Elizabeth lives in Washington township with one of her sons; Mary lives in the Bethlehem bottoms with one of her children.

Jacob Giltner bought three quarter-sections of land at the land office in Jeffersonville. For many years after becoming a resident of the township he ran a distillery in connection with farming. By trade he was a linen-stamper, when goods were made of that kind by the pioneers. During the War of 1812 he was drafted, but on account of a physical disability was exempted. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and died in 1859. Mrs. Giltner died a few months after her husband, in the same year.

William Kelly, Sr., was born in Virginia, but was taken to Kentucky by his parents when a child, and came to Clark county in 1806. He married Margaret Kelly, who bore him thirteen children, four dying in infancy, the remaining nine growing up to maturity. There are only four of the family alive—Mary, William, John, and Harriet. He located one mile and a half northwest of Bethlehem village, before the land was surveyed. When the surveys were completed he attended the public sales in Jeffersonville in 1809, but previously had made no clearing, on account of the uncertainty of getting the land desired. He bought two quarter-sections, and began the work of improvement. He died June 27, 1837. Mrs. Kelly died September 13, 1854.

William Kelly, Jr., was born August 12, 1812, and married Elizabeth Starr, whose maiden name was Hammond, May 4, 1858. There are but few of the Kellys left in the county.

William, son of Archibald and Sarah Hamilton, was born near Frankfort, Kentucky, October 10, 1790. When twenty-two years of age he emigrated with his mother and two sisters to Bethlehem township, landing at the mouth of Knob creek March 25, 1812. The Ohio river at that time made landing easy by the backwater up these small streams. He immediately opened a tannery on one of the branches of Knob creek, which he ran till his death in 1845. His son John T. continued in the business of his father up to 1865, when the old tannery was abandoned for more lucrative employment. William Hamilton married Margaret Byers (who was born near McBride's Mill, Woodford county, Kentucky, April 4, 1795, and who came to Jefferson county, Indiana, in 1816), October 30, 1821. Mrs. Hamilton died May 9, 1875, near Otto. By this marriage seven children were born—John T., William F., Robert B., Susan B., Susan Ann, Archibald, and one whose name is not given.

John T. Hamilton was born August 14, 1822. He has never married. In the various walks of life he has taken an active part. In pioneer history he is the best-informed man in this end of the county, with the exception of Colonel Adams. For sixteen years he has been a notary public. He also is correspondent of several newspapers for his section. Robert B. Hamilton was born March 1, 1830. Susan B. was born August 19, 1831. These two brothers and one sister live together, none of whom ever married.

Robert Simington was a settler and an owner of land in the township in 1805, though his claim was subject to dispute after the public sales in 1809. He owned seven hundred and fifty acres in fractional sections thirty-two and thirty-three. In 1811 William Hamilton purchased of him one hundred and eleven acres. He also sold two hundred and twenty acres to Joseph Bowman, and one hundred and sixty acres to John Boyer, a blacksmith, who opened a shop on the southeast corner of section thirty-one. This land is now covered by fine orchards, peaches being the principal fruit. Simington left in 1817, after selling most of his property, and settled one mile beyond Hanover, in Jefferson county, Indiana, where he died in 1849.

The Abbotts were among the first men of their day, considered in the light of sportsmen. John Abbott was the ancestor of the Abbotts in this county, and from him descended many of the same name.

John Thisler began clearing off land below Bethlehem at an early day. The old farm now runs up close to the village; but he is dead.

Moses Rodgers was among the first and most successful of the early settlers.

Lucas and William Plaskett, the latter a flatboatman, were here seventy-odd years ago.

All these men, with their wives and families, took an active part in preparing the way for future generations; and to their credit it can be truly said, they did their work well. Let us see that posterity shall improve on the past.

CHAPTER XIX.

CARR TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.

This township lies in the western half of the county. It was organized in 1854, being struck off almost entirely from the eastern side of Wood. It has an area of nearly twenty-seven square miles, or over seventeen thousand acres. It is bounded on the north by Wood, Monroe, and Union townships; on the east by Union and Silver Creek townships; on the south by Floyd county; and on the east by Wood township. The boundaries are very irregular on the north and east sides. They are set forth in language something like the following:

Beginning on the line which divides Clark from Floyd county, and on the line which divides sections nineteen and twenty, and from thence running north until it strikes the southwest corner of section thirty-two; thence east and thence north to where tracts numbers two hundred and fifty, two hundred and thirty-four, and two hundred and thirty-five corner; thence south, with variations, till it strikes the Muddy fork of Silver creek; thence with that stream, with its meanderings, to the south side of tract number one hundred and sixty-six; thence west, with variations, to the county line of Floyd, near St. Joseph's hill; and thence with the dividing line between Clark and Floyd counties to the place of beginning.

This township is composed mostly of sections, though there are four or five of the Grant tracts lying along the eastern side of the township.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The knobs strike Carr close to the southeast corner and trend with Muddy fork, passing into Wood township. Then they return again after making the circle above New Providence to enter the township on the north, a mile or so south of the base line, north of Muddy fork, and bend off toward the township of Monroe. In the southwest corner of the township are more than four thousand acres occupied entirely by the knobs, and perhaps in the northeastern corner as many as three thousand acres, almost worthless, for the same reason.

But what the knobs lose in productiveness they have gained in the beauty of their scenery.

These knobs are the striking natural features of the county, as well as the township. The Muddy Fork valley is possibly the line of the drift extending from the upper counties, and the summit from which the icebergs began their rapid descent into the great Ohio and Mississippi valleys. The country around the Falls is very rich in opportunities for geological research.

Nearly half a century ago John Works, the famous miller of Charlestown township, examined the iron ore in this section, and pronounced it of excellent quality. The ore crops out in almost every ravine in this region, and is everywhere of the same general character, containing the same quantity of iron. The Geological Report says:

Another deposit of iron ore, of considerable extent, is seen on the land of Allen Barnett, near Broom hill, on the New Albany & Chicago railroad. Some of this ore has rather a peculiar structure, and is made up entirely of an aggregation of coarse particles of hydrated brown oxide. It is what is usually denominated "kidney ore," and is scattered profusely over the surface. The whole country at the base of the knobs, where the New Providence shale outcrops, is a rich iron ore. It accuinulates in the ravines and valleys by the washing down of the formation which contained it, and is generally easy of access.

The Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and the "V" of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad are about ten miles apart in the county. They all pass through the district containing these ore seams, and afford a ready means of shipment to the blast furnaces now in operation in this State.

It is probable that the New Providence shale, on account of its mineral constituents, and being highly fossiliferous, will make a good fertilizer.

Mr. Allen Barnett, of whom the Assistant State Geologist speaks, bought land in the New Providence valley to a considerable extent several years ago, and intended to open a furnace; but on account of old age and declining health the scheme was never carried into execution.

The geologist says of the county that it "has unlimited quantities of superior iron ore, cement rock, beautiful marble, the best of building rock, superior lime-producing rock, and excellent glass sand;" and nowhere is this more true than along the knob system of the Muddy Fork valley.

That part of the township included in the

Muddy Fork valley is not generally productive. Formerly, however, all the cereals were raised in abundance. The soil is cold, and its fertility is very much impaired on account of long service. Many farms in the neighborhood of Broom Hill and Bennettsville have been in constant use for more than fifty years. It is here that many of the early settlers began agricultural pursuits; and here, too, their children have remained, following, in most cases, the vocation of their parents.

STREAMS AND SPRINGS.

The Muddy Fork of Silver creek passes through the township very nearly in an easterly course, dividing the township into halves. On either side a valley follows, from one half to three-quarters of a mile in width. Muddy fork, in Carr township, has many characteristics peculiar to the Nile in Egypt. Its tributaries are small and generally unimportant. The most noticeable are Stone lick and Turkey run, both flowing from the north. In the southwest corner of the township Big Indian creek flows off into the county of Floyd. Along the base of the knobs there are many evidences, to a traveler on the railroad, indicating that a pretty large stream flows thereat. This deception is a subject of frequent remark by persons unacquainted with the surface of the country.

Many springs of decided medicinal qualities flow from the fissures previously mentioned as being overlaid with seams of iron. "One of the most noted of these springs is situated on tract number two hundred and thirty-four of the Grant, in the extreme northwestern corner of the township. The water has been analyzed by the State Geologist, and found to contain the following: Alumina and oxide of iron, 2.001 grains; sulphate of lime 71.806 grains; sulphate of magnesia, 429.66 grains; chloride of sodium, 286.09 grains; sulphate of sodium and potash, 204.4 grains; total 993.957. This mineral has a similar composition to that from which the celebrated Crab Orchard salts of Kentucky are made. It is in good demand and has been shipped to the cities about the falls and to other parts of the State."

The results produced from the use of this water have been remarkable. This is especially true where a simple alterative or cathartic is required. To the cure of scrofula and some of the skin diseases it is peculiarly adapted. The future of these springs depends largely on the enterprise of the owners. Their shipments are constantly increasing as the reputation of the waters spreads, and within a quarter of a century these springs may become notable health resorts.

Another spring, of equal medicinal qualities, is on the farm of John Stewart, north of Henryville. Augustus Reid, of Monroe township; and Parady Payne, a short distance from Blue Lick post-office, have springs, the waters of which also contain the same medicinal properties. This medicinal water, as predicted by Professor E. T. Cox, has been found at New Providence by deepening the well at Mr. T. S. Carter's stave factory, and, no doubt, will be found over the entire shale of the region.

TIMBER AND UNDERGROWTH.

The first growth of timber was composed of oak, white and red; button-woods, more commonly known as sycamore; chestnut, which grew mainly on the knobs; white and blue ash; poplar, though never in large quantities; a good many birch, some few sugar and maple trees, and a sprinkling of others, peculiar to this climate and soil. During the first half of this century a very large business was carried on in cutting timber for steamboat building at the Falls. The railroad also contracted for large supplies in ties and bridge timber. Cooper shops also are, and have been, continually using the best of the oaks for barrels, cooper shops being scattered over the township in every direction. Much of the finest timber is already cut. The forest has undergone very great changes during the last three decades. Rails for fences are being considered of more value than formerly, and every caution is taken to prevent their untimely destruction.

The undergrowth, during the early times, was not particularly noticeable. The nature of the soil seemed to preclude any rank growth of bushes, briars, weeds, or anything tending to obstruct the view in the forest. There was, however, always a sufficient growth of vegetation, which when it decayed affected the health of the people materially. The forest of sixty or seventy years ago in the Muddy Fork valley was open; the top of the ground was covered with a thick coating of leaves, and in many places the fallen timber made traveling, even on foot, almost impossible. There were also in the spring large bodies of water spread out over the level upland.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The first road led from Jeffersonville to Vin-

cennes, and from Charlestown to Salem. The former crossed the township in the southwestern corner, and passed over but a few miles of its territory; the latter entered the township on the eastern side, and passed westwardly by New Providence. The Jeffersonville and Vincennes road was the great thoroughfare between these two points. It was traveled a great deal before railroads came to be generally recognized as a means of transit. Judges, lawyers, ministers, teamsters, and the tide of emigration which was then moving on toward the Wabash and Illinois rivers, were constantly passing over it. There was never any well-graded track. At first the road led up ravines, across clearings, and through patches of timber, and then, perhaps, for a mile or more followed down a stream into a bottom, thus continuing to its terminus.

The Charlestown road had more a local character, though it was used much by the citizens of the county-seats. Before the courts were taken to Jeffersonville, this was the road to reach the offices of the county at Charlestown.

In building the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad through the township the people generally granted the right of way. In some few instances objectors delayed its success. It brought the people of Carr township into closer communication with the outside world, from which all their lives they had been strangers.

There are in the township six and eighty-three hundredths miles of railroad. The railroad enters the township at the southeastern corner, follows up the Muddy Fork valley, and passes through the center of it, as does the Muddy fork, though in a more direct route. In the township there are four stations, named in order from the east: Bennettsville, which is the most prominent; Wilson's, about two miles above; Petersburgh, or Muddy Fork post-office; Broom Hill, which lies very nearly on the line between Wood and Carr. Trains are run with considerable regularity, but on account of the road-bed fast time is seldom made. One of the remarkable features of this railroad is that it has no branches of any size between Louisville and Chicago. Neither of the above stations is a great shipping point. Bennettsville is of little importance; Broom Hill is the more prominent. Here are cooper shops and a stave factory.

MILLS.

It will be remembered that Carr is a comparatively new township. What belongs to the townships of Wood and Charlestown is particularly applicable to Carr—especially so in reference to mills and still-houses. Among the first mills was one owned and run by J. Merrill. It stood in the northeast corner of the township, and was familiarly known as Merrill's horse-mill. Merrill came from New York State. He was a man well known on account of his wit, which came finally to be a proverb, as, "You are Jay Merrill witty." The old mill remained in its position until about 1850, when it was torn down, and the same sills or beams were converted into other houses, pig-pens, stables, and so on.

The Shoemakers engaged in milling in Carr township quite early, as also did John Jackson. The latter owned an overshot mill on Muddy fork, one-half mile below Bridgeport, more than forty years ago. Jackson's mill is now non-existent.

Lewman Griswold had an overshot mill on Muddy fork two and a half miles below Bridgeport, as early as 1830. The old building is yet standing and in running order. Owen Shoemaker has it in charge. Griswold's mill has many associations which naturally make it interesting to youth. The old-fashioned overshot wheel, as it turns slowly but surely with a creak, a sort of jerk, excites many strange notions of pioneer life. Young men with their future wives, picnics made up of boys and girls of the country, often assemble here to view about the only remaining memento of pioneer days in this end of the county.

The old Shoemaker steam flouring- and grist-mill, standing on the Louisville, New Albany, & Chicago railroad, at Watson's Station, and also on Muddy fork, was erected about twelve years ago by Harmon Shoemaker. It was thought the country could support one first-class mill on this side of the county, but the experiment was unsatisfactory. After three or four years of varying success the mill was abandoned, the machinery taken out and placed in a more favorable location. Shoemaker's mill was the only steam flouring-mill ever in the township. Just below the old building, a handsome iron bridge spans Muddy fork. The road leads to the Blue Lick country, and the village of Memphis, in Union township.

Many of the first settlers engaged in distilling. Corn, however, was never a great staple. It is only along the bottoms that a good crop is generally raised. These being narrow, they have always been divided in raising wheat, rye, some oats, a little barley, a good many potatoes, and garden vegetables, the latter being marketed to the cities at the Falls.

"There was a time when our people thought they could not live without whiskey. That time, however, is past. Farmers now regard the custom of treating harvest hands as out of date." "Whiskey," says another early settler, "was one of our staple productions. It was a source of income, and we depended to a very great extent for our living upon its sale. But our whiskey was pure then, compared with what it is now; we had nothing but the purest, and one in drinking it was generally benefited!" Many of the first settlers regarded the bottle as a necessary part of the household. All the ills of the children were dosed by the whiskey bottle. All prominent farmers, and men who possessed a few thousand dollars, had a barrel of good brandy, or its equivalent, in their cellar. A long glass tube, from three to eight inches in length, with a string tied around the upper end below the shoulder, was always on hand. The special friend was taken into the cellar or an out-house, the proof-bottle, as it was called, was dropped into the barrel from the bung-hole, and drawn forth filled with the most delicious of drinks. People then regarded drinking in a far different light from what they do now. It was customary for the preachers themselves to indulge in drinking. Many of them even carried on distilling. Many of them, too, were considered true, unaffected Christians.

Perhaps the most prominent of all the distillers in the township was Charles Goatman. His still-house was south of Bridgeport three-fourths of a mile. It was here during the late war, when the increase of taxes necessitated a suspension of business. Distilleries in Clark county, as well as in Carr township, are now a nullity.

TAVERNS.

John Slider was perhaps the original tavern-keeper in the township. His place of business was on the Jeffersonville and Vincennes road, in sight of Bennettsville. He was here in 1825. The original tavern was built of logs. As business increased, Mr. Slider made a frame addition to the log house, converting the only room above into six sleeping compartments. The style of public houses in those days was to have but one room in the upper story. Here all travelers were put, and among the promiscuous sleepers there was always some notorious rake, who delighted to disturb the tired and worn-out emigrant. The old "Slider Hotel," as it was called, was the last of a prominent list of stopping places on the road between the two above-named towns. Slider was here fifteen or twenty years. During that time all the marketers, teamsters, hog-drivers, many of the public men, and the public generally, stopped with "Old John Slider."

On the New Albany and Salem road, near Bridgeport, James Warman kept tavern. Warman's tavern was a great place for travelers. In the language of another, "it resembled very much the country fairs of later date." Nothing was more common than to see, a few hours before sunset, a four-horse, white-covered wagon, with arched bows, drive up before the tavern and make inquiries for the "old man." The old man was Mr. James Warman. The wagon-yard, with its complement of turkeys, geese, ducks, a drove of speckled chickens, old broken dishes, and very often a supply of mud, a little beyond what many look for now in similar places, made the place rather amusing, even to the hog-drover. Warman was a favorite with his guests. His table had the food which most of his guests liked, and his feather beds were delightful places for a weary teamster to sleep.

SCHOOLS.

In the township there are six school districts and over four hundred school children. The educational affairs are manged admirably. People are advanced as far educationally in Carr as in any township in the county.

VILLAGES.

Bennettsville is the only place in the township which claims to be a village, and it has but forty or fifty citizens. It was laid off in September, 1838, by H. O. Hedgecoxe, county surveyor, for Baily Mann. The first name given to the new-born village was New Town. After several years the name was changed, Bennettsville being thought preferable to the name of New Town.

Benedict Nugent, who was the first store-keeper in the village, probably had much to do indirectly with the changing of the name. The evidence is that Mr. Mann removed to some other locality, and that Mr. Nugent being the most prominent man in the place, the citizens, for some reasons peculiar to a pioneer people, almost unawares gave it the name of Bennettsville, a prolongation of Mr. Nugent's given name.

The original plat does not give the width of the streets and avenues. In finding the direction which Washington street takes with reference to section lines, subtract the variation 5° 50′ from field note north 30° 45′ west.

Bennettsville is located on the railroad. It has few features which attract attention. There is no station, except a platform, which furnishes a place for boarding or alighting from the cars. The knobs, only a mile or a mile and half west of the village, add a sort of picturesqueness to its surroundings. Muddy fork goes crawling off lazily toward the Ohio. The railroad cuts the village in twain. A few straggling houses along the railroad are about all there is of Bennettsville. Most of the citizens are Germans or of Irish extraction, engaged mainly in coopering and working on the railway section. There is a post-office, one store only, no blacksmith's shop or saloon.

Benedict Nugent, the first storekeeper, dealt out dry goods, groceries, whiskey, powder, and ball in a little frame house which stood on the east side of the railroad, but outside of the village limits. Baily Mann was also an early storekeeper. His place of business was on the west side of the railroad, in a little frame house, but the inside of his building was of logs—a log house weather-boarded. In 1848 a Mr. York was here engaged in store-keeping close to Mann's. Elias Struble followed soon after, keeping in Mann's old store-room. C. P. Whalen was here in 1851, also in the old Mann building. The present store is kept by Mr. Charles Burr.

Schools in Bennettsville were established soon after the village was platted. The first schoolhouse stood on the road leading hence to Little York, in Washington county. It is yet standing, but is used for a residence. The present schoolhouse was erected in 1875. It stands near the railroad, in the southeast corner of the village. It is a pretty white frame, and has one room. Among the first teachers here were Messrs. Boiles and Lipscom; also Misses Hall and Nesbit.

The Baptist church of Bennettsville was erected in 1848. It stood on the west side of the railroad, in the village. The house was a frame, capable of seating three or four hundred people. Andrew Nugent and wife; Bryant Deton's family, including himself; John Jackson and family; and L. B. Huff and family, were among the first members. The old church is yet standing, but in a dilapidated condition. It is seldom used, except for an occasional sermon or a temperance lecture—the latter hardly needed by the people in this vicinity.

At one time Bennettsville had a thriving population of one hundred to one hundred and fifty inhabitants. They were engaged in various pursuits, such as coopering, dealing in railroad supplies, selling goods to the hands employed by the railroad, and in barter generally. The village has now all the evidences of death—death which comes from a lack of energy and disposition to upbuild and maintain the interests of society. The village needs a thorough renovation and a complete change to make it prosperous and happy.

Broom Hill lies in the western part of the township, in the southeast corner of section five and the northwest corner of section eight, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad. It was begun in 1851 by Thomas Littell, who lived in this immediate neighborhood. Here he began the making of brooms, and from this circumstance the village derived its name. But Littell was not the first settler in this locality by any means, though he built the first house in the village and opened the first store. Littell's house stood on the north side of the railroad. Previous to Littell, about the year 1809, one Michael Burns, of Connecticut, settled here and built a cabin on the site of Broom Hill, on the south side of the railroad. Austin Rowe was a storekeeper after Littell, in the same building which is now occupied for store purposes.

Broom Hill has had many small manufactories. William Leighton, in the former part of its history, put up a shingle machine. He also erected a grist-mill and afterwards attached to it a stave factory. At one time a thriving portable

saw-mill was run by the Bussey brothers. It lasted for a few years only. After the Bussey brothers William McKinley and Michael Burns erected a saw-mill. The business done at this mill was considerable.

Blacksmith shops, shoemaker shops, and the various trades have been carried on in the village, though never on a very extended scale. Broom Hill is noted as once being the seat of extensive railroad supplies. During the first few years of the railroad the village furnished more wood than any other station on the road. The introduction of coal as fuel on locomotives damaged this trade considerably, though it is still a successful branch of business. Broom Hill has forty-five inhabitants.

Bridgeport, much like Broom Hill, came into existence about the time the railroad was built. The section hands created a demand for many of the coarser wares, and hence, as a result, Samuel Plummer, of this section, began to sell various things, such as shovels, picks, spades, drills, and crowbars, to the men employed by the railroad. Mr. Plummer died before the road was completed, and the store fell into the hands of his brother Charles. Soon after it was finished James Warman erected a warehouse on the north side of the track. Here were stored various grains, the house serving as a kind of "depot for supplies" for the people round about. Wesley Warman was a storekeeper here about this time, or soon after the old warehouse was erected. After many changes in the old warehouse, it was remodeled so as to be used for store purposes alone. A few years after Mr. Charles Warman's death, in 1870, his son Albert put up the present store-house.

More than thirty years ago a log school-house stood in Bridgeport, in the southern side of the village. Messrs. Marcus Story, James O. P. White, and McKinley, were among the first teachers. After the new school laws were enforced the old school-house gave place to a new frame, and the district was changed so as to bring the new site outside of the village limits.

There are two churches in the village—the United Brethren and the Church of God. The former of these was organized in 1873, two years before the present house was erected. The first members were William Jackson and family, Jacob Hemelheber and wife, and William Ward. Rev. Thomas Lewellen, the famous circuit preacher of Monroe township, was the first minister in charge, as really he was the organizer of the class. There are about fifty members on the register; the church belongs to the New Albany circuit; it stands one-fourth of a mile south of the village. It is a frame building. A thriving Sunday-school of thirty or forty members is held regularly, and is non-sectarian.

The Methodist Episcopal, or, as it is often called by those who are not members of any church, the Church of God, was organized in 1869. Dr. Fields was very active in the movement. The first members were: John McCorey, Willey Warman, Polly Warman, William S. Peyton, and Rev. George W. Green. Some sixty or seventy members are on the class register, and the church is in a prosperous condition. No Sunday-school is held, on account of the school in the United Brethren church, which is for all sects.

OLD CITIZENS.

The oldest of all the pioneers in Carr was General John Carr, after whom the township was named. He belongs to that class of men who indelibly stamped their characters upon the rising generation. The Southern Indianian, a county paper published at Charlestown in 1845, by William S. Ferrier, said of General Carr:

It becomes our painful duty in this week's paper to announce the death of General John Carr, who died on the 20th instant [January 20, 1845], after a long and very painful illness. His death created a space which cannot soon be filled. General Carr was a man of no ordinary character. He had long occupied an elevated standing among his fellow-men. He was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the 6th of April, 1793, and had at the time of his death nearly completed his fifty-second year. He emigrated from that State with his father to the then territory of Indiana, in the spring o 1806, having been a citizen of this county ever since—a period of thirty-nine years. During the summer of 1811 he was engaged in several scouting parties on the frontier, and in watching and guarding against the approach of the Indians, who were then known to entertain hostile feelings toward the settlers. At this time he was but eighteen years of age. In the fall of the same year he joined the Tippecanoe expedition, with Captain Bigger's company of riflemen, and was engaged in that memorable and bloody conflict, which occured on the 7th of November of that year. On the declaration of war in 1812 he was appointed a lieutenant of a company of United States rangers, authorized by an act of Congress and organized for the defense of the western frontiers. During the years of 1812 and 1813 he was actively engaged in several important and fatiguing campaigns, which were attended with extreme hardship and peril. The Missisinewa and Illinois or Peoria campaigns were particularly distinguished for their many privations, difficulties and hair-

breadth escapes; in all of which he participated. During much of his time the command of his company devolved upon him, in consequence of the absence of the captain. Though then but a youth he was equal to any emergency.

After the war he filled successively several military offices. Among these were Brigadier and Major-general of the Militia of Indiana. The latter office he held at the time of his death. General Carr was repeatedly honored with the confidence of his fellow-citizens in the election to several civil offices of trust and honor. He filled at various times the offices of recorder, agent for the town of Indianapolis, clerk of Clark County Circuit Court, to which he was re-elected, and Presidential Elector on the Jackson ticket in 1824. All these duties he discharged with honor to his country and himself. In 1831 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first Congress of the United States, and continued to serve in this body for six consecutive years. In 1837 he retired, but but was re-elected for the fourth time in 1839, and served two years more, making in all eight years' service in that body. His Congressional career was noted for industry, efficiency, and usefulness. He originated the sale of lands in forty-acre lots, thus bringing within the reach of all the home that so many needed. He assisted in passing the pension act, by which so many of the old Revolutionary soldiers received pensions, and afterwards aided many of them in establishing their claims to this hard-earned bounty of their Government. In private, as well as in public life, he was distinguished for his nice sense of honor and the uprightness of his conduct. Of him it may be said in truth that he was one of God's noblest works, an honest man. In his intercourse with his fellow-men, he was modest and unassuming. He was at the same time frank and open, yet courteous. He had but few if any personal enemies. Among his neighbors he was beloved and esteemed by all. In the family circle he was a kind and tender husband and parent. Although General Carr was not a member of any church, we are happy to learn that during his last illness he sought Christ, and found pardon. He expressed a perfect resignation to die, and met death as became a Christian. His wife had preceded her consort to the grave; and in a few short weeks the domestic hearth has been bereft of its parental head, and those who were happy a few days ago under parental control and protection, are now orphans. He left behind him five children, numerous relatives, and a host of friends. He was followed on yesterday by a large concourse of people to his place of interment in this town. He has been snatched from his friends, almost in the meridian of life, thus verifying the great and solemn truth, "in the midst of life we are in death."

We continue the brief biographies. Richard Slider was born in Maryland, and came to Carr township by way of Kentucky, about 1800. He settled one mile southeast of Bennettsville with his wife and two sons. Here he put up a hewed log house, which was very uncommon for settlers in those days, and began to prepare for living. In the house, which was about 18 x 20, Slider made port-holes so as to be used in case of Indian attacks. The boys and girls who were born occasionally as the years rolled away, often peered out of these holes early in the morning, to see if there were no lurking savages to molest their little home in the wilderness. Here, too, they often mingled in games with the Indian lad as he visited them in his strolls over the bottoms. The old Slider mansion—for a mansion it can now be truly called—is yet standing on its original site. It is probably the oldest dwelling remaining in the county.

John Slider, the second son, was born in 1797 in Kentucky. He was one of the first distillers in Carr township. He resided on the old homestead until his death in 1877, loved and respected by everybody.

James Warman, Sr., came from Kentucky to Carr township in 1809 and settled in the Muddy Fork valley, on the New Albany and Salem road, one mile and a half above Bridgeport. For a few years after arriving he worked at Harrod's grist-mill, on Silver creek and in Silver Creek township. Warman was a prominent man in surveying and engineering in the township. He took an active part in locating roads, and in several cases contracted for their building. In the various neighborhood questions—churches, schools, public gatherings, and the like—he bore an honorable and respected part. He died in Arkansas more than twenty years ago.

GAME.

Fifty years ago the deer, bear, wolf, fox, thousands of pheasants, squirrels, wild turkeys, and game generally, made it their pleasure to live in the knobs of Carr township. The pioneer at early break of day was often seen climbing the steep side-hills in quest of game. Paths led in winding courses along the knobs or followed the summit of some ridge until the desired hunting-ground was reached; there they stopped. Along these paths the old buck frequently strolled; and often did he meet his fate without a moment's warning from the unerring rifle of the backwoodsman. The black bear browsed lazily in the thicket during the fall; or when hunger pressed him too closely, he visited some farmer's pig-pen in search of food. Here he frequently met opposition, and a free hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which the bear sometimes escaped or the old-fashioned axe and handspike came off victorious.

CHAPTER XX.

CHARLESTOWN.

A prominent Western writer on the incidents and reminiscences of pioneer life in Indiana, has well said that to write the history of Clark county properly, access should be had to the state papers of England and those of the United States and of Virginia. Its history embraces a period of uncommon and thrilling interest. The Revolutionary struggle was in active progress. England was using the French and Indians as allies in ravaging the settlements along the borders of the Great Lakes and the Northwest territory. Early pioneers were suffering under a predatory warfare, the most atrocious in the annals of our Republic. There was an almost unknown tract of land lying where are now the three great States of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. New England was tried to the utmost in order to save the honor of her beloved territory. Virginia was in a bad financial condition. Constant drainage had depleted her treasury and thrown the State into a critical condition. After due deliberation, much expenditure of time and money, and the loss of many brave soldiers, there came a change. The English posts of Vincennes and Kaskaskia, on that body of land lying between the Wabash and Ohio rivers, were wrenched from the enemies of American liberty. To tell the story with exactness, much diligent research would be necessary. It would involve more time than can be commanded by the county historian. This information must be found in histories of more general or rational scope. This work is to deal with local facts.

It was on the 10th of December, 1777, that Colonel (afterwards General) George Rogers Clark laid before Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, a plan to take the British posts of Vincennes and Kaskaskia. After mature consideration, and after being advised, strongly and favorably, by his most intimate friends, Governor Henry acquiesced in Clark's proposition. But Pennsylvania and Virginia were strongly opposed to the theory that all States are members of one confederation, and that none have a right to secede without the consent of the General Government. This feeling necessitated much secrecy on the part of Clark in recruiting his regiment, though this was really what he desired. His wish was to surprise the garrisons by secret movements. The story which he told was that the expedition was going to make explorations up the Mississippi river. Finally he received five hundred pounds of powder and $4,000 in depreciated currency, with which to hire recruits and buy ammunition at Pittsburg. He also received a colonel's commission. In the mountains of Pennsylvania, Kentucky, East Tennessee, and Virginia he gathered his little army, and departed for the Falls of the Ohio. Here he went into camp on Corn island; and here, informing his men of the primary object of the expedition, many of them deserted. "On the 24th of June, 1778, during a total eclipse of the sun—a sad foreboding, as the party thought, of their future success, but which ultimately proved the 'sun of Austerlitz'—this patriotic band of four companies under Captains Helm, Montgomery, Bowman, and Harrod, crossed the Ohio on their apparently forlorn expedition." His intention was to march directly to Vincennes; but the desertion of his troops and the want of all the materials necessary for an attack upon a fortified town, induced him to abandon this object and to prosecute that originally intended by his superior officer, the Governor of Virginia. On the 4th of July, 1778, Kaskaskia surrendered. February 25, 1779, Vincennes gave up to the Spartan band of Clark; the British ensign was hauled down, and the American flag waved above its ramparts. Henceforward the British posts in the Northwest Territory ceased to exist.

A few months after the cessation of hostilities, General Clark and his soldiers were dismissed from the service. Owing to the imperfect condition of the finances of Virginia, there was no way of rewarding the officers and privates in dollars and cents. But there was another way open. Virginia owned a tract of land north of the Ohio river, which was yet the hunting ground of the Indian. A resolution was presented to the Legislature of that State to provide the men in the late war with homes, by giving them a tract north of the Ohio, anywhere in her territory which they might select. The offer was accepted. The grant was to contain one hundred and fifty thousand acres, including one thousand acres for a town. The patent is dated 1786, and is signed by Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia, and is to Colonel George

Rogers Clark, and the "officers and soldiers who assisted in the reduction of the British posts in Illinois." The Board of Commissioners, who were to determine the position of said land, was composed of "William Flemming, John Edwards, John Campbell, Walker Daniel, gentlemen; and George Rogers Clark, John Montgomery, Abraham Chaplin, John Bailey, Robert Todd, and William Clark, officers in the Illinois regiment." The claimants had to hand in their claims on or before the 1st of April, 1784, and if accepted, $1 was to be paid for every one hundred acres, in order simply to defray the expenses of surveying, making the deeds, and any other necessary papers for titles. The commissioners had power to select their own surveyors. They were to proceed at once to locate and lay off the land, whose length could not exceed double its breadth. There must also be a town located in the first place. This in the course of time became Clarksville. The act relating to the town reads as follows:

That a plat of said land (one thousand acres) be returned by the surveyor to the Court of Jefferson [which was then in Louisville], to be by the clerk thereof recorded and thereupon the same shall be and is hereby invested in William Flemming, John Edwards, John Campbell, Walker Daniel, George Rogers Clark, John Montgomery, Abram Chaplin, John Bailey, Robert Todd, and William Clark. The lots are to be laid off into one-half acre each, with convenient streets, and the same shall be and is hereby called Clarksville.

Lots were to be sold out by advertisement two months in advance at adjoining court-houses. On each lot there was to be built a good dwelling house, at least 18 x 20 feet, with a brick or stone chimney, to be completed three years after the deed was received. If these terms were not complied with the commissioners had the right to sell again the lot and use the money in public improvements. After some time, however, it was found necessary to enlarge this provision in order to give the young colony a chance to grow, and induce early settlers to make it their residence.

We have mentioned Clarksville here, to show the first conditions of the Illinois Grant. The particulars belong to another chapter.

The State of Virginia appointed William Clark, a cousin of the general, as surveyor. He selected his assistants as follows: Edmund Rogers, David Steel, Peter Catlett, and Burwell Jackson. This cession or grant was made by Virginia; but she relinquished soon after her right to the United States, on condition that the previous donation would be respected. From this time Virginia has not retained ownership of land north of the Ohio river.

The surveying party began their surveys a little above the Eighteen-mile island in the Ohio, running a line at right angles to the river. Perhaps it is well here to explain the few intricacies of surveying. In all first surveys a base line is established running east and west, or that is the intention. From this line principal meridians are run, north and south, beginning anywhere on the base line the surveyor may choose. The base line in the Illinois Grant is at the head of Eighteen-mile island, and for some reason does not run in a true westerly course. William Clark and his party divided themselves into companies. Some of his men were poor engineers, and many mistakes occurred. Peter Catlett was especially notorious for inaccuracies. He surveyed that portion of the county now occupied by Oregon, a row of five-hundred-acre tracts off the west side of Washington, and the greater part of Owen. From his mistakes resulted many lawsuits, when in later days land became more valuable. Says William Clark: "I discovered several errors by Catlett in going into his district to subdivide some of the five-hundred-acre tracts." They were principally made in laying down water courses.

David Steel surveyed that part of the county now occupied by Charlestown, Utica, and Union townships; and his surveys are almost without errors. Burwell Jackson surveyed the township of Silver Creek, a part of Monroe, and besides assisted in laying off Clarksville. Edmund Rogers and William Clark surveyed the remaining part of the county.

The boundaries of the county in 1801 were as follow:

Beginning at the Ohio river at the mouth of Blue river; thence up that river to the crossing of the Vincennes road; thence in a direct line to the nearest point on the White river; thence up that river to its source and to Fort Recovery; thence on the line of the Northwest Territory to the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Kentucky river; and thence to place of beginning.

Formerly boundaries existed which are now changed. The county has been cut up, and new counties formed entirely or additions made to older ones.

Clark county was named after General George Rogers Clark. There are in the county two hundred and forty-nine five-hundred-acre tracts. All of Wood and Bethlehem townships are laid off into sections of six hundred and forty acres each. The remaining ten townships are partly in sections and tracts. There is a row of sections in the west part of the county that gradually widen until they join the Grant line. The largest of these has four hundred and thirty-seven acres for a quarter. The base line crosses the Grant in latitude 38° 30′ north, leaving the Ohio river at the upper end of Eighteen-mile island, and strikes the Illinois Grant about half-way from the beginning. Of course no base or principal meridian lines were used in making the original survey. The five-hundred-acre tracts were laid off by running lines at right angles to the Ohio.

The county has to-day nearly four hundred square miles. There are twelve townships. The original deeds to the grantees call for five hundred acres, more or less. This was necessary, for some vary from three hundred and seventy to seven hundred acres. The division of tracts was made by lottery, and we are told that those who received land in the rich bottoms of Utica envied those whose lots fell in the knobs of Wood. This was because game was scarce in the lands adjacent to the Ohio. Now the bottoms are worth $100 per acre, while that on the knobs seldom brings a dollar.

Simon Kenton, the famous Kentucky pioneer and Indian fighter, received a tract north of Charlestown, but among all the records his signature is not found. Among the various officers and privates the apportionment was made as follow: To the major-general, 15,000 acres; brigadier-generals, 10,000; colonels, 6,666⅔; lieutenant-colonels, 6,000; majors, 5,666⅔; captains, 4,000; lieutenants, 2,666⅔; non-commissioned officers, 400; privates, 200.

After the allotments were made, Louisville was the seat of justice until Virginia ordered the records taken to Clarksville. In 1779 and 1800 Congress passed laws for the government of the Northwest Territory, including Clark's Grant. In May, 1800, Indiana Territory was created, and soon after Knox county was divided, and Clark county organized.

We have given the foregoing facts in order that a better understanding might be had concerning the origin of so historical a county. It may serve the purpose of explaining, partly, what few of the younger men know, and probably clear away some of the mists in the minds of older people.

During the first few years there were but three townships in the county, viz: Clarksville, Spring Hill, and Springville. The boundaries of these, severally, have been defined in our chapter on the organization of Clark county. This division was soon altered, and more townships established. In 1816 Springville township was changed for the convenience of voters. In 1817 the county commissioners made further changes, and among the new townships one was Charlestown. Within the same year a township called Collins, in the northwestern part of the county, existed. A few years afterwards new divisions were made and the township lost its original name, receiving that of Monroe. Zebulon Collins was an early settler in this section, and after him the original township was named. Lemmon township had an existence in 1824, and was named after John M. Lemmon, one of the county commissioners. There was also a New Albany township in what is now Floyd county.

Without further general outlines we begin the history of Charlestown proper, though it must be remembered that all land now lying in Clark county and divided into sections was bought from the Government, and as time went by was annexed to the Grant for convenience.

Charlestown township was organized in the spring of 1817, and was cut off from what was originally Springville. The records do not show that the latter township ceased to exist after the new divisions were made, though it is likely such was the case. The boundary lines ran as follows: Beginning on the Ohio river, near Twelve-mile island, and running west in a zigzag course until it struck Silver creek; thence up that stream with its meanderings as far as Monroe; thence east into Washington township one tier of five-hundred-acre tracts; thence south to the Ohio; and thence down the river to the place of beginning. From the time Clark county was organized, until 1817, Charlestown township included the central and most promising portion of the Grant. There were no other places at that early day so well adapted to all the affairs of county business. It was centrally located; people from

adjoining townships were about equally distant from this point. But as time and age added more population to its lists, and as distance was something of an item when it came to traveling ten and fifteen miles to vote, changes were made to accommodate the citizens.

There are, in round numbers, thirty-seven thousand acres in the township, or fifty-nine and seventeen-hundredths square miles. The improvements are valued at $1,268,264. The voters average about seven hundred, the Democrats having at present a small majority in a partisan contest. One precinct is at Charlestown, the other at Otisco.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The general surface of Charlestown is undulating. Along the Ohio a fine belt of bottom land, from two to three miles wide, produces all the cereals in abundance. A fine growth of timber formerly covered the lowlands, made up mostly of walnut, blue ash, poplar, white oak, and a sprinkling of the other forest trees. A dense crop of pea-vines was found here very early; but as continued pasturing was kept up they soon became extinct.

The western side of the township, as it approaches the knobs, is rather hilly. The farms are often unproductive, and yield under the most careful treatment. Passing through the center from north to south, the land varies in fertility and general appearance. South of Charlestown it is level, and in some places slightly broken. From the old county-seat to the extreme north end, the soil and surface gradually lose their value in proportion as the distance increases. Beyond the railroad westward the first indications of hills appear. Little creeks and small tributaries of Silver creek cut up the land into irregular farms, making it somewhat disagreeable to cultivate. Much of the country east is an elevated plateau. The farms are large, and the general appearance indicates thrift.

But it is around Charlestown that the attractions are greatest in number. All the beds of streams, the bottoms of wells, the roads, and in many places the foundations of small houses, are on solid rock. In fact, this is partly true throughout the entire township; but nowhere else is it so noticeable as about Charlestown.

When the forest trees stood unmolested and the whole country for miles in any direction was uncleared, the winds were such as to give a peculiar flexibility to the climate. The breezes from the Ohio river in summer tempered the surroundings with a coolness which is now almost a total stranger.

Most of the soil is productive. The unprecedented drouth of 1881, however, reduced crops to less than one-half their usual yield.

It is a limestone loam, mixed with sand. Along the bottoms of Fourteen-mile creek, which are never more than a few hundred yards in width, excellent corn, wheat, potatoes, and vegetables are raised, the number of bushels per acre varying according to circumstances. Upland furnishes fine pasture. Here are immense herds of stock, composed mostly of cattle and sheep.

When the settlements began on the Ohio and in the interior of the township, the people devoted themselves to growing corn principally, selling it to still-houses, fattening hogs, or flatboating it to New Orleans. But this time has gone, never to return. Steamboats have long since ushered in a new era of commerce. A flatboat now would be to some almost as much of a curiosity as the first steamboat was when Fulton made his trip up the Hudson or the Orleans went down the Ohio.

On the east and west sides of the township are quite large streams. Fourteen-mile creek, which received its name because it empties into the Ohio fourteen miles above Louisville, runs through the eastern side, and Silver creek, with its tributaries, intersects the western. Both have branches of considerable consequence.

Pleasant run, so named from its lively and happy way of falling over the rocks, which form its bottom, begins in the vicinity of Charlestown, flows past the old site of Springville in a southwesterly direction, and enters Silver creek, in Utica township. It is perhaps six or eight miles in length, and during the greater part of the year is dry.

Sinking fork traverses the same side of the township, and is of much larger size. It heads in Monroe, and meanders till it strikes the main stream near the township of Union. Its sides are lined by ledges of rock which ascend in some instances fifty to a hundred feet. Along the stream are trees of large size, including those kinds mentioned before.

Fourteen-mile passes directly south through the east side and empties into the Ohio about midway between the northern and southern lines of the township bordering on the river. Its entrance into the northern side is marked by abrupt cliffs. All the way down through the township hills with monstrous rocks border it. A pleasant little valley follows most of the time, though it is frequently lost in the rocky ledges.

During the early times, when salt was about as precious as coffee, there was accidentally discovered a salt spring on Fourteen-mile creek, above Work's mill. Some citizens were induced to dig for salt here, with the intention of erecting a manufactory for separating the water into its component parts and extracting salt. Discovering that the quantity and quality were insufficient to justify the expenditure of much money, the scheme was abandoned. In penetrating the rock a bed of gypsum was passed through, which may some day be made profitable. On the same creek is found excellent limestone suitable for building purposes, and in the immediate neighborhood a species of marble fit for tables, sills, posts, lintels, and other appendages to buildings.

Fountain spring, south of Charlestown, comes out through a rocky cliff, and furnishes water enough for a woolen mill. The water has a peculiar flavor, and its medicinal qualities have been strongly recommended.

Buffalo lick, on what is called the Lick branch of Fourteen-mile creek, lies one mile and a half east of Charlestown. During the periods when the Mound Builders and the Indians traversed this land, great numbers of wild animals visited this spring. On the east side is a fine sugar-tree grove. The three remaining sides are bounded by a hill, which curves gradually from the north, and ends in an abrupt ledge of rock on the south. The timber here is mostly stunted oak, beech, and ash. The spring proper, which has been blasted out, making a sort of cistern six or seven feet deep, is full of old boards, stones, and rubbish generally. Just below, in a shallow basin, an opportunity is offered to try the water. It has a delicious sulphur taste, and is peculiarly adapted to certain classes of invalids. Some years ago a stock company proposed to buy the property on which it is located and erect a hospital in Charlestown, running a street-car conveyance back and forth; but for good reasons the enterprise never came to a successful trial, and hence there has been nothing done in this direction. Around this spring and up Lick branch for some distance is a limestone of a bluish tint. In this bed of rock are hundreds of footprints. Some are ten to fifteen inches across, and the same distance from the heel to the toe. The indentations in many places are six inches deep, and resemble the footprints of prehistoric animals. They are distinct, and easily measured. A few years ago the footprints apparently of a man could be seen, but now the running water has left no trace of so remarkable a vestige of antiquity. Hundreds of smaller tracks are scattered about. They appear to be those of deer, buffalo, elk, and other animals of the forest.

Barnett's cave, one mile west of Charlestown, is of much historic interest. The entrance is about five feet high by three in breadth, and is on a side hill facing east. Above thirty or forty feet is a clump of old cedars, which need some trimming to look respectable. The visitor descends a steep plane of half a dozen yards, pulls away an old door without hinges, and enters. He is immediately attracted by nothing unusual for such places. A room large enough for a score of sleepers is the first attraction. Stalagmites and stalactites are scattered around in profusion. The bottom, as one walks along, is wet, and hard in most places, though sometimes mud is found in abundance. Avenues lead off in various directions, two hundred feet from the door. Some fifty yards within is a scalloped spring four to five inches deep and from three to even feet in diameter. A huge rock hangs overhead, so as to compel the visitor to stoop in passing, while an old quart fruit-can affords an opportunity to taste the water. The walls are covered by coral formations, and the ceilings by ponderous flat slabs of a wavy appearance.

This cave has many stories connected with its history. On one point there appears to be conclusive evidence. The red man at an early day, when pursued by the pioneers of Charlestown commonly made it a shelter. Human bones are frequently found, which on exposure to light crumble into dust. The real part it played in the Indian warfare is not known, however. The hardy frontiersman has left but few traces by which to read its experience and rehearse its life

to the villages of to-day. But there is a tinge of romance connected with its existence which will always serve to make it interesting. As to its exact length there is considerable doubt. Perhaps a thousand yards would be something near its convenient traveling distance, though it certainly extends much further in lesser dimensions.

East of the village of Charlestown is another cave. It is considerably larger than Barnett's cave, and yet has a less interesting history. The entrance is easily reached and the passage followed without much difficulty. Young people in their picnics and excursion parties often make it a stopping-place where they rest their weary limbs, drink of its cool water, and wonder that such places ever were made. Its length is several hundred yards; its height and width often changing—sometimes widening, and then again becoming almost so narrow as to make progress a trifle unpleasant for people of large size. There is nothing to show that it was ever used by the Indians.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS—SPRINGVILLE.

The same influences which affected the Indian, as he traveled from the Falls of the Ohio to the headwaters of the White river, seemed to affect the first settlers in this township. An Indian trace, which was simply a path running up ravines, over plateaus, and down side-hills, formerly ran west of Charlestown near the old site of Springville. All of the county in 1800 was indefinitely bounded, and many of the five-hundred-acre tracts were unsettled in reference to their ownership. Their first owners, in many instances, had failed to have their deeds recorded and proper arrangements made to sell their property, if so desired. Yet there were some who had moved onto their land, and begun the work of clearing off the forest and preparing for the requirements of life. These persons were among the first settlers. As early as 1800, on tract one hundred and fifteen, a town sprang up from some cause or another, as the township began to receive its first citizens. This settlement included men who have long since passed to their reward, leaving behind them nothing by which to know their names. Near the village was a spring, which furnished good water for household purposes; also a small stream, which was fed mostly by other springs, farther up in the township. From these circumstances the settlement took the name of Springville. The place grew to some size, perhaps numbering in its most prosperous days, one hundred inhabitants. Here the first courts were held in the county, beginning on the 7th of April, 1801. The justices were appointed by General W. H. Harrison, Territorial Governor of Indiana, and were called Justices of the General Court of Quarter Sessions, and were as follows: Marston G. Clark, Abraham Huff, James N. Wood, Thomas Downs, William Goodwin, John Gibson, Charles Tulley, and William Harrod. The court-house was simply a large room in one of the business buildings. It had no claim to any of the modern style of temples of justice. Close by a still-house was in active operation, furnishing the traders a brand of whiskey of remarkable purity. Several stores or trading-posts came into existence, which necessarily made it a great rendezvous for Indians.

One mile and a half west of this settlement the first Governor of the State of Indiana, Jonathan Jennings, lived. He, too, engaged in making whiskey, but on a larger scale than his kinsman at Springville. John Bottorff carried on the milling business a short distance up the stream—which, as before noted, was called Pleasant run, from its gentle way of tumbling over the rocks, though to an insignificant amount at best. His mill was of the horse-power kind, and, from outside circumstances, soon went down. Jennings had a mill also in connection with his farm and still-house, and for many years furnished the neighborhood with corn-meal and buckwheat flour.

But there came a dark day. The land on which the settlement was located became the subject of dispute in reference to its ownership. Trials were had, many enemies made, and a quarrel set in motion which continued to revolve with varying degrees of velocity till the village ceased to exist. All these transactions took place within eight years. During this time the settlement had been founded; it grew to be the most important place in the central part of the county, and then had died a natural death. The village had all the characteristics of pioneer settlements. In fact, it gave birth to a class of men who in after years played a prominent part in the affairs of county and State government. It is also a fact worthy of note that one of the

signers of the Declaration of Independence—Judge James Wilson, of Pennsylvania—is buried in the old Springville burying-ground. His exact resting-place is not precisely known, though it is supposed by the side of other old residents who lie in the same ground.

Many years ago the town died. The place where the stalwart judges dispensed justice is forgotten, except by a few old settlers, whose heads have seen the frosts of nearly a hundred winters. At the present time the summer months find the original site covered by a luxuriant growth of corn, oats, grass, fruit-trees, and the farm products generally. The lurking savage, who watched the hamlet spring into existence and then retire into nothingness, has passed away, and new homes are built upon fields where their generations sleep. Peace be to their ashes—the town and all its happy recollections, and the people who devoted themselves to making a garden out of a wilderness.

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

At the mouth of Fourteen-mile creek, and about three miles from Charlestown, is one of the most remarkable stone fortifications in the State. The stream here entering the Ohio forms a sort of peninsula. This body of land is very high, and terminates in an abrupt bluff, commanding a splendid view up and down the river. It has many natural advantages, making it impregnable to the opposing forces of prehistoric man. Fourteen-mile enters the river a short distance below the fort. The top of the ridge is pear-shaped, the part answering to the neck being at the north end. This part is not over twenty feet wide, and is protected by precipitous natural walls of stone. It is two hundred and eighty feet above the Ohio, and slopes gradually toward the south. At the upper field it is two hundred and forty feet high, and one hundred steps wide. At the lower timber it is one hundred and twenty feet high. The bottom land at the foot of the south end is sixty feet above the river. The abrupt escarpment along the Ohio and a portion of the northwest side of the creek cannot be easily scaled. This natural wall is joined to the neck by an artificial wall, made by piling up loose stone—mason fashion, but without mortar—which have evidently been pried up from the corniferous layers within a short distance of the walls. This wall is about one hundred and fifty feet long. It is built along the slope of the hill, and had an elevation of seventy-five feet above its base, the upper ten feet being vertical. The inside of the wall is protected by a ditch, and is drained by a sort of tiling. The remainder of the hill is protected by an artificial stone wall, built in the same manner, but not more than ten feet high. The elevation of the side wall above the creek bottom is eighty feet. Within the artificial walls is a row of mounds, which rise to the height of the walls, and are protected from washings by a ditch twenty feet wide and four feet deep. The top of the enclosed ridge embraces ten or twelve acres. There are as many as five mounds that can be recognized on the flat surface, while no doubt many others existed which have been obliterated by time and the agency of man in his attempts to cultivate the ground.

Many attempts have been made to learn the correct history of this mound. Into one of the mounds a trench was cut in search for relics. A few fragments of charcoal and decomposed bones, and a large, irregular, diamond-shaped boulder, with a small, circular indentation near the middle of the upper part, that was worn quite smooth by the use to which it was put, and the small pieces of fossil coral, comprise all the articles of note which were revealed by the excavation. The earth of which the mounds are made resembles that on the side hill, and was probably taken from the ditch. That side of the mound next to the ditch was protected by slabs of stone set on edge and leaning at an angle corresponding to the slope of the mounds. This stone shield was two and a half feet wide and one foot high. At intervals along the great ditch channels were formed between the mounds, that probably served to carry off surplus water through openings in the outer wall.

On the top of the enclosed ridge, and near to the narrowest part, there is one mound much larger than any of the rest, and so situated as to command an extensive view up and down the Ohio, as well as affording an unobstructed view east and west. It is known by the name of Lookout Mound. There is near this mound a slight break in the cliff of rocks, which furnishes a narrow passage-way to the river.

The locality affords many natural advantages for a fort or stronghold, and one is compelled to

admit that much skill and ingenuity were displayed in rendering its defense as perfect as possible. Stone axes, pestles, arrow-heads, spear-points, totems, charms, and flint flakes, have been found in great abundance in plowing in the fields at the foot of the old fort. No one can view the remains of an extinct people without feeling a deep reverence for their customs and modes of living. But, after all, we know little of their everyday life. It is a doubtful question, at best, to those who are most conversant with archæology, and the sciences which deal with the origin of man.

In other portions of Charlestown township are mounds, though of such slight importance as not really to deserve even passing notice. However, everything which relates to antiquity is always interesting. It causes us to think of our origin and of our destiny, the sphere we are occupying in the affairs of the universe, and the final winding up of all material things.

INDIANS AND WILD ANIMALS.

From prehistoric times until the date of the first white settlements at Clarksville, Springville, and other posts on the frontier, the red man and the beasts of the forest roamed in all the simplicity of savage life where are now prosperous farms and manufactories. The savage found no trouble in taking game; deer, wild turkey, bear, and occasionally buffalo cantered over the ravines and gobbled a welcome to the bow and arrow. The first white settlers kept their families supplied with meat in all necessary quantities by the rifle. Bears were killed in great numbers, and their shoulders and hams smoked for summer eating. The fat was extracted and often was the only oily substance kept in the house.

One kind of dangerous animal was the wild hogs. They ran through the woods in droves, and when met gave no quarter to the unfortunate hunter or traveler. However, they were quite easily shunned. Their sense of smell was not acute, and for this reason, mainly, an active and experienced hunter found them of little consequence, if properly avoided.

CHARLESTOWN.

During the troublesome times which afflicted Springville, another village was ushered into existence, which in after years comes to play for a time the most important part in the history of Clark county. Unlike its predecessor, it was well located for all the material and spiritual things of backwoods life. We refer to Charlestown. From it a mine of information has been gleaned, a story of remarkable clearness and perspicuity, a foundation upon which all other township histories of the county depend.

The town was laid off in 1808. It is situated upon tract number one hundred and seventeen, of the Clark Grant. The original proprietors were Barzilla Baker and Mr. McCampbell; John Hay and Charles Beggs served as surveyors. McCampbell owned the western half of the tract, and Baker the eastern. The latter had a cleared field of ten acres, which extended as far westward as where the Christian church now stands. McCampbell, who was the father of Samuel McCampbell, well known in the later history of Charlestown, owned a meadow, the northeastern line of which ran from near the old graveyard on the hill to M. P. Alpha's corner, thence again with the line of Market street to a point not far from the site of the old academy. All that part of the town between these two fields, including most of the public square and the business part of the town, was in the woods when the village was laid out.

Charlestown, like some other places, derived its name from one of its surveyors—Charles Beggs, by adding the frequent termination "town" to "Charles," his first name; hence the designation, one appropriately fitted to the new settlement. What induced the founders to lay off this town in the woods will perhaps never be known. It may have been the peculiar idea that many young and inexperienced pioneers have, that all places naturally adopted for a trading-post will ultimately become a great city. If this were their idea, however, in it they certainly failed.

In the original plat there were one hundred and fifty-nine lots and about ninety-five acres of land. They were eighty by two hundred feet. McCampbell and Baker donated the proceeds from the sale of thirty lots for public buildings. In the central and best building part of the town, a public square was laid off, comprising about three acres. As the years went by and the town limits began to be taken up in houses and manufactories, additions were made to the original plat. Mathias Hester and D. Tilford made the

first addition, lying north of Thompson street, and comprising twenty-two lots, or about thirteen acres of land. James Ross added eighty-two lots, or forty-two acres, some time after. James McCampbell made an addition of forty-nine lots, or twenty-nine acres. John Naylor added twenty lots, or twelve acres. Barzilla Baker again made an addition of forty-seven lots, or twenty-eight acres; and last, and least in quantity, came James Garner with ten lots, or six acres. The railroad addition, including five acres, is not incorporated, and therefore is not properly within the town limits. The cemetery, which has nine acres, also lies outside of the corporation. Most of the lots are of the same size, and, taking the whole number, there are three hundred and ninety-nine lots, or about two hundred and forty acres, included in the corporation.

From the beginning there were many things which contributed toward making the new settlement vigorous. It had the spirit of enterprise which marks all primitive county seats. The court-house at Springville, if such it could be called, was replaced by a more commodious brick building on the public square in Charlestown. To be sure, these facts soon induced intelligent men to make it a stopping-place or to locate permanently there. It can be truly said its first citizens were generally men of moral and steady habits. They came mostly from the New England States, and were tolerably well educated.

A PIONEER TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

But in process of time retail liquor establishments, the bane then as now of nearly every community, were set up; and lamentable was their influence on the people of the town and its neighborhood. To correct this evil, efforts were early made to organize something like a temperance society. For this purpose the Rev. Mr. Cable, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Judge Scott, an elder in the same church, and Rev. George K. Hester, had a conference in the house of the latter. After consultation a paper was prepared setting forth the general principles and purposes of the temperance cause, and it was circulated in the community in order to prepare the public for a temperance meeting. Mr. Cable, having had little experience in such matters, was in doubt as to the best way to conduct the meeting. Mr. Hester referred him to Rev. John Strange, at that time Methodist presiding elder in the Charlestown district, who had organized several temperance associations. Soon after this Mr. Strange held a camp-meeting in the Robertson neighborhood, and here these two Christian gentlemen had a consultation in reference to the matter, resulting in the appointment of a temperance mass-meeting in Charlestown. The assembly was accordingly held, and was addressed by Rev. Mr. Strange, Dr. Adams, Judge Ross, and several Presbyterian ministers whose names are not remembered. At the close of the meeting a number of persons signed a total abstinence pledge, and thus was laid the foundation of the first temperance society in Charlestown.

TAVERNS AND STORES.

It must not be presumed that the county-seat was without the necessary places of rest for the traveler, or other places where the villager might secure coarse boots, a pound or two of coffee—which always came by way of New Orleans from abroad, or any other of the thousand and one things which country stores keep. As the road leading from Charlestown Landing on the Ohio, passed through the town, it was in the line of considerable travel to pass through the village. The ferries were kept busy at certain times of the year in carrying passengers across the Ohio, who, in most instances, were bound for the upper counties of Washington, Bartholomew, Scott, and Jefferson. The emigrants usually crossed at McDaniel's and Wood's stations. They commonly had wagons, but often the entire household furniture was carried on pack-horses. The route led through a dense forest of oak, poplar, beech, and smaller timber.

Among the early tavern-keepers were Charles Pixley, Stephen Ranney, Evan Shelby, John Ferguson. Their places of entertainment were usually ill-contrived—not such as we find now, by any means. The second story was often thrown into one room, where the lodgers reposed in sweet complacency, indifferent to all their surroundings. Corn-bread, pork, hominy, a cup of strong coffee for breakfast, and sometimes warm biscuits just from the stone oven, cabbage, potatoes, and so on, made up the fare. There was always enough to eat, but it was pre-

pared quite differently from the cookery of to-day.

On the 5th of July, 1842, during the Harrison campaign, M. P. Alpha's present brick store was used for a village hotel—at least, that is the title it bore on the sign-board. There was a porch in front, and on it General Harrison addressed the people of Charlestown on the political issues of the day.

Richard M. Johnson came, too, in the course of the fall, and delivered his speech to attentive listeners. He was received by a committee, and from here went to Salem, in Washington county. At the foot of the knobs he cut hickory canes for the committee, which were preserved as relics of much value. Thomas J. Henly delivered the reception speech in behalf of Clark county.

But of the taverns. From 1808 they were common—indeed, so much so as to make it tedious to follow all their upward tendencies and downward grades. They seemed to thrive best when the town was in a healthy condition, and when the traveling public went by horse, and not steam power. The old-time tavern days in Charlestown are past and gone, never to return. Their time of greatest activity will live only in history.

Strange as it may appear, the store-keeping business in Charlestown was of a very extraordinary kind. John L. P. McCune came here in 1816, opened a shoe-shop, and supplied his little room with a stock of goods.

In 1822 he located permanently, and for many years afterwards plied his awl and measured the feet, for coarse boots, of most of the lawyers, judges, and physicians at the county seat. Messrs. Parker & Handy were early merchants, but after an experience of several years in the place, they moved to Louisville, where they finally became very wealthy in the same business. What is most surprising is the great number of tailors and hatters who kept shops in Charlestown at the same time. There were here forty years ago thirty-five hatters, mostly Germans, and as many tailors. The former made most of their goods, and it was a familiar sight to see a good-natured German measuring the head of some distinguished lawyer or judge. Tailors delighted in making fits, which they regarded as good advertisements when the traveling judge was visiting other courts. To-day, instead of taverns, we can see a dozen saloons, meat shops, and drug stores.

MILLS AND FACTORIES.

There is no county in southern Indiana so pre-eminently important in matters relating to mechanical ingenuity as Clark. Here, by way of parenthesis, let it be known that the county is unpretentious. She relates her history in a modest way, which carries conviction and wins the admiration of all lovers of early reminiscences. It is true, also, that Charlestown is the banner township. Its milling history is without a parallel in the annals of grinding corn, wheat, and the various grains of this section. The honor belongs to Mr. John Work, a gentleman from Pennsylvania, who came here late in the eighteenth century, of handing down to posterity one of the most remarkable mills in the State. He settled in the vicinity of Charlestown on Fourteen-mile creek, above where Green's flouring-mill now stands. Of his early life we know little, except that he sprang from humble and respectable origin. Nature had fitted him peculiarly for the work of his life. His natural mathematical talents were great. Education had left the block rough and advised experience to make it shapely. The great, predominant traits of his character were an indomitable will and obedience to conscience.

The work he performed in making calculations without a compass is almost incredible. With most of his friends he was considered a prodigy. On the bank of Fourteen-mile creek he erected a stone mill as early as 1800. Here he found opportunities to release the powers of his mind. The Indians, as well as the white man, gave him corn to grind, and pestered his good wife by petty thievery. But as the years rolled away and business grew to larger proportions, and as his road to Charlestown was inconvenient and water-power uncertain, he planned a work which has made his name famous for all time to come. Fall, winter, and spring were busy seasons. His mill was recognized as the best in the county. After fifteen or twenty years of constant use the old stone mill needed repairing; but he had already decided on a new place of business, which was even to outrival the proprietor himself. A tunnel was to be made which was to act as a mill-race, and therefore always give

a full supply of water. Fourteen-mile makes a long curve in the form of a pear, leaving a body of land resembling a peninsula, which included, perhaps, twenty acres. The distance through at the narrowest point was a little over three hundred feet. But the obstacles were of mammoth proportions. The hill, for such it was, rose to one hundred feet from the bed of the creek. It was made up of solid rock. After mature deliberation and a few surveys he began the work. From the old mill-site he began tunneling, and also at the same time on the opposite side, or where the new mill was to stand. His implements were rude; his experience in blasting and making powder limited. The work began in 1817 and lasted three years. During this time three men were constantly engaged. Six hundred and fifty pounds of powder were used, and the cost of the work is estimated at $3,300. The race was six feet deep and five wide, and was ninety-four feet below the summit.

As we said, the tunnel was through solid rock. No bracing or scaffolding was required to protect the workmen; and when completed no arching was erected to preserve the roof from falling. The day of completion was a gala day for the surrounding country. John Work invited all his customers to partake of his hospitalities. A great dinner was provided. A man who weighed over two hundred pounds rode through the tunnel on horseback. At each end was a barrel of prime whiskey, with the head knocked out. Speeches were made and a glorification had which to this day is remembered with many affectionate regards.

Henceforward this was called the Tunnel mill. At the end of the race an overshot wheel was put up. The two buhrs ran by a never-failing water-supply, with a fall of twenty-four feet. The mill is frame, and is 50 x 35 feet. The wheel is twenty feet in diameter, though twenty-six feet could be used, if necessary. John Rose acted here as second engineer, and Woodrun Procter as tool-sharpener and gunsmith.

John Work died in 1832. After his death his son John took possession and continued in the business till 1854, when Mr. Wilford Green purchased the property. Since this date the mill has been in use, Mr. Green being proprietor and miller. It has a capacity of two and a half barrels per hour.

Sixty-odd years have rolled away since John Work began to establish the milling business permanently on Fourteen-mile creek. His energy gave a prominence to grinding wheat, corn, and buckwheat, which is eminently characteristic of the times. An incident which belongs to the old stone mill will illustrate his character. In the spring of 1811, while engaged in dealing with a company of Indians in his mill, a renegade, who belonged to the same crowd, stole a piece of flax linen which was drying on the outside. Mrs. Work soon discovered her loss after their departure, and informed her husband. He immediately mounted a horse and started in pursuit. After a short ride Mr. Work overtook the band, and informing them of his loss, demanded the property. A short parley ensued, upon which the thief refused to turn over the goods. Mr. Work dismounted for the purpose of using force, but was prevented by a stroke on the head near the ear by a tomahawk. His scalp was peeled off in a frightful manner, and his life was saved only by the appearance of white friends who followed, well knowing the intrepidity of the famous miller. He now lies in the family burying-ground near the old mill-site, his resting-place marked by nothing indicative of his example and the part he bore in rescuing this county from the red man.

Of course there were other mills in Charlestown township at an early day. McDaniel's mill, on Fourteen-mile, was in operation for a long time. It was above the Tunnell mill. Years ago it succumbed to the elements, and now nothing remains to connect its past history with the experiences of to-day.

Adam Howard also had a grist-mill on the same stream. He ground the grain as it came to him, took out his toll and returned the remainder, believing that the best way to carry on business was to have a special regard for one's own interests.

Among the horse-mills—and the very first ones, too—was Jesse Pardue's, half way between Charlestown and Stricker's corner. It was in active operation in 1817, but, like many other pioneer contrivances, had but a short life.

Near Buffalo lick, on the Lick branch of Fourteen-mile creek, is one of the early landmarks of this county. Here John Denny erected an overshot mill, and for several years met the wants of the neighboring people.

ALLEN BARNETT

was born in West Hanover, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1799. He was the fifth of a family of nine children, all deceased, he being the last. His father, James, and mother, Mary Allen, were both natives of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Joseph, was born in 1726, whose father, John, was the son of John, who was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1678, and emigrated to Hanover township, then Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, prior to 1730. This is undoubtedly the principal source from which most of the name originated in this country.

He received his early education in the common schools of the country. His father and mother dying while he was quite young, he was early in life thrown upon his own resources. In the year 1819 his eldest brother, Samuel, emigrated West, bringing his brothers and sisters with him. The subject of this sketch was left in Cincinnati, Ohio, and apprenticed to learn the trade of a coppersmith. After completing his term of service he went to Shippingport, Kentucky, now a part of Portland, Kentucky, where he began to lay the foundation of his future successes.

Owing to the unhealthiness of the location he was forced, after a sojourn of a year or two, to leave, and he established himself in Louisville, Kentucky, where, in connection with his brother James, they began business in earnest on Fourth street, between Main and Market.

In 1826 he was married to Margaret Elizabeth Shafer, by whom he had six children, all of whom are still living, with one exception—his son George, who died from the effect of a wound received in the battle of Stone River, Tennessee.

With his characteristic energy, perseverance, and industry, his business grew up rapidly, so that it was extensively enlarged. His promptness in business, his integrity in action, attracted to his side the older merchants, who aided and encouraged the rising young man by their advice and patronage. After a time his physical frame, naturally weak, gave way under the great strain of his extensive business, and in 1836 he retired from business, hoping by travel and rest to regain his lost health.

But his restless energy would not be quieted. In 1838 he, in company with Judge Read, Felix Lewis, and another party, purchased the steamer Lady Morgan, and went into the Arkansas river trade, and afterwards into the Ohio and Wabash river trade.

Getting tired of this he sold out, and in 1840 purchased a farm in Clark county, Indiana, to which he removed his family in the spring of that year, his object being two-fold: the better enjoyment of health, and to get the advantages of the schools in Charlestown for his children.

In the year 1841 his wife died, and in 1847 he married Edith Jacobs, by whom he had six sons and three daughters, all of whom are still living, with the exception of his son Oscar, who died in infancy.

In 1843 he united with the Presbyterian church of Charlestown, of which he was a faithful and consistent member, always ready with his good advice and purse to advance its interests.

The management and improvement of his farm was not enough to occupy his active mind. He invested largely in Government lands, and afterwards became interested in the First National bank of Jeffersonville, of which he was a director for a number of years.

As the infirmities of age came upon him his desire for business grew less, and he sought the quiet and retirement of his home, and enjoyed the visits of his children and their families.

On September 19, 1879, he died of injuries received from the kicks of a mule, after three or four hours' suffering, in his eightieth year.

In the words of his pastor, "his life was a long one, full of activity and diligence in everything to which he put his hand. His industry, integrity, and clear business insight were manifest to all who knew him. He was more than usually prospered in his business, and had by faithful labor and wise management—as honest as it was wise—accumulated a large estate. He was modest, retiring, and quiet in his manner, and yet warm-hearted and earnest in his feelings. As a husband and father he was most tenderly affectionate and kind. The whole community feel the loss, but that sustained by his family none can estimate but themselves. The church of which he was so long a consistent and worthy member feels that a gap has been made in its ranks that cannot soon be filled. His interest in the church was constant, and his gifts to it frequent and liberal."



Above the spring two or three hundred feet, was a dam, from which a race carried the water to an overshot wheel, half a hundred yards below. The traces of an old road are yet plainly seen, as it ran winding off toward the Ohio river. It went out of public use many years since. The mill-site was romantic, and yet well suited for business. Caves, rocks, the famous sulphur spring, and the peculiarities of the early age combined to make it a resort for the youngsters of the township. Some of the walls are yet standing, with tops knocked off half-way up, a sill or two, almost ready to fall into their original elements, still hanging in a peculiar position. It, too, is dying. Its work is done, and the period of its active existence at an end.

To traverse the ground occupied by the numerous horse-mills of Charlestown township would be impolitic. They were almost as common as private stills, sugar-camps in the Utica bottoms, or even log cabins themselves. The county seat has a milling experience of its own, to which we must give a suitable paragraph.

The old village of Charlestown was never particularly noted for its mills. Captain J. C. Caldwell erected a house for grinding purposes very early. The mill was of the horse-power kind, with the old-fashioned sweep, and stood east of the court-house. It burned down in 1825. Barzilla Baker and McCampbell, the founders of the place, had each a mill on his land. Parker & Carr many years ago had a mill near the Ohio & Mississippi railroad trestle-work; but failure overtook the firm, and the building was torn down. At one time an overshot flouring-mill was built on Pleasant run by John Trickett, but a hard wind some time after blew the building over and it was never rebuilt. During the seventy-odd years through which the village has passed, mills have sprung up almost spontaneously, and apparently went out of existence with the same easy mode of life. In the place now there are two good flouring- and saw-mills. Both do a good business, but much of their wheat is shipped to them from other counties.

Charlestown was noted at one time for a coffin factory, which did a large amount of work.

East of the village, in a valley, is the Spring Valley creamery. It has a capacity of two thousand gallons of milk per day. Many farmers in the neighborhood sell their milk to this establishment. Another cheese factory is in operation north of Charlestown, the stockholders in which reside in the village. Its capacity is somewhat larger than the Spring Valley.

Among the early tanners was a firm known as Todd & Vance, whose place of business was east of the court-house. James McCarley was in the same line across the street (Main) in 1820. The tanyard of Samuel McCampbell, the son of James McCampbell, who owned the western half of the town, stood on Pleasant run for several years. In the village a firm started up about 1835, by the name of Krieger & Schuff. The same effects are noticeable in this branch of trade as in many other branches of business. At this time the local tanneries are among the things numbered with the past.

RAILROADS AND TURNPIKES.

It was natural, after the county seat was permanently located at Charlestown, for roads to diverge from it to all parts of the county. Hence, in the commissioners' proceedings we find numerous petitions for roads. The old road to Jeffersonville ran through Springville, making a curve, avoiding some rough land as well as taking in the old settlement. On the Ohio was Charlestown Landing, where steamboats received and unloaded freight and passengers. An old road led to this point, and was one of the first in Clark county. It is yet in use, though not of much consequence. The landing was also known by the name of McDonald's Ferry—the founder who gave it the name coming here in 1796. A Mr. Daily owned tract number fifty-six, and sold one-half of it to McDonald, who was to have his own time for payment. Some years afterwards trouble arose and a quarrel ensued, in the course of which Peter McDonald suffered severely.

There was a road which led to Salem, in Washington county; another to Madison, in Jefferson county; and one to the county seat of Scott, which borders Clark county on the north. Besides, all the townships had roads leading to the place of paying taxes and securing marriage licenses. No grades were made. Roads led through tangled vines, among trees—broken off half-way up and toppled over, down ravines and up hill sides. It was unnecessary to establish toll-gates; bridges, there were none; and as far

as crossing creeks was concerned, it was of little importance whether the water was high or low. The tax-payer made it a rule to meet his lawful obligations, and considered hindrances the best way to secure a name for honesty, provided obstacles were always overcome.

As Charlestown increased in population and importance, the different companies which were taking into consideration the propriety of building railroads in this quarter, included the county-seat in the list of stopping places. The first attempt to construct a railroad was made about forty years ago. The proposed route led from New Albany to Sandusky on Lake Erie. But before the road was completed, the company went into bankruptcy. Embankments and cuts may be seen yet west of the town, where the road was to cross Pleasant run.

In 1854 another company, known as the Fort Wayne & Southern, began the work of grading from Louisville. The road-bed was almost completed as far as Charlestown; and for twenty or thirty miles northward, reaching up to the neighborhood of North Vernon, much work was done. But this company failed, too. Charlestown township had contributed liberally, but was destined to see its cherished enterprise fall a victim to bad management and perhaps avaricious views.

Not till 1870 did the place truly realize that the locomotive, with all its accompaniments, was an every-day visitor. The Ohio & Mississippi railroad, whose main line runs between Cincinnati and St. Louis, desired a branch to Louisville. After some necessary negotiations the old company sold out its road-bed, and the new company laid its track to the river. This road passes the village on the east side. Trains come and go over the Ohio & Mississippi branch from Jeffersonville to North Vernon regularly. As they check up here, an old, dilapidated station or telegraph office and waiting-room may be observed on the west side of the track. It is not more than 20 x 30 feet, and hardly able to support itself on a half-dozen posts, which act as legs, as it were. It too, like most other public houses, except churches and schools, is rapidly going to decay; though as long as the railway continues to pass by the village, the company will probably have an office of at least common respectability at Charlestown. A tank, into which an engine pumps water, stands on the east side. Here the iron horse supplies itself before pushing ahead to stations beyond.

PIONEER SCHOOLS.

Immorality prevailed to a fearful extent among the early settlers in this part of the county. Sabbath-breaking, drunkenness, horse-racing, and dancing, were their common pastimes. The neighbors would seldom gather for mutual assistance in their domestic or farm affairs, without more or less disturbance during the day, followed by a dance through good part of the night. But even then there were a few who stood aloof from the prevailing vices of the day.

The manners of those times were characterized by simplicity in dress and conversation. The poverty of the people prevented the introduction of superfluities, and their mutual dependence served to endear them to each other in their various relations. This was especially so in the more religious communities. Pastor and people seemed to be bound together by the strongest ties of friendship.

Facilities for obtaining an education were then very meager. Probably the first school ever kept in this part of the county was in 1803, one and a half miles south of the old Hester farm, on a place now owned by Mr. Johnson. It was repeated in 1804. Among the pupils were George and Craven Hester, the former later in life occupying a distinguished position among his fellow-citizens. The school was taught by a Mr. Epsy. Teachers then began with the rudiments of the language in Dilworth's spelling-book. Epsy was rather deficient, even in the knowledge of correct reading and pronunciation. His pupils were taught to give nonsensical names to vowels whenever one of them formed the syllable of a word. Reading-books furnished little useful information, and were in no sense adapted to beginners. Two books which were used as readers were Gulliver's Travels and a dream-book. The rigid discipline exercised, the cruel penalties inflicted upon delinquent pupils, and the long confinement to their books—from a little after sunrise to near sunset—are all now considered as detrimental to intellectual as well as physical advancement.

Schools in Charlestown village have always been well supported. The first school-house, or

among the early school-houses in the place, stood on the hill in the western half of the town. It was situated in what is now the old burying-ground, then Mr. Ferrier's yard, near the present grave of ex-Governor Jennings. Judge Willis Goodwin was one of the teachers, and his brothers, John and Amos, were scholars. General Dodge taught in Charlestown more than sixty years ago, the same who afterwards acquired celebrity in the Black Hawk war. The village had a brick school-house soon after the old log building. Silas Davis, Mr. Denean, B. W. James, and Nancy Maddox, the latter mother-in-law of the Hon. Judge Samuel C. Wilson, of Crawfordsville, were teachers here. The house was 20 x 35 feet.

CHARLESTOWN SEMINARY

is a name which has associated with it some of the happiest recollections in all the experiences of life. County seats generally bring together a class of men who live by their intellect. Settlers early learn to admire the educated man and make arrangements for a thorough system of education. It was so in this case. As early as 1830 Mr. D. Baker, an Englishman by birth, opened a select school in the old Masonic hall. He was the father of the Hon. E. D. Baker, afterwards Comgressman from Illinois and United States Senator from Oregon, but who was killed in the late war, at the battle of Ball's Bluff. All fines for misdemeanors committed within the corporation limits were turned into the seminary fund. Finally the property was sold, and the money placed to the credit of the common schools. Among the teachers were Byron Lawrence, Isaac McCoy and his brother William, and William W. Gilliland, of Georgetown, Ohio, who was appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy as common pleas judge.

The seminary consisted of three rooms, and had sometimes during the fall terms as many as three hundred students. Now the old school building is used for residence purposes.

Rev. H. H. Cambern, in 1849, bought up the old Masonic hall, or rather the original seminary, made additions and erected boarding houses, and opened a female seminary for the first time in Charlestown. Rev. George J. Reed was the first teacher. In this school all the higher branches were taught, the ladies leaving, in many instances, with a diploma. Cambern's seminary lasted for fifteen or twenty years, at the end of which Zebulon B. Sturgus gained possession, and changed it into a school for both sexes, giving it the name of Barnett's academy. Here Sturgus made considerable reputation, his students coming from different States along the Ohio river. But in course of time changes were made. Untoward circumstances threw the old teacher out of his position; but not desiring to begin a new business, he put up a frame building in the northern part of the village, and opened a school on his own account. This was in 1855. Students gathered here from all sections, and the faithful old teacher had the pleasure of seeing in after years some of them quite distinguished lawyers, statesmen, and philanthropists. Henry Crawford, one of the prominent lawyers of Chicago, and Senator Booth, of California, received much of their early education from Mr. Sturgus. The old teacher was a strict disciplinarian. Tobacco-chewers and swearers were not allowed among his students. It is related that when the first locomotive passed over the Ohio & Mississippi railroad he whipped all the scholars for imitating the engine. Sturgus is no more; the old schools are gone, and the present generation is reaping their golden grain.

At the present time Charlestown carries on her public school in the old court-house, with four teachers and about two hundred scholars. The colored school is separate, and out of two hundred colored residents there are about fifty pupils in it, and they are very irregular in attendance.

Charlestown township has fourteen public schools, including those in the village, just described.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Ex-Governor Jonathan Jennings, who lived near Springville, or "Tulleytown," as it was called at first, was elected grand master of the State Grand lodge of Free Masons, which met at Madison, Jefferson county, in October, 1823. But previously, in 1818, the grand lodge held its session at Charlestown, electing Alexander Buckner, one of its citizens, grand master. On the 3d of October, 1826, Isaac Houk, another citizen, was chosen grand master, the lodge then meeting at Salem, in Washington county. May 5, 1877, Dr. A. P. Hay, of Charlestown, was called to the highest office in the order in the

State. Thus we see that four grand masters have been taken from this place. It is not to be wondered at, however, since the town has for many years been known for its educated men. The Masonic hall is now over Alpha's store; the colored lodge in the same building.

The Odd Fellows hold their meetings on Longworth row, as also do all other secret societies of the village.

During the time when the Patrons of Husbandry were attracting so much attention, several granges were organized in this township; but on account of waning interest they have died out.

CHURCHES.

The first Methodist preaching in the Grant was by Revs. Samuel Parker and Edward Talbott, in the spring of 1801. They held a two-days meeting at Springville, then but recently laid out. This was before Parker had become connected with the itinerant ministry, and soon after he was licensed to preach. Talbott was also a local preacher. Both were from Kentucky. Benjamin Lakin and Ralph Lotspeech were the first traveling preachers sent into the Grant. They came in 1803. Lakin first visited Gazaway's neighborhood, now Salem, in the New Washington circuit, five miles east of Charlestown, and preached in the woods as early in the spring as weather would permit. He then proposed taking this point and Robinson's, three miles north of Charlestown, into his circuit, and left appointments for this purpose. To these two points the preachers at first devoted but one day on their round, preaching alternately at each place. At this time they were traveling the Salt River and Shelby circuits. It was not long before the presiding elder employed Samuel Parker and William Houston to travel on the same circuit a part of the year.

It is believed that the first Methodist society organized in the State was at Gazaway's. This must have been in the year 1803, when Lakin and Lotspeech came over the Ohio river, and took them into the Shelby circuit, and was doubtless as early in the season as April or May. Lakin and Lotspeech were succeeded the following year by A. McGuire and Fletcher Sullivan. In 1804 McGuire was appointed to the Salt River circuit, and Sullivan to Shelby, yet McGuire preached a few times in the Grant in conjunction with the former. Sullivan was quite successful in his work. Benjamin Lakin and Peter Cartwright followed the next year. They were succeeded in the fall of 1805 by Asa Shinn and Moses Ashworth. In the fall of 1806 Joseph Oglesby and Frederic Hood were sent to this circuit.

On account of Hood's opinions in regard to slavery there were objections made to his labors, and he declined to travel. At the close of this year the Grant was stricken off the Shelby circuit, made a circuit by itself, and Ashworth was placed in charge of it. It was at first a two-weeks circuit, but was soon changed to a three-weeks work. As years went on, its boundaries were enlarged, and in 1815 it was an eight-weeks circuit, and yet had but one traveling preacher. At the close of 1815 it was so divided that preaching was had every fortnight.

Ashworth's year on the Silver Creek circuit, as it was then called, was closed with a camp-meeting in the Robinson neighborhood. William Burke, afterwards a famous man in Cincinnati, was presiding elder. For a new country this was a novel affair, and called together a vast multitude of people. The first Methodist Episcopal church built in the State was erected as early as 1806 or 1807, near where this camp-meeting was held. With it was connected a beautiful burying-ground, where sleep many of the precious dead, who fell during a long succession of pioneer experiences. The same house, though removed to a site a little distant from the original one, continued to stand until within a few years. In this church was held, probably, the first Christmas exercises in the State.

During the term of years above referred to, this newly settled country was largely supplied by local preachers whose labors were more or less efficient.

There were no special revivals on the Silver creek circuit until 1809–10. At this time there was a very large number of conversions and accessions to the church.

The first Methodist preaching in Charlestown was in 1809. Class-meetings and prayer-meetings were then established. Such was their attendance that no house could be found large enough to accommodate the people who came. In those times the female part of the congregation took part in the exercises.

From the earliest times Methodism in this region had much opposition, not only from non-professors, but also from certain professing Christians. The Arians, or New-lights, the followers of Stone and Marshall, were active in bringing into disrepute the orthodox doctrines and in discarding all disciplines and professions of faith. Their influence with the masses was very powerful, and for a while it seemed that everything would fall before it. The extraordinary exercises called "the jerks," which prevailed so extensively in their congregations, excited the public mind and attracted great crowds to their meetings. But the jerks were not altogether confined to the New-lights; they prevailed to some extent among most of the denominations. Those who held to the Calvinistic faith were then more active than at present in maintaining the peculiarities of their system in opposition to Methodism. But the war with Great Britain and the open hostilities of the Indians had much influence in checking the spread of Methodist doctrines, and in fact religion generally. It seems, too, that this ancient and most honorable body is at present losing much of its former energy, its earlier simplicity, and the manners which made it so attractive in its old-time life. But it must not be presumed that all the hardy virtues which characterize a backwoods people, will be transmitted to the generations without being corrupted. We are now living in a different age, a day of steamboats, railroads, printing-presses, and electricity.

Presbyterianism had much to do in the shaping of opinions and dogmas in the early religious enterprises of Charlestown. The Presbyterian society was organized in 1812 in the old Courthouse, and was under the control of the Louisville Presbytery. The Rev. John Todd was among the first preachers, and was the "stated supply," a term familiar to this sect. Leander Cobbs succeeded Mr. Todd. It was not till 1827 that the society found itself strong enough to erect a building. Within this year a convenient brick meeting-house was put up, occupying the site of the present edifice. This church had many professional men as its members. In 1820 the elders were Absalom Littell, John Cleghorn, James Scott, Alexander S. Henderson, and Alban Vernon. Among the members were the wives of the elders, Samuel Spear, George Barnes, John C. Barnes, William Barnes, James Tilford, Barzilla Baker, John Todd, Jr., Jacob Temple, Ann Huckleberry, Penelope Teeple, Elizabeth Ferguson, Nathan G. Hawkins, Evan Shelby, and others. There were fourteen who were heads of families.

Fifty-seven years after the first church was erected, another, built of brick, was put in its place. It is a handsome building, reflects credit on those who make it a place of worship, and honors the God whose law it aims to protect. The class is in a thriving condition, with Rev. Mr. McKillup as pastor, and one hundred and thirty members on the register.

Presbyterian theology has always been noted for its even temperament. The old Scottish founders gave it a character which has never been lost. No revolution, no pestilence or famine, no great reformation has altered the steady nature of devoted Presbyterians. It is true, also, that it has ever been the church of cool and deliberate men, persons well poised and capable of judging for themselves. At least this was true in Charlestown. The society was among the oldest in the State, and the old church, when torn down, was the second in age in Indiana.

There was a denomination about 1800, two miles south of Charlestown, known as United Brethren. The members were mostly from the Southern States and Germany. Here a camp-meeting was held, and preaching had in some of homes of the pioneers. The rapid growth of Methodism, however, absorbed the society, and since that time it has ceased to exist in this section as a separate church organization.

Previous to 1825, a very prosperous Baptist church was in existence at the old county seat. It was familiarly known as the "Hard-shell." During the reformation set in motion by Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, now in West Virginia, the Baptist members left the church of their youth and went over in a body to the new faith. Campbell was here during his travels, and inspired his followers with a more intrepid nature. Mordecai Cole was their first preacher. Absalom and Christopher Cole, his brothers, Thomas Littell, and John D. Johnson, a brother of Richard M., the man reputed to have slain Tecumseh, were members. The first elders in the church were Samuel Work, Mordecai Cole, Mr. Pearsoll, and Morgan Parr. The church

stands on a rather ungainly spot of land, but is well supported in respect to necessary funds and other church requirements.

In the village of Charlestown there are seven churches, viz: Methodist Episcopal, Christian or "Campbellite," German Methodist Episcopal, German Lutheran, Presbyterian, African Methodist Episcopal, and Baptist.

Hon. Judge James Scott and Mrs. Rev. George Hester were the founders of the Sunday-school here, about seventy years ago. Sunday-schools were held then in the court-house, and were controlled by no separate church organization. They were union, both in form and spirit, and were supported by all the religious people of the community. Now the different churches have separate schools. In most instances they are well attended, but not in such numbers, comparatively, as those of a primitive age.

CEMETERIES.

The old burying-ground of Charlestown was laid out in 1818. It is situated in the western part of the village, on a hill which slopes toward Pleasant run. Perhaps in the original grounds there was one acre of land. Many years ago it was found necessary to begin a new and more commodious cemetery, on account of the old graveyard being entirely occupied. In the early part of the century it was used by the public generally, and was the most noted of any in the northern part of the county. It is here that ex-Governor Jonathan Jennings is buried. Nothing marks his resting-piace — no marble slab, no granite monument, nothing but a few briars, alders, and stunted bushes. He is buried on lot number one hundred and twenty-two, two-thirds of the distance from the south side, and in the middle from east to west. It is to be regretted that Indiana has paid so little attention to perpetuating the memory of its first Governor. There will come a time when she will look with shame upon her past neglect. A monument should be erected by somebody—the citizens of Charlestown, if nobody else—which will pay a fitting tribute to its dead statesman, soldier, and farmer.

The present cemetery is not legally incorporated by the State. It is under the control of the town authorities, fronts on Pleasant street, and originally had one hundred and twelve lots. Along the northwest corner a branch of Pleasant run adds a fascinating feature, making the surface rolling and well suited for burying purposes. The ground has subdivisions for strangers, suicides, and colored people.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

When Tulleytown first attracted notice, on account of the Indians making it a trading post; when the traveling lawyers and judges held court here; when still-houses and mills, taverns and boarding-houses, all combined to secure for it a widespread reputation, Dr. Morrison James made it his place of doing professional business. He had none of the modern polish which now glitters so brilliantly in medicinal circles. His mode of treating patients sometimes was to stay with them until the medicine either killed or cured. Dr. James is now dead.

In later years there were in Charlestown Drs. Minor, A. P. Hay, Samuel Fowler, Hugh Lysle (here a long time), H. I. Tobias, Alban Vernon, Andrew Rodgers (who died very suddenly), William G. Goforth, J. S. Athan, and Leonidas Clemmens, all of whom are dead. Those who have practiced here and are now living are Drs. Campbell, Hay, William Taggart, Samuel C. Taggart (who is the present clerk of court), D. H. Combs, R. Curran, J. E. Oldham, and Josiah Taggart. These men traveled over the whole county, from Bethlehem, on the Ohio, to New Providence in the knobs.

Charlestown was always noted for her distinguished judges and lawyers; but during her earliest history professional men were seldom located here permanently. Many of them traveled from county seat to county seat, and filled engagements with their clients. Gabriel Johnson was a practitioner of law at Springville in 1801. He came from Louisville. James Scott ranked as a good lawyer. He afterwards became supreme judge and register of the land office at Jeffersonville under Harrison and Taylor. General Joseph Bartholomew, of Kentucky, after whom Bartholomew county, Indiana, is named, practiced law here during his professional experience. The general served as a spy in the Indian wars of Kentucky, when that State was being overrun by savage foes, and when Daniel Boone took such an active part in Indian warfare. At the battle of Tippecanoe Bartholomew was wounded,

but survived, and some time after was elected brigadier-general of the Territorial militia. In 1819 he was chosen as a Senator, which office he filled with credit to himself and the county. During the latter part of his life he engaged in trapping and hunting on the Arkansas and White rivers, and died in Illinois in 1843.

Henry Hurst, James Scott, Davis Floyd, John H. Thompson, Charles Dewey, Isaac Houk, Isaac Naylor, Benjamin Ferguson, James Morrison, and Worden Pope practiced at the Clark county bar at an early day. Mr. Pope was Clerk of Jefferson County Court for forty years. Major Henry Hurst studied law with Benjamin Sebastian, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, who was one of General Harrison's aids at the battle of Tippecanoe. He served as Clerk of the District Court of Indiana, and filled the position as Representative from Clark county to the State Legislature.

John H. Thompson came from Kentucky to Indiana Territory when lawyers were few and far between in Clark's grant, and settled at Springville. By trade he was a cabinet-maker, but after removing to Charlestown Governor Harrison appointed him a justice of the peace, which gave him a taste for law. Judge James Scott was his law preceptor, who lived to see his pupil serve in both branches of the State Legislature. In 1825 he was elected Lieutenant-governor, and in 1845 was chosen Secretary of State. Lieutenant-governor Thompson was a kind and genial gentleman. He lived to a ripe old age, and died surrounded by hosts of friends.

It was Governor Jennings who led most of the professional men of Clark county. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1788, and came to Charlestown township at the age of twenty-two. From 1809 to 1816 he served as Territorial delegate in Congress. When the convention met at Corydon to frame the State constitution he was chosen president of the convention. After serving two terms as Governor, he was again elected to Congress, where he served till 1831, and three years afterwards died on his farm near Charlestown. In politics he was sucessful; in oratory not eloquent, but persuasive. He died, leaving behind him a record unspotted, untarnished, clear as the noonday sun.

Charles Dewey was a native of Massachusetts, and a lawyer of distinction. His mind was active, and his constitution strong. He practiced law in the State and Federal courts, and succeeded Judge Stephens as supreme judge. President Tyler appointed him judge of the district court of Indiana, but he declined to accept. Dewey was a successful lawyer. He gathered about him some of the noblest professional ornaments of the State.

Isaac Houk was an able lawyer. He filled the position as Representative of Clark county several times in the State Legislature, and for two or three sessions was chosen speaker. He died in 1833, at Indianapolis.

John Denny was one of the early and most prominent citizens of Charlestown. His school-days were passed with R. M. Johnson, and while in his teens he was apprenticed to a gentleman to learn the cabinet trade. Before Johnson was yet twenty-one he was elected to the Legislature, mainly through the efforts of his young friend, who was at that time but eighteen years of age. Denny was in the battle of Tippecanoe, and when the night attack was made was on picket duty.

General Henry Dodge taught school in the Goodwin neighborhood in the early part of 1800. He came from Jefferson county, Kentucky. Dodge and General Atchinson were mainly instrumental in putting an end to the Black Hawk war in 1832. He was afterwards Governor of Wisconsin Territory, and when the State was admitted into the Union was chosen one of its first Senators. General Dodge was a distinguished scholar and soldier. Most of his life was spent in those pursuits which polish and sharpen the native faculties of the mind.

John Hay settled in Charlestown in 1806. He emigrated from Kentucky, and was the father of Drs. A. P. and Campbell Hay, who are now prominent citizens of the village. In 1818, when the State capital was at Corydon, he was a member of the Legislature. Dr. Campbell Hay studied medicine with his brother A. P., and for many years has practiced in Clark county. He was in the Black Hawk war as a United States ranger, in Captain Ford's company. Later in life he filled the office of auditor and clerk of the circuit court. At present he is town treasurer, and is engaged in the drug business.

Captain Thomas W. Gibson, another early

citizen, was a room-mate with Edgar A. Poe at West Point for three years.

Rezin Hammond, who passed a portion of his life in this old place, has the honor of preaching the first sermon in Indianapolis, before that city had begun to assume anything of its present prosperity.

M. P. Alpha, a man who holds well the activities of youth, is the architect of his own fortune. He rose from humble life to a position enviable in the estimation of his countrymen. He is now engaged in commercial pursuits in the village of his boyhood.

William P. Huckleberry, who descended from a long line of ancestors, is worthy of the best notice. He has lived his life unmarried, and is probably the most remarkable person for the retention of pioneer incidents and reminiscences in Clark county. Life with him has been a cool, sequestered valley, where all the powers of his mind gathered a fund of knowledge of the widest and most varied kind. To him the citizens of Charlestown township are indebted for most of their history.

The oldest man in Charlestown is John Harris, now about ninety years of age. He served in the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of the Thames, where Tecumseh was killed.

James R. Beggs's father was in the convention which framed the State constitution, and afterwards served as Senator from Clark county in the State Legislature.

David W. Dailey, Sr., was the first white child born in Charlestown township, and Campbell Hay the first in Charlestown village. The latter was born in 1809.

Thus we have reviewed, in a rapid and cursory manner, the lives of some of the men who aided in bringing Charlestown to the proud position she occupied a quarter of a century ago. Most of them have changed their physical for spiritual bodies. Their race is run, but their deeds are left as living mementoes of the past.

POST-OFFICES AND MAILS.

We give the names of the postmasters at Charlestown in the order in which they served: Peter G. Taylor, of New York, 1817; Walter Wheatley, who is dead; Lemuel Ford, John Bowel, Thomas Carr, Henry Harrod, John C. Huckleberry, a brother of William P. Huckleberry; Rezin Hammond, who was in office in 1841; M. P. Alpha, who took possession on the 1st of May, 1849; Elias Long, from July, 1853; M. P. Alpha again, 1861; J. M. Parker, 1865; John Schwallier, January 1, 1869; M. P. Alpha once more, 1869; R. L. Howe, June, 1881; Henry Howard, at present. A number of the earlier postmasters are now dead. During Harrod's administration the office was kept in an old building southwest of the court-house. Carr maintained the office on the corner of Main and Market streets. Bowel kept next to Douthitt's old house. Huckleberry dealt out letters in the printing office, Hammond south of the court-house, and Alpha in various places. Parker filled his office in a little building south of the court-house, and Schwallier on the southwest corner of Main and Market streets, close to Alpha's corner.

Down to 1849 the mail came three times a week by way of Louisville, from Cincinnati. The steamboats brought the mail in most cases down the river. From the villages along the Ohio mail routes led off to the county seats and little post-offices in the townships. Mails were carried to all the villages of any importance in the county, on horseback, in a pair of saddle-bags. A mail-carrier was a person whom all persons delighted to see. Letters then, more than now, were precious articles.

Since the Ohio & Mississippi railroad has been built the mails are carried on trains from post-offices north and south, though some of the villages in other townships are still in wagon-road communication with Charlestown. They are semi-weekly in most instances, and amount to but little in the way of a real, thriving business, Many papers are taken, however, and are the people's chief source of information.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

The first fair in Clark county was held in 1836, on Denny's lots, southeast of the court-house. Thomas J. Henly, John Denny, and John W. Long were instrumental in its success. Nothing was exhibited of special attraction, except Dr. James Taggart's Durham bull, the first in the county. Avery Long was their president, and Campbell Hay treasurer. Until 1856 the county fair was regularly held in the vicinity of Charlestown. In that year it was taken to Jeffersonville.

On account of the unfavorable location and the long distance people from the northern part of the county had to travel to attend, the three counties of Scott, Jefferson, and the upper portion of Clark began to hold a fair within a short distance of New Washington. It was kept in running order as a consolidated exhibition for ten or twelve years. In the meantime Charlestown had been favored again by the presence of the old fair; and this proved to the cause of the suspension of the fair at New Washington.

For a number of years the society was financially unprofitable. Fifteen acres of land under its control were mortgaged, and many other things made decidedly against its success. Practically, the Clark County Agricultural society was dead. The property was worth perhaps $3,000. Shares in the society were valued at $100 each. In the midst of these unfavorable circumstances Mr. M. P. Alpha, a gentleman who had always contributed largely of his means and ability, bought the old property, and reorganized what is now the Clark County Central Agricultural association. Its fairs are held here yearly. People bring their grains, fine stock, farming implements, household goods, and fabrics to exhibit, and to see each other in discussion of all the facts and fancies of agricultural life.

WAR RECORD.

Were we to follow all the Indian skirmishes of olden time; the organization of State militia for English and Mexican wars; the equipment of the soldier boys for the late Rebellion, and the exciting times caused by John Morgan's raid, enough matter would be obtained to form a good-sized history by itself. The devotion of Charlestown's citizens to the cause of liberty and the preservation of the Union was never doubted. She had a class of men who knew the price of freedom from experience—who had felt the Indian's scalping-knife, had dodged the deadly arrow—if such a thing were possible—and seen the tomahawk fly through the air with the precision of a modern rifleman's bullet; who had seen the savage stand in the court-house yard and reel in drunkenness on Main and Market streets; who had fought Indians in sight of Tulleytown and at Pigeon Roost. Young men and women of to-day turn away with a shudder, wondering that such atrocities could have been perpetrated in a land of so much present prosperity.

Perhaps there was never another man in Clark's Grant who so narrowly escaped with his life as the Rev. George K. Hester. His father, John Mathias Hester, was born in Hanover, Germany, July 4, 1767. The family settled at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, in 1772, consisting of father, mother, and three children. When about nineteen years of age George K. Hester took passage on a flatboat for the then far West. In those days it was no uncommon thing for lurking savages to fire on the whites as they floated toward the gulf. During the passage Mr. Hester had several narrow escapes; but it was after landing near where Louisville now stands that he was almost miraculously saved. While in the woods of Kentucky a party of Indians attacked his party, and after leaving him for dead he managed to gain a place of refuge and finally to regain his health. Some time during the bloody tragedy Mr. Hester was struck with a weapon on the back of his head, which rendered him unconscious; but during the time of taking his scalp he was entirely conscious of everything which transpired. He never fully recovered from the effects of his wound, and it was the ultimate cause of his death thirty years afterwards. John Mathias Hester, his father, died at his residence near Charlestown on the 22d of November, 1823. Eighteen months after his son's misfortune George married Miss Susannah Huckleberry, to whom he was engaged before his injury.

The practical patriotism of Charlestown during the late war, as manifested by liberal enlistments and otherwise, is sufficiently illustrated in our military record of Clark and Floyd counties. It may there be seen that she did her duty in the great crisis. An interesting incident occurred here on the 9th of April, 1863, in the sale at auction of a considerable tract of land and some railway stock, confiscated by the United States Government, as the property of Colonel William Preston, of Kentucky, who had gone into the service of the Confederate States.

But let us shift the scene. The history of Charlestown village and township has been traced from aboriginal times down to the present day. The hamlet has passed through stormy

years, but is now entering a period of quiet and satisfactory ease. Its most prosperous days have been passed, and it now lives the life of a retired and respectable county-seat.

OTISCO.

Going north on the Ohio & Mississippi branch from Charlestown, the traveler passes through a somewhat broken country. The soil is not like the fine bottoms of Utica. It is of a yellowish tinge, and though it generally produces very well, the drouth of 1881 reduced crops to less than one-half their usual yield. An ugly growth of forest-trees is conspicuous—beech of a knotty nature, ash that looks out of place, and scrubby oak, prevail. About half-way between Charlestown and Otisco the railroad passes through a cut of fine slate-stone. On the cliff stands an old Catholic church, a frame building much out of repair, which was erected in 1854. Across the railroad in a northerly course, an old German graveyard is partly walled in by a stone fence, while the briars and bushes seem to have taken possession of the ground. If the locomotive had failed to pass through this section, it would soon go the way of other old places, having hardly enough enterprise to give it prominence. Land ranges from a low figure upwards according to improvements.

The site of Otisco was formerly owned by Thomas Cowling; but after his death his son Samuel inherited the property. They were of English extraction, and came here almost fifty years ago, when the upper part of the township was a dense forest. Immediately after the railroad was built, which was in 1854, the village was laid out. During its twenty-seven years of inactive life, there have been no taverns—nothing to afford food and shelter but a private residence. The town has two churches—Methodist Episcopal and German Unitarian, the former having services every three weeks. There is also preaching every now and then by United Brethren preachers.

One thing worthy of note is the attention given to education. A handsome school building stands in the eastern part of the village, where the surrounding country children, in connection with those in the hamlet, get the rudiments and otherwise learn to lay a foundation for a successful education.

There is in active running order a saw-mill and stave factory combined, owned, and operated by Mr. D. S. Conner.

S. W. Evans carries on an extensive cooper shop and heading-mill, and runs also a set of buhrs for grinding corn and buckwheat.

The present physician is Jacob Somerville, and the school teachers are George Badger and Belle Enlow. A German burying-ground is situated near the Unitarian church. In the village there are two hundred and thirty-four people, mostly Germans.

Otisco's first postmaster was Hiram Neville. The second and present officer is C. P. Maloy. Their storekeepers were Milo Littell, Barzilla Guernsey, Martin Hartz. Now there are two stores, of which S. W. Evans and John Maloy are proprietors.

REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

We have now reached a portion of history which will perhaps never be satisfactorily settled. It touches the private interests of so many prominent men that even if the most impartial judge should decide its validity, objection would be made to his decision. In the matter of which we now speak there will follow a candid statement of facts as the writer found them to exist while collecting historical information.

The commissioners of Clark's Grant at first held their sessions at Louisville. When Clarksville was laid out the seat of justice was changed to that place. On the 7th of April, 1801, Springville was made the place of holding court. In the meantime the present town of Jeffersonville was pushed into existence, and on June 9, 1802, the courts of the Grant were taken to the town of Ohio Falls. Here they were kept for ten years. Charlestown at this time attracting considerable attention, on account of its rapid growth and central location, became anxious to have the courts held within its boundaries. Hence, on December 14, 1812, the county seat was taken to this place, where it remained until October 30, 1878, when it was once more taken to Jeffersonville.

While the county seat was at Springville, Samuel Gwathmey was appointed clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the peace and of the orphans' court; Jesse Rowland was probate judge; Peter McDonald, coroner; Samuel Hay,

sheriff; Marston G. Clark, surveyor; Thomas Downs, treasurer; David Floyd, recorder. On May 26, 1802, Benjamin Park, the forerunner of all lawyers in southern Indiana, was licensed to practice law. In 1803 the first regular Falls pilots were appointed, David Floyd and John Owens being their names. While the courts were held in Jeffersonville everything in the county worked harmoniously. It was considered fair that the county seat should be changed, by most people in the Grant, to a more convenient situation.

The first and original court-house in Charlestown was built of brick, erected in 1813. For many years it served all the wants of a new county. At the time of the Pigeon Roost massacre the people placed around it a line of pickets for self-preservation, but no serious attempt was made to molest the citizens. During the interim between 1813 and 1819 there was no regular jail; a sort of calaboose was used to incarcerate prisoners. February 26, 1819, the county commissioners advertised for bids to build a jail. The notices were circulated through the Indiana Intelligencer, a paper in existence at that time. All the necessary outbuildings were to be included with the jail, such as barn, corn-cribs, and so on, which the jailor would actually need. Bids were received and a comfortable and well supplied jail and out-buildings were erected by Daniel P. Faulkner.

Thirty-odd years ago the original court-house was replaced by a new and larger building. It yet stands, and is now used for school purposes.

Such is the history of material things relating to county seat matters. But during the sixty-six years while Charlestown remained the county seat, there had sprung up the more prosperous and larger town of Jeffersonville, which envied the old village her only great possession. Several times moves had been made to have the courts held at Jeffersonville, but the indignation in the northern part of the county was so violent that every attempt signally failed. It was not till the 1st of January, 1876, that notice was given through the columns of the Charlestown Record that the county seat would soon be changed, and that the people must prepare to accept the situation gracefully. The Record is a paper of fifteen hundred subscribers, is edited and owned by William F. Ferrier, and was established in 1869.

From this time thenceforward there was a sea of turbulence; the two sections boiled with rage, and all manner of intrigue was practiced to secure the desired end. February 12th, the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity assembled in mass meeting to protest against the outrage, as they held it. Colonel Thomas Carr was chosen chairman, and Dr. C. Hay, secretary. A number of spirited addresses were made, and tremendous excitement prevailed. Mr. W. S. Ferrier offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all members of this meeting make use of all honorable means to retain the county seat at Charlestown. That we throw into the scales our united efforts of influence and labor, and such financial aid as may be necessary.

The Indianapolis Sentinel of the same date says:

They are having a lively war in Clark county over the removal of the county seat from Charlestown to Jeffersonville. Jeffersonville makes an offer of $30,000 for the privilege of having the courts held there, but the balance of the county protests. Clark is one of our largest counties, and not being well provided with good roads, it is not probable the farming community will consent to have the county-seat removed farther from the center.

The New Albany Ledger-Standard of February 15, 1876, says editorially:

Clark county is again thrown into a perfect turmoil of excitement on the county-seat question. These things used to come up every few years in some shape, but it was thought that when the Ohio & Mississippi railroad built a branch through Charlestown the question would at least be settled for many years. But it seems that Jeffersonville is determined to make one more effort with what success is yet to be determined. Jeffersonville is on the verge of bankruptcy, all her manufactories and mercantile interests are paralyzed, and she cannot carry much greater burden. If it is true—which is doubtful, to say the least of it—that she has raised $30,000 and deposited to the credit of the commissioners, how much of it will be left by the time she has paid for petitions; paid the expenses of inevitable law suits; paid for the present Court-house and County jail, and paid for removing the offices? She will find her $30,000 well-nigh expended before a single stone is laid in the foundation.

The anti-removal committee, which had been appointed at the Charlestown mass-meeting, presented the following remonstrance to the citizens of the county:

Jeffersonville has her emissaries in every township and neighborhood in the county, and some even outside of the county and State, securing names to petitions by every means, fair and foul. When argument fails, money and whiskey are freely used. When legal signatures are not to be had, those of women and non-residents are put in their place. We may expect more names presented to the commissioners than the statutes require. It behooves the taxpayers and citizens of the county to stand by their rights, and to demand and enforce a legal investigation of all the questions involved in this important matter.

For some time after the first outburst the court-house question was not discussed publicly, on account of local politics. On Monday, March 3, 1876, the county commissioners reassembled, to continue the consideration of the removal question. A large number of citizens from Jeffersonville, and people from the surrounding country, were in attendance. A motion was made to strike out the fictitious names in the petitions; which was lost. At this a terrible storm of indignation burst forth, which threatened to disperse the meeting. After the excitement had somewhat subsided, the title of the ground which Jeffersonville promised to give was ably discussed. On Thursday following an agreement was made to adjourn informally till April 10th, allowing the board to meet in the meantime and consider evidence which might have been collected, but not to arrive at any definite conclusion. At the expiration of the month the commissioners met again. They finally decided that the right of removal belonged to the majority of the citizens. This virtually settled the matter. From this time till the records were actually taken to Jeffersonville the people considered the question settled. Charlestown accepted her inevitable fate with resignation. Citizens residing in the townships of Oregon, Washington, Bethlehem, Owen, Monroe, and Wood, considered the change an outrage. They were compelled to take two days in many instances to pay taxes or to answer a summons. But county seat quarrels are always productive of trouble. People in one part of the county mistrust those in the other, and hence hand down to generations a feeling similar to that which formerly existed between the North and the South.

NOTICES OF CHARLESTOWN.

This place, although in the interior, and for nearly all its long career off the great thoroughfares of travel, has not been wholly neglected by travelers and writers of gazetteers. Mr. Palmer, the Englishman who journeyed through the Ohio valley in 1817, has this to say in his subsequent book of Travels in the United States:

Charleston, the seat of justice for Clark county, is situated in the centre of a rich and thriving settlement, thirty-two miles southwest from Madison, two miles from the Ohio river, and fourteen from the Falls. This village, like many others in the Western country, has sprung up suddenly by the magical influence of American enterprise, excited into action by a concurrence of favorable circumstances.

The following notice of the place is contained in Dana's Geographical Sketches on the Western Country, published in 1819:

Charlestown, the county-seat of Clark, is situated two miles from the Ohio, twenty miles south of west from Madison, and fourteen miles above the Falls. It is one of the most flourishing and neatly built towns in the State; contains about one hundred and sixty houses, chiefly of brick, a handsome court-house, and is inhabited by an industrious class of citizens. There are numerous plantations around this town, consisting of good land, and better cultivated, perhaps, than any in the State. This tract is within the grant made by the State of Virginia to the brave soldiers, etc., etc.

The village further receives the following notice in the Indiana Gazetteer, or Topographical Dictionary, for 1833:

CHARLESTOWN, a post-town and seat of justice of Clark county, situated on a high table-land between the waters of Fourteen-mile creek and those of Silver creek, about two and a half miles from M'Donald's ferry, on the Ohio river, from which there is a direct road and well improved to the town, thirteen miles from the Falls of the Ohio and one hundred and six miles south-southeast of Indianapolis. It is surrounded by a body of excellent farming land, in a high state of cultivation. Charlestown contains about eight hundred inhabitants, seven mercantile stores, one tavern, six lawyers, four physicians, three preachers of the gospel, and craftsmen of almost all descriptions. The public buildings are a court-house, a jail, an office for the clerk and recorder, and a market-house, all of brick; in addition to which the Episcopal Methodists, the Reformed Methodists, the Baptists, and the Presbyterians have meeting-houses, all of brick, and an extensive brick building has lately been erected for the purpose of a county seminary. In the immediate vicinity of the town a flouring-mill and oil-mill have been recently erected, which are propelled by steam power. The situation is healthy, and supplied with several springs of excellent water. There are in Charlestown about sixty-five brick dwelling-houses, and about one hundred of wood. There are also carding-machines, propelled by horse- or ox-power.

CHAPTER XXI.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.

Monroe is a township lying in the northwestern corner of Clark county. The first mention made in the records of this, the second largest township in the county, which has over thirty-five thousand acres, is under date of January 1, 1827, when Andrew McCombe and I. Thomas were appointed fence-viewers. Previously, and

in fact for a number of years afterwards, the boundaries were indefinite. The surface precluded strictly established lines. It was known that the upper side of the township bordered on the line between Scott and Clark counties, and that the south side was adjacent to Charlestown township. Beyond this there seemed to be no fixed boundaries. The west side was described as "extending to the county line," but even that line was imaginary. On the dividing line between Wood and Monroe there was no dispute. That question was settled in 1816, when the former township was organized. The reason why boundary lines were so indefinitely located was in the hilly surface, poor soil, few settlements, and general unimportance of the township. On its first organization it went by the name of Collins township; and it was only in 1827 that its name was permanently settled. It was probably named in honor of President Monroe, who had only vacated his office a few years before; or, what is more likely, the township name was changed about the year 1826, but no mention of it was made in the records until a year after, when we find record of the two men above named as fence-viewers.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface of Monroe township is diversified in the extreme. It reaches from the low bottoms to the highest knobs in the county. It is about twelve miles long by six wide, lying in part in the famous Silver Creek valley. It was the great hunting-ground of the savage, rendered so on account of its excellent cover for all kinds of game. The early settlers saw many remains of the wigwam in this valley, though much decayed.

Says Rev. Mr. Guernsey, of Henryville:

These knobs have their peculiarities. Standing upon the highest peak, such as Round Top, so called on account of its small round top, and being cut off from the main chain, one can see to the Ohio river and Louisville without any obstruction, and so far as the vision can extend. On a summer day the writer was on this knob, when his attention was called to a beautiful scene below. The sun was shining with all its brilliancy, but a little below where I stood there was spread out toward the south a cloud which looked as level as a house-floor. I had often looked on the under side of clouds, but never before had it been my privilege to see the upper side. As I stood there a heavy shower of rain fell, and I could distinctly hear the thunder and see the flash of the lightning.

Round Top knob differs from the other high elevations, by not being in the chain; and in its ascent it differs in its irregular rise by steps, or one rise after another, each one getting higher than the last until the summit is gained. Then there is a dividing ridge running down from it, between two branches of Blue Lick creek, which finally end in the level ground below. About midway there is a barren waste where sound scarcely ever falls upon the ear from bird or beast. There desolation reigns, while unmistakable signs of something having the appearance of art is plainly to be seen, which has never been satisfactorily explained to the writer. Some have called them buffalo stamps, but what have these animals had to do with the barren spot? Being on the southwest side of a white oak ridge, with now and then a scrabby tree, and the ground dry and hard, with excavations at least a foot deep, much like the removal of the earth for the foundation of a house, as smooth and level as human hands could make it, they must certainly have been made by some race of people. Then there are trenches or paths about a foot wide and deep, running from one of these larger ones to another, all over the hillside, with such regularity as no beasts would be likely to make.

The northern side of the township is commonly called the Summit. The knobs terminate here, to a certain extent, in a sort of table-land. On the east side the surface is rather hilly, and in many places totally unfit for anything except grazing. Around the village of Henryville the general appearance is pleasing, while the knobs in the west render the scene grand and picturesque. There is no township in the county, which has so many diversities of surface; and from these diversities naturally springs a soil of various degrees of fertility.

On the farm of Thomas Montgomery, on other branches of Silver creek, there are strong indications of silver. The stratum is about four feet below the surface, and spreads out over several hundred acres. The ore has been analyzed and found to be of considerable richness, but not in sufficient quantities to pay for mining. The region round about is wild and uninviting, and the soil cold and stubborn.

These facts, extracted from the geological surveys of Clark county, show, better than any attempt of a stranger, the nature of the soil.

Monroe township has several sulphur springs of note; among them is one on the farm of John Stewart, north of Henryville. But it is in the Blue Lick country that these waters have gained the greatest prominence. The water is composed mainly of epsom salts, magnesia, and tincture of iron. It has qualities well adapted to scrofula, and among numerous cases has never been known to fail. The sulphur springs, however, will be treated more fully in the history of Carr township.

In the eastern part of Monroe there are salt

springs on one of the tributaries of Silver creek. Many of the early settlers made salt here during the first few years of the present century.

Monroe is drained by a number of streams, more or less important. Union township, which lies on the south, has few streams except Silver creek proper, which heads on tract number two hundred and twenty-one, by several tributaries from Monroe. Preston's fork rises in the extreme northeastern corner, flows entirely through the township, and has for an affluent the North fork of Silver creek. Miller's fork heads in the region of the Pigeon Roost, but its waters, like those of all other branches in the township, flow in an easterly direction. It passes by the village of Henryville, and supplies water for milling purposes. The general course of all the streams is south. "Silver creek bears a little west of south, and until it strikes Silver creek township is a beautiful, clear stream, retaining its peculiarities and identity through Monroe and Union. From its rise down so far, it runs on slate bottoms with a high hill on the east side and a gentle rise on the west. Hence there are no tributaries on the east but Sinking fork. Miller's fork has many of the characteristics of the main stream. Lick run empties into Cane or Caney run. This stream gets its name from the amount of cane which grew upon its bottoms many years in the past. Here the order of the hills is reversed. In place of being on the west side of the streams, they are on the east side."

This Silver Creek valley was formerly called the Pea-vine country by the settlers. Previous to 1816, when the State was admitted, the valley was almost destitute of underbrush. Pea-vines literally covered the face of the earth, much as clover does now, and furnished excellent pasture for cattle. But it must be remembered that no great crop of pea-vines ever grew upon the bottoms of Monroe as it is to-day. The township at that time extended down into what is now Union for as much as two miles, and it was here that such a luxuriant crop was produced.

Much of the soil in the northwestern part of the county is almost worthless for agricultural purposes. The land is washed into gutters, and in many fields no amount of care or artificial appliances can restore them to a state of fertility. Land sells at from $2 to $10 per acre; and few sales at that price. The value of the land depends more upon undiscovered resources than any present strength which is known only on its surface.

Much of the timber, originally of fair quality, has been cut away. It is now made up mostly of small white-oak. Hundreds of acres are covered by white-oak bushes and small, scrubby trees. This is especially true in the six miles of the township lying north of Henryville, next to the county line.

Half a century ago there were few pine-trees on the knobs. Then they were confined to the sides of the most elevated knobs; now they are scattered over the whole surface and spreading rapidly in every direction. "Until lately these knobs were considered of little use except for timber, and timber grew very sparsely on the south side." But they have been found to be very excellent for peach-growing, and there are many orchards in this locality.

MOUNDS.

On Thomas Montgomery's farm, in the eastern part of the township, on one of the tributaries of Silver creek, have been found some interesting relics of the ancient Mound Builders. A few years ago a skeleton was dug up in a dense thicket among the forest-trees. It measured about eight feet in height, but upon exposure soon crumbled into dust. Close by another grave was discovered, apparently that of an infant, protected on all sides by limestone. No bones were in a state of preservation, but the evidences of burial were conclusive.

WILD ANIMALS.

All kinds of wild animals abode here during the age of the Indian. The deer, bear, black and gray wolf, black and gray fox, the panther, catamount, raccoon, opossum, the otter, mink, and the black and gray squirrel, were numerous, and in some cases so abundant as to be a positive nuisance. The migratory fowls were the wild-goose, the paroquet, the brant, sand-hill cranes, and wild ducks of various kinds. Fish in the streams were numerous. Deer were better provided for here than in many other places. The knobs afforded excellent protection from the bow and arrow and the old-fashioned flint-lock rifle, while the pea-vines in the valley below supplied an abundance of food. "Formerly as many as twenty in a row could be seen showing,

not the white feather, but the white tail, as fugitives from what the white man called justice." Bears were numerous here, but have been exterminated for more than half a century. Yet they have left their marks, which can be plainly seen on many of the trees of the forest. Panthers were not often seen here by the white man; still they were here, and sometimes made their appearance most unexpectedly.

THE PIGEON ROOST MASSACRE.

This is the most notable event in the annals of the Indian period upon the Clark Grant. Its memories of this day are almost as thrilling and painful as are those of the massacre of Glencoe or of Cawnpore. The following account is extracted from one of the older narratives of the dreadful tragedy:

For some time previous to the year 1811 the Indians of the Northwest had manifested no little unfriendliness toward the whites of the frontier. This enmity was encouraged and aggravated by the British, in prospect of the war that soon after broke out between this country and England. Tecumseh, the leader among the disaffected Indians of Canada and the Northwest, visited the tribes of the South and Southwest for the purpose of stirring them up against the whites, and of securing their co-operation in striking a terrible blow upon the frontier settlements. Governor Harrison, being informed of the schemes of this cunning Indian warrior, and knowing his influence with the various tribes, proceeded up the Wabash with an armed force for the purpose of enforcing the treaty of Greenville, or of making some new treaty by which the frontiers should be protected from Indian depredations. He was successful in driving them from their towns and in destroying their property. But when the war with England began in 1812, they renewed their hostilities. Being supplied by the Britishers with arms and ammunition, they were enabled to wage a much more destructive warfare upon the whites than they had done before.

Monroe township was at that time thinly settled. The old county seat was the central point from which the county people came and went. All the northwestern part of the county, now included in Monroe and a portion what is now Scott county, was hardly known to the people of Clark generally. The county lines were yet imaginary. Many of the original claims were under dispute. The settlers were of that peculiar cast which always marks backwoodsmen.

These circumstances rendered the frontier very unsafe. The attack on the 4th of September, says a local historian, on the fort named in honor of General Harrison, was simultaneous with that of Pigeon Roost. Another gentleman, a person no less in experience than Colonel Willey, says the attack was made on the evening of the 3d of September. These general attacks, it is presumed, though not positively known, were a part of the same regular plan of attack. They were "made at the same time to distract the attention of the whites and to prevent the citizens of the Grant from going to the assistance of those on the Wabash." It was this attack which threw the people of the county into such excitement, caused block-houses to be erected and forts to be built. For our information we are indebted to the manuscripts of the late Rev. George K. Hester, of Charlestown, which were kindly furnished by his son, Judge M. C. Hester.

Monroe was the slowest of all the townships in filling up with settlers. The summit was a favorite hunting ground, and here the first settlements began on the northern side of the township. The Pigeon Roost neighborhood was so named because pigeons had made it a roosting-place for many years. The land was high and the water passed or ran in both directions to the headwaters of Silver creek and the streams in Scott county. When the county line was afterwards settled by actual surveys, the neighborhood where the massacre took place was thrown into Scott county, where it now is. Many of the trees, the smaller ones, and the branches of those that were stronger, were broken down from the accumulated weight of these birds. "The stench from their excrements was readily perceived at a very great distance. Such was the fertility of the soil, imparted to it by these dungs, that many persons who visited the settlement after the massacre, admitted that these white-oak lands were as productive as the richest bottoms of Kentucky. The soil and abundance of game in this locality had induced several families to settle there," to engage in the chase and live upon the meats of the forest. Among the first, if not really the first, who came to this neighborhood was William E. Collins, a gentleman from Pennsylvania, but who settled at Louisville before there was a substantial log cabin within the present city limits. Several years before the massacre he removed to this locality from the interior of Kentucky, and during the troublesome times which followed was an eye-witness to all the cruelties of Indian warfare. These settlers were often visited by roving bands of Shawnees, Delawares, and Pottawatomies, who always professed to be very friendly.

Their treachery, however, was often discovered after their departure, when a piece of flax-linen, toweling, or woolen goods was found missing.

The first victims were a Mr. Pain and Mr. Coffman. These two persons were about three miles from the settlement, and wholly unarmed. The Indians came upon them by accident, and murdered them on the spot. Coffman lived in Kentucky, and was on a visit to Pain. They next found a Mrs. Collins, the wife of young Henry Collins, who had been visiting a neighbor living near the present site of Vienna. She was killed while returning home. The family which they fell upon was that of Pain, consisting of his wife and four children. It appears they killed them in different directions from the house, and then dragged their bodies, trailing the ground with their blood, and threw them into the house. After plundering the house they set fire to it and burned it to ashes. Nothing remained of the bodies but a mass of offensive matter. This attack was made in the evening, the sun being only about an hour and a half high. Richard Collins' family consisted of his wife and seven children, who were all brutally murdered. Their bodies were found in different places, as they were cut down while attempting to make their escape. Mr. Collins was absent from home at the time. He belonged to a company of rangers, and was then at Vincennes. At the same time they killed the family of John Morris, composed of his wife and three children. These two families lived but a short distance apart. Mr. Morris was also from his home. He had been drafted on the call of Governor Harrison for service on the Wabash, and was at that time at Jeffersonville.

The firing of the gun by which Henry Collins was killed was not heard by any of old Mr. Collins' family. The Indians advanced upon his house. As they drew near they discovered a lad, a member of the family, who had just caught a horse and was in the act of starting after the cows. The boy fled upon seeing them and concealed himself in a briar thicket. The Indians ran around and through it time and again, but without finding him. The little fellow said he could see all their maneuvers from under his covert of matted briars and bushes. Sometimes they would seem to be coming directly upon him, and then would turn in another direction. There he lay until after the Indians had attacked the house; and then, in the midst of the attack, he rushed up and was let in.

A few minutes before Henry Collins was shot, Captain Norris, from the neighborhood of Charlestown, had arrived at the house of old Mr. Collins. He had gone there on some business and to persuade Mr. Collins to remove from his dangerous situation. Mr. Collins had just brought in a fine lot of melons. While they were feasting upon these, their attention was arrested by the appearance of a strange dog. Mr. Norris looked up the road and discovered eight or nine Indians, with war-paint on their cheeks, approaching the town. He exclaimed: "Here they come now." "Not to kill," said Mr. Collins. "Yes, to kill," Mr. Norris replied. With the utmost haste they set to work to make a defense. Mr. Collins having at hand two loaded rifles, directed Mr. Norris to take one and station himself by the side of the door, while he guarded the window with the other. The Indians had been discovered in their approach by a Mr. John Ritchey and his wife, a newly married couple who resided near Mr. Collins; they instantly fled into a corn-field and escaped. As the Indians entered the yard, a part of them stationed themselves behind a corn-crib, a part passed on to Ritchey's house, and one presented himself at the door of Collins's house and was about to push it open. At him Norris pulled trigger, when the muzzle of the gun was not more than three feet from his breast; but unfortunately the gun flashed. The door was quickly closed. Collins, perceiving through the cracks of the door the Indian's body, fired his rifle at him, and he immediately disappeared. Blood was seen the next day in the yard. Collins reloaded his gun, and seeing an Indian standing in Ritchey's door, he took deliberate aim at him and fired. The Indian fell back into the house, and the door was closed. Collins was an expert marksman, and he felt sure that this shot made one of the redskins bite the dust.

A part of the Indians were now in Ritchey's house, and a part behind the corn-crib. Collins and Norris supposed they would wait until dark and then set fire to the house. As the house was a double cabin, with no inner passway from one to the other, the inmates thought they could easily effect their object. The only possible chance for them to escape was to gain a cornfield close by. To do this they knew they they would have to pass under the fire of the Indians behind the corn-crib. But as it was evidently death to remain, they resolved to escape, hazardous as the attempt certainly was. Just as twilight set in they opened a door and started, Norris in advance, closely followed by the two children. Collins brought up the rear with his gun in his hand, cocked and presented before him. As they passed out with a quick step, Collins was fired at. The ball struck his gun about the lock, and violently whirled him around. At this moment he lost sight of Norris and the children. He then ran some distance into a cornfield, and halted to see if the Indians were in pursuit. To be prepared for them, he examined his gun, but found it so damaged he could do nothing with it. He then hastened to the woods, and made good his escape. The Indians were now heard to give a most hideous yell, indicating their intention to proceed no further—that their hellish thirst for blood had been glutted.

Some little time after dark Mrs. Biggs, daughter of Mrs. Collins, having heard the firing of the guns at the distance of half a mile, started with her children to go to her father's house. Her husband was at that time in Jeffersonville, in the drafted military service. When she came near the house she left the children by the roadside and proceeded to the house alone. When she reached the house she pushed open the door, but the smell of gunpowder was so strong that she became alarmed and quickly returned to her children. She traveled with them about six miles to Zebulon Collins's and gave the first alarm to the older settlements.

The absence of the Indians in Mr. Collins's house at the time Mrs. Biggs entered it, is enveloped in mystery; for it was only a little time after this that it was seen burning, the Indians having evidently returned and fired all the houses. It was conjectured that Collins had killed one or more of them, and that they were engaged in concealing their bodies.

Norris and Collins, having been separated on leaving the house, were unable to come together again that night. Norris proceeded with the children in the dark, through brush and briars, avoiding every road and pathway, climbing hills and crossing valleys, frequently falling with the children into deep ravines, until he at last lost his course. After several hours of fatiguing travel, he came up near the farm from which he had started and behind the burning buildings. Again he started for the older settlements. He traveled until a late hour in the night, but being wearied out he and the children lay down on the ground until the morning star arose. They then resumed their journey, and finally suc-

ceeded in reaching one of the older settlements. The little girl was found so badly bruised that it was found necessary to call in a physician for her relief.

Before day a runner was sent to alarm the citizens of Charlestown. I well remember hearing him as he passed my father's residence, just after daylight, crying at the top of his voice, "Indians! Indians!!" The whole country was thrown into the wildest excitement and confusion. Before sunset of that day vast numbers of the citizens of the Grant had hurried across the Ohio river into Kentucky for safety. A considerable number of men were immediately raised to pursue the fiends; but they effected nothing. The Indians must have left soon after finishing the work at Mr. Collins's, as they were seen the next day by a scouting party from Washington county, on the Chestnut ridge, in Jackson county, going in the direction of Rockford. Had the commanding officer of that company possessed any skill, he might have dealt them a heavy blow. When the Indians were discovered, a part of them were walking, and a part riding the horses they had stolen, heavily laden with the property of their murdered victims. This officer, instead of having his men conceal themselves and fire upon the Indians from their places of protection, commanded them to "charge." This gave the Indians upon the horses an opportunity of preparing for flight by lessening their burdens, while the footmen in real Indian style quickly jumped behind trees and logs, and opened fire on our men. The rangers then attempted the same mode of fighting, but while one of them was drawing sight from the wrong side of a tree, his exposed body was pierced by an Indian bullet. He was removed to a station, but soon after expired. There were in this company about twenty Indians, more than were supposed to have been at Pigeon Roost.

In the spring of 1813 another party of Indians, or the same that were at Pigeon Roost, came into the neighborhood of Zebulon Collins, about nine miles northwest of Charlestown. They concealed themselves behind the bank of Silver creek, and shot Mr. Huffman, who at that moment came to the door to look for his two sons, who were playing in the bottom below the house. The old gentleman was killed instantly, and the ball passed through the body of his wife. She recovered from this wound, although it was thought at first to be fatal. They took one of the children into captivity, and kept him for a number of years. His relatives afterwards, through the aid of the General Government, ascertained his whereabouts, and secured his release. During the time of his captivity he had become so uncivilized and so attached to the Indians and their manners, that it was with no little difficulty his friends succeeded in persuading him to leave the savage tribes and return to his home and relations.

A company of soldiers were stationed at this time at Zebulon Collins's, which was only a few hundred yards from Huffman's house; and had they attended to their duty they could have protected the Huffman family. It being the Sabbath day, they had abandoned their posts and gone off to enjoy the society of some young people in the neighborhood. As soon as they returned and learned what had happened, one of them, a Mr. Perry, started about dark to carry the intelligence to the settlement about Charlestown. In passing down Silver creek, when about a mile and a half from Collins's, he was intercepted by seven Indians. They shot at him and ran some distance through the bottoms of Silver creek, but he succeeded in making his escape and made his way back to Collins's. Some time after dark he made another attempt to pass over the same route and succeeded. As soon as the older settlements had received the information, men were raised to pursue the Indians. It was thought best to notify families most exposed of their perilous condition. For this purpose a Mr. Reed attempted to go to Mr. Elliott's. He wore around his waist a belt, which he had used on the Tippecanoe expedition. When he had come within sight of Elliott's house he was fired upon by a company of eight Indians, who had concealed themselves behind a fallen tree, doubtless for the purpose of awaiting a favorable opportunity of murdering the family. Five discharged their guns at him at almost the same time, but fortunately without doing any serious harm. Some of the balls passed through his clothes, one cutting his belt nearly in two. One or two hit his horse, but he succeeded in making his escape. A company of men were soon in pursuit, but the Indians made good their escape.

From the number of depredations committed by the Indians it was evident they had sallied forth in different parts of the country at the same time. To defend the settlers from these raids it became necessary to station companies of men at the various points most exposed. This unhappy condition of affairs continued until the restoration of peace between this country and England.

Thus concludes the most remarkable Indian massacre in the annals of Clark county. It threw the whole country into such a feverish state of excitement that for a number of years afterwards the least sign of Indians caused a general panic. And it was this massacre which caused the erection of so many block-houses and forts in the county at this time, of which we have spoken in the histories of other townships.

At present there is nothing that would indicate to a stranger that any memorable occurrence took place in this vicinity. The pigeons have taken their flight, seemingly, with the red man. A few trees, whose limbs have been broken off and whose ends are rotten from long contact with the elements, are yet standing. The soil, by constant use for over sixty years, has lost much of its early strength, and good crops can only be raised by the most careful attention. Two things combine, however, to make the place ever historical—the roost of the pigeons and the massacre of the whites by the Indians. People in this locality refer to it to this day with feelings of deep concern, and remind you that you are treading upon historic ground.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in the township of whom there is any definite knowledge was Mr. Robert Biggs, who came here in 1806 from Kentucky, but was a native of Pennsylvania. He settled on Miller's or Biggs's fork of Silver creek, one mile above Henryville. His wife, whose maiden name was Miller, bore him a large family, of which the

children are scattered in all the States and Territories. Biggs was of Scotch-Irish extraction. In character he was as good as the majority of early settlers, and held the faith of the Seceders' church of England. Biggs lived and died in sight of Henryville. He took much pleasure in hunting, and was considered a superior marksman.

A family settled in the extreme southwest corner of the township, who were probably from Kentucky, by the name of Eson. The Pigeon Roost massacre caused them to return to their old home, and they never came back.

Joseph Miller settled in sight of Henryville about 1806, or, what is more probable, a year or two afterwards; for Robert Biggs must have married one of his daughters. Miller was from Kentucky; his family consisted mostly of daughters, the only son dying many years since, and of course the family name is now extinct. He died about 1830.

Nicholas Crist, a brother-in-law of Abner Biggs, both of whom we have mentioned as killing the last bear but one in the township, settled about one mile west of Henryville in 1808 or 1810. He was born in Pennsylvania, but came here from Kentucky. He married a daughter of Mr. Robert Biggs. Crist removed to Clay county, Indiana, in 1830 or 1831, and died at an extreme old age.

Robert Carns, who was from Pennsylvania by way of Kentucky, settled one mile east of Henryville about 1810. He carried on farming and was a clever gentleman.

Zebulon Collins, who was no doubt a brother of the famous scout and hunter, William Collins, settled a year or two before the Pigeon Roost massacre, one mile and a half east of Henryville. Here he began to operate a still-house, and finally a way tavern on the Charlestown and Brownstown road. During a part of his life he was chosen as a justice of the peace. It was at his tavern that the first polls were opened in the township, and from this fact the township derived its first name, that of Collins. In the affairs of the township he took an active part. It was here that a company of soldiers were stationed in 1813 when Mr. Huffman was killed by the Indians, to protect the frontier. Collins was originally from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Huffman, of whom we have spoken repeatedly, was an immigrant from Pennsylvania and settled on the west bank of Silver creek, one and a half miles from Henryville, three or four years before his death, in 1813. He was killed on a bright Sunday morning by the Indians while standing in his door watching his children, says one historian, and another, a grandchild, and one of his sons, at play in the bottom near the house. The ball passed through his breast; and after running around the corner of the house he dropped dead. The arm of his wife was grazed by the same bullet. One of the boys was carried into Canada; the other escaped by crawling into a hollow log. His wife lived to an advanced age in the neighborhood, and was buried by the side of her husband on the old place.

A Mr. Cook lived two miles east of Henryville very early, and left about the time of or soon after the massacre.

Another family by the name of Connel, settled about 1811 on the West fork of Silver creek, but remained only for a few months.

Among the later settlers who came after Indiana was admitted as a State, were James Allen and David McBride, brothers-in-law, from Pennsylvania. Juda Hemming, who emigrated from Kentucky, and Islam McCloud, of South Carolina, were the only early settlers in the township in the extreme south side.

The most prominent family in the extreme west was that of Lawrence Kelly, who came from Pennsylvania, and was here as early as 1810. His sons were Hugh, John, Abram, William, and Davis, who lived in the township till their deaths. Martha Kelly married John Lewis, Sr., of Monroe township. Another daughter married William Blakely, a Virginian, but here from Kentucky. One of the daughters married Mr. William Patrick, whose descendants are quite numerous in the county at this time.

John Deitz and wife, both Germans, came to Monroe from Kentucky, while the Grant was yet in its infancy.

On the west side of the township, near the Oregon line, William Beckett, of Pennsylvania, settled about 1810. His family was very large, and consisted mainly of sons. He died many years ago. There are now but few of the family, with their descendants, in this section.

Josiah Thomas settled in the same section years ago, marrying one of the Beckett girls.

A Mr. McCombe settled in the eastern part of the township very soon after the massacre. He left a small family, of which the members are now scattered in other States.

During the years when the other townships were filling up with settlers rapidly, Monroe was left out in the cold. There were no early permanent settlers between Henryville and the Pigeon Roost settlement.

William E. Collins, by birth a Pennsylvanian, was one of the first white men in the neighborhood of the northwestern corner of the township. He came secondarily from the interior of Kentucky, whither he had gone from Louisville in quest of game. Learning that game was abundant in this region—the Pigeon Roost ground—he came hither. His son Henry met his death from the hands of the Indians. Kearns, one of the oldest sons of the family, settled near the old battle-ground in 1813, where he resided until his death. His wife, Catharine Cooper, bore him four sons and six daughters. Kearns Collins, Jr., resides near where he was born, a prominent farmer, and possessed of many of the characteristics of a frontiersman. He has been married twice. His last wife is one of those old-time women who yet remain in the township, who manufacture their own clothing.

Seymour Guernsey was born in Connecticut, and emigrated to Utica township, Clark county, in 1817. From Olean Point on the Ohio river, about one hundred and fifty miles above Pittsburgh, the family took passage in a boat, on which they made the entire trip to their place of landing. Mehetabel Beardsley, his wife, was born in New Haven, Connecticut; and bore him before arriving here two sons—Burritt and Seymour—and one daughter—Malinda Ann. After remaining in the vicinity of Utica for one year and raising a crop, he removed to Monroe township, where he and his wife died. The marriage produced four sons and two daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter are living. The sons are all citizens of this county; the sister, Mrs. Mitchell, resides in Hamilton county, Indiana. The elder Guernsey was born October 9, 1786; his wife, March 25, 1785. Soon after their marriage they moved to New York State. Ruth, the second daughter, was born in Utica township; Daniel was born in Monroe, in the Blue Lick country; Elam B., the present county auditor, in the same section with his younger brother, Daniel. Ann, one of the sisters, and Burritt, a brother, are dead. After buying a tract of two hundred acres of land near Blue Lick, the family made it their permanent home from 1818 till about 1856, during which time they farmed and engaged in grinding corn with one of the old style of horse-mills. Seymour Guernsey, Sr., was one of those men who gave tone and decision to the character of the county. In education he was far above the average, his father, Daniel, being a graduate of Yale. He died January 19, 1872; his wife, February 5, 1871.

Thus we have seen the characters, though only in a cursory manner, of the men and women who rescued this township from the red man, and began the work of clearing off the forests, preparing the way for the present thriving generation.

Among the old stock of settlers who are yet living in the township is Samuel Williams. He was born in 1799 in east Tennessee and came to Monroe in 1835. By trade he is a carpenter, but most of his life has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is the father of eight children, who were born of two wives. Mr. Williams in religion is a Presbyterian of the strictest sect; educationally he has little of the polish of colleges, but possesses abundance of good common sense, which is more valuable than all acquired possessions. He lives on the banks of Silver creek, and is the oldest man in the township.

Seymour Guernsey, Jr., was born in New York in 1813, and came to this county in 1817, landing at Utica with his father's family in the month of August. His first wife was a niece of Colonel Willey, of this township. She died September 10, 1870. March 10, 1873, he married Celestia Sanderson. Mr. Guernsey has farmed most of his life on tract number two hundred and fifty-three, near Henryville. He has been actively engaged upon all the religious questions of his time. He is a regularly ordained Methodist minister, and perhaps has a better acquaintance with religious matters than any man in the township. In 1873 he was disabled, and now lives in the village of Henryville. His memory is retentive, and his fund of pioneer incidents inexhaustible. Many of the young

men of the township will find in him a character fit for imitation.

Colonel John Fletcher Willey, one of the most remarkable men, both physically and mentally, in Clark county, as well as in Monroe township, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, at the mouth of Mill creek. His father, Barzilla Willey, who was a soldier of the Revolution, was born in New York, and came to Cincinnati in 1808 from Utica, in that State. All the land below the city at that time belonged to the Harrisons and Sedams. After remaining here for two years, accumulating a boat-load of produce, he started for New Orleans. Arriving at the Falls of the Ohio, he found them impassable, and anchored on the west side. After waiting here some time for the river to rise, and having his merchandise damaged considerably by the cold weather, he sold his load to the best advantage possible, and made Jeffersonville his home for one year. In 1811 he moved to Monroe township and settled near Memphis; but at that time there was no such township as Union in the county. After a life of much hardship and ripe experience, he died at the residence of his son, Mr. J. F. Willey, in the township of Utica, in 1854. Colonel Willey has been one of the most influential men of his time. His indomitable will-power renders obstacles of little consequence, and his commanding appearance and well-known character secure universal respect. His home is on section sixteen, which borders on the Scott county line, where he is engaged prominently in growing fruit—peaches being the principal crop. Colonel Willey formerly lived in the Utica bottoms, but removed to the knobs to engage in raising fruit, and to escape the malaria which seemed to affect the health of his wife.

The view from Fowler's gap and the Round Top knob, on the farm of Colonel Fletcher Willey, and north in the direction of Henryville, is one of very great interest. From the summit of Round Top a view of the surrounding landscape may be obtained in all its variety. The highlands of Kentucky are again seen, appearing like a cloud sinking behind the distant horizon. The Ohio is assuredly entitled to the name originally given to it by the French, *La Belle Riviere*, and from points above noted is seen meandering, like a silver stream, through the valley to the southwest. The view gives a succession of hill and dale, woodland and cultivated fields, streams and rocks, most magnificently blended in a panoramic picture of which the eye does not weary.

Colonel Willey's son-in-law, Mr. Poindexter; is actively engaged with him in growing peaches, and it was through the skill and persevering industry of these two gentlemen that the knobs were found to be good localities for fruit. Mr. Willey and his son-in-law are what might be called scientific horticulturists, for their orchards resemble much the garden of some marketer. Future orchardists in the townships, which are made up to a great extent of knobs, will have to accord to Mr. Willey and Mr. Poindexter the honor of first making these long considered worthless hills valuable for raising a staple fruit. The shipping point is at Memphis, in the township of Union.

ROADS.

On account of the slowness of settlement, the township had few thoroughfares at an early day. The first two roads ran from Charlestown to Salem in 1817, and were known as the Upper and Lower Salem roads. The lower road ran almost on the dividing line which now separates Carr township from Monroe. The other ran through the Blue Lick country, and yet climbs the knobs in the same old place. At this date there were no cross-roads running either to Jeffersonville or Louisville. The Brownstown and Charlestown road ran about one mile from Henryville, and was laid out in 1825 or 1826; it was not till many years afterwards that the grade was made sufficiently light to admit of heavy hauling. Another road was located about 1830, which led to the county-seat of Washington, and which was thought to be a more direct and a shorter route. It intersected the Charlestown road near Henryville. As the wants of the people increased, other roads were laid out,—all, however, leading to the center of the township and the county-seat. The nature of the soil prevented any well-developed plan of macadamizing; and besides there were no gravel pits, or even stone which could be broken and converted into a solid road-bed. Many small streams bisected the roads; where they were not evenly cut they often followed up some ravine in the creek-bed to gain at last the top of the knobs. It was impossible to follow section lines, and naturally sprang up a system of roads of all directions and degrees of importance.

Monroe township has more roads, probably, in proportion to its tillable soil, than any other township in the county. This is accounted for by the fact that it lies in the northwest corner of

Clark, and is in the line of passage between it and the interior counties.

Upon the building of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad through the township, the people here took much interest in the enterprise. The proprietors of Henryville gave a site for a depot, and contributed in various ways toward its success. It was the building of this railway which brought the township to the notice of the various manufacturing establishments throughout the country. Its great forests of oak were rapidly turned into ties and cut into stuff for building cars. Tan-bark was for a number of years a staple article. Cooper-shops sprang up all over the township, and turned out barrels by the thousand. The railroad company reduced its rates of freight for those who carried on an extensive business with them, and made large contracts with farmers and agents for supplies. There is in the township exactly seven miles of railway track. The only station in the township is that of Henryville; but another on the summit serves as a shipping point for the farmers and stock-growers in the northern part of the township.

MILLS AND STILL-HOUSES.

Monroe was never noted for its mills. The surrounding townships furnished many of the mills necessary to a new and thinly settled country like that of which we speak. Vincent Pease, who resided in the northern part, near the summit, ran a little mill on one of the branches of Silver creek about 1820. He also gave some time to making fanning-mills, which were probably the first in this end of the county. In 1830 a flouring-mill of considerable capacity stood on Silver creek two and a half miles from Henryville. The position the township took in the matter of mills and the grinding of corn, wheat, and so on in early times is still retained; and the township can scarcely yet boast of a first-class mill within her boundaries.

Good authority says there was never more than one still-house in Monroe township. This was owned by Zebulon Collins, on the Charlestown and Brownstown road, and stood on the bank of Silver creek. It was here in 1823. After a few years it went down, probably on account of the scarcity of corn, which was grown very scantily on the bottoms. Ex-Governor Jennings, however, had a still-house close by; but in Charlestown township, where those who needed spirituous drinks could be accommodated. Soldiers who were in this district about this time, or a few years previous to it, often resorted to the then non-elect Governor's warehouse for whiskey supplies. These soldiers belonged to that system of protection which was adopted after the Pigeon Roost massacre. The old Collins fort, where the rangers were stationed, was situated about one and a half miles southeast of Henryville, on the Silver creek branch of Silver creek.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Daniel Guernsey was the first school-teacher in the western part of the township. As has been said, he was a graduate of Yale college, and, for many years after coming into the Blue Lick country, engaged in school-teaching. In surveying Clark county he did much service; and in subdividing and apportioning the land among the heirs of the original tract-owners, he was for many years actively employed.

Burritt Guernsey, one of his sons, taught frequently during the winter terms after he had arrived at maturity. He had been educated mainly through the efforts of his father. Wages were then insufficient to support a family. The tuition was made up, generally, on the subscription plan, each scholar paying about $2 for a term of three months. The teacher often boarded with the parents of the scholars, as was always in such case previously arranged.

Schools never came to be regarded, by the people who settled in the township at first, as of very great importance. It was not till after the State school laws were enacted that a successful system of schools was encouraged. People then became much interested in the proper education of children, and hence have at present schools and school-houses that will compare favorably with any in the county. There are eleven school districts and about seven hundred and fifty school children in the township.

Many years elapsed before there was erected in this township any regular church building. Services were held in school-houses and the homes of the pioneers. The prevailing denomination was the Calvinistic Baptist, which was composed mainly of emigrants from the South. The Pennsylvania settlers were mainly of the

Presbyterian faith; but being in the minority, in the course of several years they almost unconsciously fell in with the stronger class. Among the early Baptist preachers was Rev. Thompson Littel, who lived on Muddy Fork creek. He was a characteristic man, and in addition to his natural abilities he had acquired many religious and historical facts fitting him admirably for his work. During his time he was the most prominent of all the early ministers here, and it seemed his influence was almost without a limit. When the Christian church, founded by Dr. Campbell, attracted so much attention in this country, he left the doctrine espoused in boyhood and took up the new faith. Ever afterwards he eloquently advocated the new religion, but many of his old parishioners could not forgive him for his radical change. His salary was often meager, and, much like that of a school-teacher, was too small to support his family.

Preaching in early times was widely different from what it is now, preachers often riding a circuit extending from the Wabash and its tributaries to the Great Miami. Between these rivers there were dense forests, wild beasts, low, wet land, through which roads led, and tangled underbrush of various descriptions. Appointments were often left two and three months in advance, and the punctuality with which they were kept always ensured a large attendance. It required no small amount of energy to meet these engagements, and it often happened that the arrival of the minister was distinguished by the number of marriages he performed and the good time every body had, even to the babies, during his stay. There was a sincerity in religious matters and the marriage ceremony then, which nearly always prevented divorces and the loose moral atmosphere which now disgraces so many religious assemblies. The simple-hearted earnestness of the pioneers was often a subject of remark by those who came from the East and were here to see the sights of a new country.

In the eastern part of the township a United Brethren class was organized more than fifty years ago. Rev. Thomas Lewellen, a man who rode the circuit for more than fifty years, and who died November 11, 1881, was the most prominent preacher of this denomination in the township. He was eighty-six years of age at the time of his death. There was in this section a church standing on the road which curves out into Monroe, as it goes from Otisco to the interior of the townships and returns again to the county seat of Scott. The old class, however, is in a disorganized condition. Mr. Lewellen came from Kentucky. He had little except natural ability; his strength lay in the earnest expression which always characterized his sermons.

A Rev. Mr. Wilson, whose residence was in Washington county, near the line, preached here very early.

Rev. Mr. Washburn preached in this section of country, as also did Rev. Mr. Hosey, a man famous in the religious affairs of the county. Mr. Hosey's remains lie in the Little Union cemetery. Rev. Mr. McConnell, who lived east of Henryville, on the bank of Silver creek, was an active participant in the religious affairs of the township. Rev. Mr. Applegate was an early preacher, though not regularly paid. The Rev. John Clark, who came from Virginia at an early date, was an active religious worker. Nature had made him a good speaker, and he was one of the great men of his time. Mr. Clark was afterwards a local elder in the Methodist Episcopal church. These men made up the ministers of a half-century ago,—all of them now numbered with the dead.

The first church erected in the township was Bower chapel. It was put up in 1830, and stood in the lower part of Monroe, near the line which divides the townships. The house was of logs. Barzilla Willey and wife, Calvin Ruter and wife, and Mrs. Townsend were among the first members. The first preachers were transient; among these were Revs. Messrs. Willey, Ruter; John Strange, who was from Ohio; Joseph Armstrong; William Cravens, a blacksmith, and a great anti-temperance and anti-slavery man, and Allen Wyle. All these men were here before 1825, and before any church was erected, and when preaching was held in private houses.

The Mount Moriah Methodist Episcopal church is located in the eastern part of the township. It was organized as early as 1830. The Beckett family composed a goodly number of the members. Messrs. Anderson and Thomas were members also. This church belonged to

the Charlestown circuit, and had the same preachers as those previously mentioned. Mr. James S. Ryan, who lives one-half mile west of Henryville; Colonel J. F. Willey, and Mr. Seymour Guernsey, Jr., are all prominently identified with the religious matters of their township. Mr. Ryan is an unordained Methodist minister; so also is Colonel Willey. Mr. Guernsey is a regular preacher, and has devoted the greater portion of his life to the field. His travels have carried him into the by-places of humanity, and have rewarded him with rich results for time and eternity.

BURYING GROUNDS.

The Mountain Grove graveyard, in the western part of Monroe, in the Blue Lick country, is one of the old burying places in the township. Mr. Lawrence Kelly and wife, who died on the same day, and were buried in the same grave, were the first persons interred in it. The land was donated for this purpose, and is located on a high point overlooking the level country below.

Little Union burying-ground, west of Henryville one-half mile, is very old. It took its name from the fact that all denominations at this place of worship buried in it. There is a school-house there now; occasionally a sermon is preached or a few months of Sunday-school held in it.

Perhaps the first person buried in Monroe township, who died a natural death, was Hannah Guernsey. She was interred in the private graveyard of the Guernseys in the Blue Lick country. Another burying took place soon after in the neighborhood of Memphis, but then in this township. An infant child died by the name of Walker, and here it was buried.

The graveyard connected with the Mount Moriah chapel, is an ancient one. Mrs. Wilson was among the first buried in it. She was removed a number of years ago, and was found to have petrified. Everything about the old burial place is rapidly going to decay. A few more years, and many of its associations will be swept away with the things of the past.

In early times the better physicians came from Charlestown. Drs. Layman and Cass lived in the Blue Lick country, and practiced in all directions about 1825 to 1830. Dr. Bear lived near Henryville. He also was well and favorably known throughout the various townships.

CIVIL AFFAIRS.

The first justices of the peace in the township were Guy Guernsey and William Keynon. Burritt Guernsey was one of the first trustees. The present trustee is Lawrence Prall, who resides near Henryville.

The old post-route between Charlestown and Salem passed through the Blue Lick valley. It was not till about 1835, however, that a post-office was established in this neighborhood. The Pine Lick office was near, and for a number of years it answered the wants of the people. Finally the office was changed so as to be more convenient for the general public. It was taken to Blue Lick, and since has remained in this locality. Thompson McDeitz was the first postmaster. Mails were carried once a week. The building of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad discontinued the old route, but it was some time before the office could be established at Blue Lick, with Memphis as a terminus.

TAVERNS AND BLACKSMITHS.

Those who made tavern-keeping a part of their business were Zebulon Collins, no doubt the first in the township, who also had a store; and Thompson McDeitz. In the valley of Caney fork were William Martin and David Huckleberry. They were store-keepers also; generally those who kept tavern kept store, and *vice versa*. Powder was always procurable in various places, as also was lead, two things very necessary in supplying the larder of the pioneers.

Robert Jones was one of the first blacksmiths in the Blue Lick country; but he was never very permanently settled. John Northam had a small shop in the same section, and though the business which brought to him his living was never very extensive, he managed to meet the wants of the people very satisfactorily.

A MURDER.

In 1871 one of the most atrocious murders in the annals of crime was perpetrated in Monroe township. Mr. Cyrus Park, an old gentleman, with his wife, son, and daughter, were murdered by three negroes in their house, by chopping open their heads with an axe. The negroes were arrested, one of them turned State's evidence and revealed the manner of killing; they were taken to Charlestown and incarcerated in the county jail, but, owing to some delay in finding an in-

dictment, were taken from the jail by a mob and hanged a short distance from town. Intense excitement followed in the township, but the general verdict was the final result was merited.

VILLAGES.

The village of Henryville is situated in the center of Monroe township. Many years before the place was laid out there was an old Indian trace running through the village, much as the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad now runs. It is located on Wolf run and Miller's fork of Silver creek, the former a tributary stream of Silver creek, which derived its name from the great rendezvous it furnished wolves forty years before Henryville was platted. The village lies in a beautiful valley, with hills on the east side, and in sight of the famous mounds. A little further east, on a high hill, is where the red man of the forest manufactured his darts, implements of war, and hunting utensils. They can be seen in large numbers now at the residence of J. L. Carr, in Henryville. Formerly the village was known by the name of Morristown, which name it retained for three years. It was laid out in 1850, and in 1853 was named Henryville, in honor of Colonel Henry Ferguson. The Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad passes through the village, going almost due north, and leaves the place in a very irregular shape.

Mr. Joseph Biggs was the first storekeeper in Henryville. He kept his stock in a little frame house on the west side of the railroad. A Mr. Overman came next, but staid only for a short time. He kept in a little frame on the east side of the railroad. Henry Bussey & David Fish followed. Their place of doing business was where the present post-office now is. The present storekeepers are James L. Carr, Guernsey & Biggs, Augustus Schagven, James Ferguson, and Mr. Metzger, the latter of whom keeps tavern on a small scale.

Henryville has two saloons and three blacksmith shops.

The post-office was established immediately after the railroad was built. The first postmaster was Mr. Overman; second, Harvey Bussey; third, Mr. Lewis; fourth, John Bolan, who acted in this capacity two years. The mails are now carried once a day each way.

The township had tanneries, as most others had, but they have now been reduced to one, and that in the village of Henryville. This is owned by the Ebberts brothers, and is in fine running order, often employing as many as ten hands.

The village can boast of a stave factory, owned by Steinburg & Company. There is one sawmill, owned by Lewis H. Morgan. Both of the above establishments are busy during the fall, winter, and spring. Business houses are mainly on the east side of the street, while factories and mills are on the west side. The station is tolerably commodious, and seems to show considerable enterprise under the management of the railroad company.

The first school-house was erected after the village was laid out. It stood in the north corner of the town, was a frame building, had two rooms, and was occupied by two teachers, Miss Wilkins being one of the first. The new and present house was put up ten or twelve years ago. It is a frame, perhaps 35 x 20, and looks neat and commodious. It also has two rooms and two teachers.

Henryville has two regular physicians—Drs. William Wisner and H. H. Ferguson; also a gentleman properly belonging to the transient class of professional men.

There are members of the various secret orders in the village, which is made up of about two hundred people. A thriving lodge of the Knights of Honor is in town. The society building is on the east side of the railroad, opposite the station. It is a handsome brick structure, two stories high, the lower of which is used for commercial purposes. The lodge was organized ten or more years ago.

The Methodist Episcocal church of Henryville was erected in 1839. It stood on the farm of Mr. Seymour Guernsey, near the village. The class, however, was organized in 1828 at the house of Mr. Robert Biggs, who lived southwest of town. The first preachers came from the Charlestown circuit, and were the Rev. Messrs. Lock and Wood. Among the early members were Abner Biggs and wife, David McBride and wife, James Allen and wife, Robert Carns and wife, Mrs. Miller, and Mrs. Townsend. The old church is yet standing, but is not used for church purposes. A burying-ground is connected with it,

which was not begun till some time after the house was built. During all the church history a Sabbath-school was maintained. Some twenty years after the present house of worship was erected in the village the original members, many of whom had died, and some changed, as was then a very common occurrence, to a different faith—becoming followers of Dr. Campbell—the old-fashioned enthusiasm subsided somewhat, and left the church in straitened circumstances. Now, however, it is in a well organized condition. Revs. James S. Ryan and Seymour Guernsey have been instrumental in bringing this church to the position she now proudly occupies.

The St. Francis (Catholic) church in Henryville was built ten or a dozen years ago. Rev. Father John Francis was the first Catholic priest in the township. It was through his efforts that the church building was erected. The present priest is Rev. Father Schenck, who has a good class, composed mostly of Irish and Germans. The building is tasty and kept in good order, both externally and internally. It shows, as Catholic churches generally do, that the members give liberally of their means to its support. The Methodist church stands near it. Both of them are on the west side of the railroad. It also looks neat and orderly.

CHAPTER XXII.

OREGON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.

Previous to 1852 the citizens of what is now Oregon were included in the township of Charlestown. People residing in the northeastern part of the latter township found it inconvenient to attend elections at the county seat, or even nearer home. The old, original place of voting was constantly losing much of its regular business, and other towns and villages were gaining what she lost. So the residents naturally desired to be struck off from the old township, and to have a separate organization of their own. These, and many more influential, finally induced a petition to be circulated for signers, and to be presented to the honorable board of county commissioners, praying for a new township organization. The petition was written by Dr. John Covert, a distinguished resident of New Market, and mainly through his efforts the plan succeeded. Within the same year, 1852, the county commissioners granted the request; and hence the present township of Oregon. It was struck off the northeastern side of Charlestown, and is four tracts wide from northeast to southwest and ten from northwest to southeast, making in all forty five-hundred-acre tracts, if they were wholly in Clark county. But the county line between Scott and Clark cuts off the northeastern corner of the township, and throws three or four tracts into the county of Scott. From this fact, the tract which would naturally belong to Oregon extending further in a northeasterly direction than any of those in other townships, the name was derived. The Territory of Oregon was then the most distant body of land lying in the northwest which belonged to the United States; since there seemed to be a striking coincidence between the two sections, it was mutually agreed that the new township should be named after the new Territory.

Oregon township is compossed entirely of five-hundred-acre tracts—or at least is so intended. Peter Catlett, the original surveyor, made some wretched mistakes, and there are differences of from fifty to one hundred acres in some tracts, though the deeds are generally for the same amount. Why there are such glaring irregularities is, perhaps, a difficult question. The best evidence conflicts; however, the general supposition is that whiskey and inexperience had much to do with the imperfections. There were no high hills or dense undergrowth to prevent accuracy. That hindrance lay in the townships of Utica, Monroe, Union, and Charlestown.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Oregon township is bounded on the north by Scott county; on the east by Washington township; on the south by Charlestown and Owen townships; on the west by Charlestown and Monroe townships.

Oregon township soil is churlish. It has a stubborness peculiar to itself. The lands are light-colored clay, wet during a great portion of the year, and invariably cold and ill-tempered.

Some of the farms in this township have been under cultivation for many years, and except where the crops have been frequently changed, their productiveness has been perceptibly impaired. The soil is well adapted to clover, and excellent fruit is grown in that part nearest to the river. The easy-weathering limestones render the soil in many places well adapted to blue grass. The prevailing rocks are corniferous and cement limestone.

Most of the township is level. That part adjacent Owen and Charlestown townships is slightly broken, but not enough to render it untillable. In the neighborhood of Marysville and New Market, the one has an opportunity to spread indefinitely over the flat country; the other is surrounded by land unfit for a well-arranged town. Marysville is situated on a sort of summit, as you pass from Clark to Scott county—a kind of plateau which has few streams to give it a rolling nature or add to its general appearance. One little branch leads off into the upper country, at a sluggish gait; another turns its course toward Silver creek, which heads, in part, in this end of Oregon township. Fourteen-mile creek passes directly through the township from north to south. Its course is meandering. It has few tributaries of any size, except Poke run. This branch enters Fourteen-mile in the vicinity of New Market. It rises in the lower end of Oregon, and flows in a slow, tortuous way till it unites with the larger stream. From its current it derives its name. Many years ago it was slower than now, because the timber along its banks held the water and prevented it from running off rapidly. Its course lies through a narrow valley, and its bed is composed mainly of limestone rock.

Timber in Oregon township was originally made up of scattering walnut, large numbers of oak, a plentiful supply of ash, elm, and beech, with a few trees of hackberry and poplar. Much of the land was cleared by deadening, which generally required less work but more time than the regular way of preparing land to farm. There was no undergrowth of any consequence. The soil made bushes short and thick, and, as far as pea vines were concerned, there was not enough strength in the ground to furnish them sustenance. After the township had begun to fill up, and timber demanded a better price, considerable cord-wood was furnished the steamboats. It was placed along the river bank, and boats took it in as they ascended or descended the Ohio. This trade caused considerable competition. Finally boats were built which were anchored to the shore and loaded with wood. As steamboats came along they took them in tow and unloaded the wood without loss of time in stopping. After supplying themselves, the woodboats drifted down or poled up to their landing, to load again and wait for another ascending steamer, and to strike, if possible, a more lucky bargain. It was not till coal came into general use that this department of trade fell into neglect. Now it is numbered among the things of the past.

CAVES.

On the west bank of Fourteen-mile creek is Shipstern cave. It takes its name from the striking resemblance the opening has to the stern of a ship. The bottom is covered with a soft limestone, but soon turns into a hard, brittle, and compact body on exposure to the light for a few days. In this stone are found many of the crinoidal formations; also, on its surface are marks of dozens of cloven-footed animals. Of course these footprints go to show that it was frequented ages ago by the wild beasts of the plains and forest. Its extent is not great, and it takes little of the peculiar romance of such places unto itself.

On the eastern side of Oregon township, in the bed of Fourteen-mile creek, is a spring, which in early times furnished the settlers with salt. During the first quarter of the present century there was a great scarcity of this much needed article. For a number of years it was worked, but as salt began to be brought down the river, it lost its importance.

ROADS.

The original roads ran to Charlestown, and to the ferry at the mouth of Bull creek, on the Ohio. There was no well-graded track. Roads followed the general direction of the place in view.

Oregon has four miles and a half of railroad. The Ohio & Mississippi branch passes through the township from north to south, and has but one station here—that of Marysville. Otisco is immediately on the line between the townships of Charlestown and Oregon, and serves the purpose of an interior station.

Going down toward the Ohio from New Market, on the road that leads from Vienna, in Scott county, it crosses Fourteen-mile creek on one of the best bridges in the county. It is a substantial iron structure, with solid abutments, and is, perhaps, ten years old. Above the bridge is an old, dilapidated family grist-mill. It is a small concern, and never did anything in the way of serving the public generally.

New Market crossing, half-way between Otisco and Marysville, is the great spot for railroad ties for the Ohio & Mississippi railroad. It is where the Vienna & New Market road crosses the Ohio & Mississippi branch. Here thousands of ties are brought yearly and scattered along the road in all directions. Otisco and Marysville are also noted for their railroad supplies.

MILLS.

Owing to the few streams of any size, except Fourteen-mile creek, there were but few mills in Oregon township at an early day. Besides, the township was a part of Charlestown up to 1852, and it was a necessary result that much of its history would be like that of the parent. Houk's mill, which was among the first in the county, occupied a site fifty-odd years ago on Fourteen-mile creek, grinding flour and meal for the surrounding country. It was of the undershot pattern, and ran one set of buhrs. Nothing remains of the structure now, except an old mill-stone, lying rather lonely in an out-of-the-way place, and one or two old walls, which are rapidly falling to pieces. The old building was a frame, and after years of service was finally abandoned. In the western part of the township a saw-mill is in active operation, under the control of Mr. Shafer. The township has had many portable saw-mills, which were moved from place to place as the timber was cut up and lumber demanded a better price. Much of the oak timber was used for the steamboats which were built at Jeffersonville. East of Marysville a saw-mill is actively engaged.

TANNERIES AND STILL-HOUSES.

Oregon township was never noted on account of tan-yards and distilleries. Of the former there were few, so few that even the oldest settler does not recall them to mind. Still-houses had a transitory existence. A few of the larger farmers managed to have private stills that supplied the demands of the family; but, like mills, they were few and far between.

SCHOOLS.

In a primitive age the educational system is necessarily imperfect. Teachers are often unfit for their trust, possessing few traits that endear them to their scholars. The log houses resembled the hog-pens of to-day more than anything else with which they can be compared.

Among the first school-houses ever put up in Oregon township was one that stood on Poke run, about one mile from New Market. Wesley Browning, William Pitman, and William M. Murray were the first teachers. These men taught their scholars to teach, and from 1836 to 1860 they carried on the educational interests of this section. Dr. John Covert was perhaps their most successful scholar. He taught for twenty-one years. J. W. Haymaker, James A. Watson, Elias Long, Dr. James Kirkpatrick, Allen Hill, Ambrose Fitzpatrick, and the Williams brothers, Jonas Albright, Asa Martin, George Matthews, and Jefferson Neal were from the early schools, and they afterwards devoted most of their younger years to school-teaching.

CHURCHES.

The United Brethren church, commonly known as the Beswick chapel, stands on the New Market and Lexington road. It came into existence through the efforts of Revs. Thomas Lewellen (a pioneer preacher who afterwards rode the circuit for over fifty years), Jacob House, and Isaac Echels. Their services were first held in the dwellings and school-houses of the neighborhood. After several years of active labor, at which all persons labored faithfully, the promiscuous preaching was abandoned, and a comfortable meeting-house erected. The best evidence places the first preaching at the houses of James Smith and Robert Henthorn. Among the members were William N. Pangburn, John Donnan, David Courtner, and James Smith, who are all dead. Many years ago a great camp-meeting was held on the New Market and Lexington road, one half-mile from New Market village. Many people attended and great good was accomplished. Its effect was felt in the community for many years afterwards. Since the old log school-house, which served a double pur-

pose, gave up to the elements, the class put up a neat frame building, 35 x 50 feet. To it is attached a burying-ground, but is not inclosed by a fence. The church is in good running order, and has a well-supported Sabbath-school.

On the Charlestown and Lexington road a United Brethren church, built of logs, has a scattering attendance. It was erected about 1858. The furniture is old fashioned, and reminds one very much of pioneer religion. Godfrey and Frederic Koener were the founders. They came from Germany, and belonged to the strictest sect of this respectable denomination. The southwest corner of Oregon township is made up mostly of Germans. From these people is derived much of the present prosperity of the township.

Beswick chapel is also used for the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Rev. Mr. Tucker was their first preacher, and Alexander McClure, Oliver Mahan, and Abram Vest their first members. This ancient and most honorable body of worshipers appears to be losing much of its former energy in this neighborhood.

Above Beswick chapel, on the same road, a German Methodist Episcopal church was erected in 1858. It is a hewed-log house, 20 x 40 feet. On the inside the logs were hacked and plastered. It presents a very respectable appearance. The Rev. John Helser aided more than any other person in its establishment. He was a prominent and distinguished member of this sect for many years. John Amick, Jacob Strack, John Fuchs, and Jacob Lindenmyer were very influential, too, in having this church erected, and for twenty or more years since managed so as to give credit to the cause of religion.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The only society now in successful running order in the county is the grange on Dry run. It holds its meetings in the Brenton schoolhouse. Here the members meet regularly and discuss the social and agricultural interests of the farmer, and about once every month hold a session of feasting and speech-making.

NEW MARKET.

This village was laid out by Robert Henthorn in 1839. The streets are sixty feet wide, avenues thirty feet, alleys ten feet. It is situated in the southern part of survey or tract number one hundred and ninety-six on the west bank of Fourteen-mile creek. In 1850 Gabriel Phillippi made an addition of twenty-two lots on the southeast corner of the original plat. Round about the village the country is rolling. In the northern part of the first plat the ground is broken and not well adapted for a thriving business place. The eastern half of the village juts out on the high banks of Fourteen-mile creek. Here the road leads up the bluffs as it follows up the dividing line between the tracts.

For many years previous to 1839 New Market was a rendezvous for market wagons, which made it a stopping point on their way to the towns on the Falls. People soon learned to bring their produce here,—eggs, butter, poultry, calves, and dressed hogs,—and to receive in exchange groceries and dry-goods. From this fact the village derived its name of New Market. The first man who engaged in buying and selling country produce, and who lived in New Market and sold all the articles common in country stores, was Anderson Ross. After him came Wesley Bottorff, Mr. Garner, J. W. Haymaker, Dr. Benson, and Alexander Ruddell. Between 1840 and 1850 there were three stores in the town at the same time. There was an old-fashined saloon here about 1845, which dealt out all kinds of drinks, from hard cider to the Kentucky bourbon. A prosperous blacksmith and cooper shop about the same time gave the village an appearance of considerable business. In the place now there is but one store, keps by Joel Amick, who also is the postmaster.

POST-OFFICE.

New Market became a post-office about 1845. Mails were formerly carried through the eastern end of Oregon township on their way to Bethlehem and Madison, from Charlestown. Poke Run was the only office for many years in the township. Dr. John Covert was postmaster here for fourteen years. The way of carrying mails was on horseback with a pair of saddle-bags; or in summer, a light vehicle was sometimes used, when a passenger might be picked up along the route. After the Ohio & Mississippi branch was built, Poke Run ceased to be a post-office. New Market had grown sufficiently to gain the right of having an office within her limits. Accordingly the old route was abandoned and and a new one established, which ran from Charlestown to New

Washington via New Market. The first postmaster was John W. Haymaker. After him came Sisney Conner, D. M. Turner, and James A. Watson. These men filled their positions satisfactorily. It was only a change of President that could make a new appointment. Now the mail-route begins at Otisco and goes via New Market, Otto, and Bethlehem. It is tri-weekly.

CHURCHES.

The Christian or Campbellite church at New Market has a history of variable circumstances. It is made up of so many parts that nothing but an extended review would present all the troublous times through which it has passed. This church sprang from a combination of influences. The Arians or New-lights, the followers of Stone and Marshall, and the Dunkards, had a church early in this century in what is now Owen township. It is known by the name of Olive Branch chapel. Revs. Messrs. John Wright and Mr. Hughes, the former a Dunkard and the latter a New-light, united, and formed a union which afterwards became the Christian church of New Market. Rev. John Wright, who came from North Carolina, had but few followers, and of course it was an easy matter to go over to the new faith. The great hindrance to a coalition with the Dunkards was their mode of worship. But the union dispensed with triune baptism, or dipping three times, which according to their discipline was a necessary part of their religion. Feet-washing, too, was discarded by Rev. Mr. Hughes, and between them both a satisfactory settlement of conflicting views was made. Since this adjustment the Dunkards and New-lights have never regained their former strength.

The first preaching of these two denominations was held in the homes of the pioneers. During the summer months big meetings were often held in groves. The people came from all sections. It was not till 1845, after a series of meetings at Olive Branch church, that the Christian church in New Market was placed on a substantial foundation. Revs. Milton Short, Byron, Josiah, and Thomas Walter, brothers, created much excitement about this time in the townships of Oregon and Owen in regard to religion. There sprang up several thriving classes throughout this section, but which have in time succumbed to the inevitable influences of loose morality. Excellent preachers have frequently addressed themselves to congregations in New Market. David Lewis was among this class. Joseph Hostetler, a graduate of Lane seminary, near Cincinnati, was a powerful speaker, and carried everything as if by storm. He is now dead. John Ribble was also a man who aided much in lifting humanity to a higher plane of living.

The present condition of the Christian church in New Market is disorganization. The house stands south of Main street, on a rather pretty building spot; it is of frame and perhaps twenty-five by forty feet. There are about forty names enrolled on the register, but no regular services are held. A traveling minister frequently comes along and holds meetings for a day or two, and then goes on to more energetic and determined localities.

However, there is a Sunday-school held regularly, which does much to redeem the old, inactive members and inspire the young people with a pure Christian faith.

To the church is attached a burying-ground of venerable antiquity. Before New Market hardly became a place for marketers, the fences looked old, and the limestones which marked the resting place of some early settler, were covered with moss and lichens. Now, the marble gravestones and the several monuments need sandpaper and some of the modern appliances to make them conform to later notions of cemeteries.

Presbyterianism in Oregon township has an age which always brings respectability. Rev. Enoch Martin preached to the pioneers in this locality more than fifty years ago. Soon after the village was laid out, a handsome frame building, capable of seating five hundred, was built on the site of the present church. It was organized under the Louisville Presbytery. Peter Amick, Peter Covert, Abram and John Courtner, and Valentine Clapp, were the first preachers. It is owing to the labors of these men that the unity of the Presbyterian church was preserved, and the code of morals which she so untiringly maintains, kept to a respectable grade.

The present church was built five or six years ago. It stands on the old church site. It will seat three hundred and is well furnished.

During the summer months a Sunday-school is kept up. Since July, 1881, there has been no

regular service. In all there are thirty-odd members. Taking the history of the Presbyterian church in Oregon township, it is in keeping with the principles of right and those questions of law and order which all good people desire to see respected.

MARYSVILLE.

This little village of perhaps one hundred inhabitants is situated on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, three miles from Otisco. It was laid off for Patrick H. Jewett by W. W. Trevis, civil engineer, in 1871. It is on both sides of the railroad and has forty lots. The village is located on the south side of tract number two hundred and forty-eight, about midway from the north and south line. Marysville was named after Miss Mary Kimberlain, now the wife of A. Q. Abbott, of Oregon township. During the ten years which have elapsed since the village was regularly platted, very little has been done in the way of improvement. There is nothing to make the place very enterprising; nothing to stimulate trade, except the produce which is sold and received and the shipping point it furnishes for stock. A cooper-shop employs a half-dozen hands, who turn out cement barrels and kegs in large numbers. The railroad company has never erected a station. A platform answers the purpose of telegraph office, ticket office, and freight and passenger depot.

The post-office is kept in a little room ten by twelve. It answers all the purposes of a more commodious building. Extensive offices are not always an indication of business prosperity.

Marysville has no churches or Sunday-schools. But it has one other thing which is next to it, a good public school. The first school-house which afforded a place to learn the rudiments of an education for the boys and girls of Marysville, was built on John Park's place in 1848, one mile due west of the village. Ambrose Fitzpatrick was the teacher. Many years ago the old house was torn down; a new log building was erected in 1852, one and one-fourth miles west of the old site. In 1863 it burned. The country school is now three-fourths of a mile west of Marysville and is known as Parks district. It was built in 1872.

The Marysville public school has as many as one hundred scholars, and is taught by two teachers.

The village stores supply the people with tobacco, sugar, coffee, and groceries and dry goods generally. In this section are many opossums. They are caught in large numbers and sold to the storekeepers, who in turn ship them to the towns around the Falls. Such sights remind one unaccustomed to such scenes — skinned opossums hanging in bunches of half a dozen at the side of a store—very forcibly of the South, where the negro ate Johnny-cake, danced with a slice of opossum meat in one hand and one of corn bread in the other, around the Southern plantation camp fire. Marysville will never amount to greatness. A village, to rise into prominence, must be surrounded by a soil of considerable fertility, and at least have some wealth in timber or other natural resources.

AN OLD GRAVEYARD.

At the confluence of Dry Branch and Fourteen-mile creek is the oldest burying ground in Oregon township. No reliable information as to who were buried here first can be obtained. Trees, one foot in diameter, have grown on the graves; the bushes are thick and vigorous, and the briars in a healthy condition. There are no fences or tombstones. Every thing is in a dilapidated condition, and it seems as if Nature was left to take her course. The pioneers who rest here, certainly deserve some attention from those who are now enjoying the fruits of their labors.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The Henthorns, who settled in the vicinity of New Market, came from Virginia. Robert Henthorn, the founder of the village, was a prominent man in the affairs of his time. He carried on the huckstering business for a number of years at New Market, keeping a produce exchange in connection with his wagon, which scoured the country in all directions.

Valentine Clapp, who now resides north of the village, is among the oldest men in the township. He came from North Carolina. His brothers were John, Lewis, and Henry, and from them have descended a long line of respectable citizens.

The Coverts came from Pennsylvania in 1798, and settled near the old site of Work's mill. The family was composed of Bergen, Daniel, Peter, and John Covert. These brothers are all dead. The remainder of the family was born in Kentucky and in Clark county. After settling on

Fourteen-mile creek, the Indians became so troublesome that the family moved to Limestone (now Maysville), Kentucky. After residing here for two years the family returned to the Grant again. The family, of which Dr. John Covert was a part, was composed of two sons and eight daughters, six sisters and one brother being dead. Dr. Covert was born April 23, 1816. His first wife was Miss Rachael Turrell; his second Mary J. Clapp. Most of his life has been spent in teaching school and practicing medicine. He is a well-educated gentleman, and possessed of an abundant store of pioneer reminiscences.

James A. Watson was born May 3, 1811, in Maryland, and came to Kentucky in 1813; four years later to Clark county on tract number fifty-nine. He moved to Oregon township in 1850, and settled on the bottoms of Poke run, where he has resided ever since. Mr. Watson is among the distinguished old residents of this township.

One of the early and most prominent families in Oregon was the Henlys. They rose to occupy some of the highest positions in the gift of the people. Thomas J. Henly represented the Third district of Indiana in Congress for two or three terms. In 1842 he and Joseph L. White fought a hard battle for Congressional honors. This district being overwhelmingly Democratic, it was almost impossible for a Whig to secure a prominent office. White lost the election and Henly went to Congress.

In the northwest corner of Oregon township, the early settlers were made up of John Taflinger and family, John Todd and family, Alexander McClure, and James Beckett, with their wives and families. Many of their descendants are now living in this part of the township well-to-do farmers and artisans.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OWEN TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.

The commissioners of Clark county in 1824 were John Owens, John M. Lemmon, and Robert Robertson. From the surname of the first of these men the township derived its name. As nearly as can be ascertained Owen township was organized a year or two after Owens vacated his office, which makes it about 1830. The minutes of the commissioners of the Grant are obscure up to 1816. The old-fashioned paper has lost nearly all its retaining power, and dates and minutes of regular meetings are very difficult to decipher. Nothing is indexed. Town plats are stowed away carelessly, and nearly all original documents and legal papers are torn or disfigured. From these circumstances the exact year the township was placed under a separate organization cannot be positively fixed. Old settlers place the time within a year or two of 1830—it may be either way.

TOPOGRAPHY.

This township is located in the northeastern part of the county. It is bounded on the north by Oregon, Washington, and Bethlehem townships; on the north of the Ohio river and Charlestown township; on the east by the run, and on the west by Oregon and Charlestown townships. There are in the township sixteen tracts of the Grant. Eighteen-mile island is entirely south of Owen. Here, as stated in the history of Charlestown township, the base line was established, beginnin at the head of the island and running due west, or that was the intention. It seldom happened that the original lines were properly fixed, there were so many things which prevented exactness. Undergrowth, fallen timber, the peculiar sicknesses which are always lurking in the lowlands, and the fogs along the river, made ague and fever very common, and a long stay in the new country sure to end in ill-health. Then besides, the Indians and wild animals made great caution necessary. When the surveying party went into camp pickets were put out. It was only after 1812, when the final treaty had been made after General Harrison's victory at Tippecanoe, that the settlers were left undisturbed in this region.

The base line, as it was established, formed the basis for the survey of the upper portion of Indiana, extending to the surveys which belonged to the Cincinnati district on the east. Townships were laid off into squares, by running lines from the base line north and south

and east and west, every six miles. They made the townships six miles square; section lines further divided the townships into thirty-six sections of six hundred and forty acres each. Base lines were frequently established. This was necessary to allow for the rotundity of the earth's surface. As the Grant line began at the upper end of Eighteen-mile island, as well as the base line, there was necessarily a little tract between the two, shaped like a triangle. In this body of land there are seventy-one acres. It is owned by three persons.

Owen township has sixteen of the five-hundred-acre tracts. The Grant line cuts the township into halves, but throws the larger one on the south side. All that portion of the township north of the Grant line is divided into sections. Within the limits of Owen, as it is now bounded, there are twenty-two and seventeen hundredths square miles. The total valuation of property is placed at $298,000. There are about eight hundred people in the township.

SOIL.

Early settlers lived economically. Corn, wheat, some rye, potatoes, and pumpkins were the common products. The soil produced tolerably well. Its wetness generally prevented extraordinary crops. It required the most careful treatment to make it yield, even when the timber was first cleared off. Along the creek bottoms it was non productive. Now, after many years of continued working, it seldom furnishes a paying dividend for the labor expended.

SURFACE.

The eastern half of the township is mostly level. No streams of any size lead off to the river or toward the larger creeks of Fourteen-mile and those in Jefferson county. Poke run heads in the western part of Owen, and flows slowly through Oregon township into Fourteen-mile. Yankee run begins in the southwest corner of the township, and enters the same stream with Poke run, but further down toward the river. The timber in this part of Owen is composed mostly of beech, ash, an oak now and then, and thousands of hoop-poles. Some farms are under good fences, well supplied with dwellings and out-houses generally. But the improvements are far behind the times. People now there seem to have few of those qualities which go toward making up a prosperous farming community.

The southern side of Owen township is drained by Bull and Owen creeks. Bull creek is a noisy little stream which rises altogether within the township, and flows in a southerly course to the Ohio. Like many other natural features of Clark county, it derived its name from early associations. Nearly one hundred years ago a large buffalo bull was killed at its mouth, after a hard-fought battle. This fact, combined with its rapid current over falls, down cascades and rocky bottoms, induced the pioneer people to call it Bull creek—a name which is certainly very appropriate. Bull creek flows between hills from fifty to two hundred feet in height. This water-course seems to have been cut through the rocks many years before the white man made his appearance in this neighborhood, by an agency unknown at this period of the world's history. Above the creek on the west side, the surface is gently undulating. Owing to the long and continuous service to which the soil has been subjected, it is rather unproductive.

Owen creek, which is about two-thirds the size of Bull creek, runs through the southwestern part of the township and empties into the Ohio in the very extreme corner of Charlestown township. It has a current of average rapidity, drains a tract of country generally level, and is mainly supplied with water from springs. In some places the water enters openings in the rocks which form its bed, and runs under them for quite a distance. Then it escapes to the main channel, again to go through a similar performance. As early as 1800 Major Owens dwelt on or near its banks in the wilderness. He, by hard work and economy, grew to considerable prominence in the affairs of his county. This was especially true in the township where he lived. It was from Major Owens and his descendants that the township and the creek of Owen derived their names. Mr. Owens died many years ago. His legacy was an unspotted character, full of Christian virtues.

The tract of land lying between Bull creek and the Ohio, and which has the form of a peninsula, is laughingly and somewhat scientifically prominent. The area includes about one thousand acres. It is an elevated plateau, from one to two hundred and fifty feet high. In the early history of the township the land was especially productive, rendered so on account of the lime-

stone, which is very prominent in this locality. Formerly this land was sprinkled with log shanties, old stone fences, turnip patches, and blackberry bushes. From the time when Pettitt and Armstrong kept their ferries on the Ohio, the little opossum made it a rendezvous. The crevices in the bluffs of Bull run supplied them with comfortable homes, where disturbance was never expected. It was on this body of land where the little, cowardly creature frisked innocently, climbed pawpaw bushes in sweet complacency, and ate fruit in safety. He gave to his haunts a name which will ever be spoken with a smile—"Possum Trot." On this same tract of land is a district school, where the children meet to learn of the world. But few, perhaps, know how the little, old school-house derived its peculiar name, and the fun the 'possum had here before education took possession of his favorite resort.

TIMBER.

Along the Ohio river on the bluffs, the first growth of timber was made up of walnut, blue ash, sugar-tree, oak, and hackberry. But this class of trees extended only for a few miles from the river. As soon as the level upland was reached, the soil and timber changed. Beech took the place of most other trees. In fact this was so universally true that even four-fifths of all the timber was beech. Its growth was firm and the bodies made excellent fire-wood when split into sticks of four or five feet. The character of the soil was necessarily changed on account of the timber of one hundred years ago being cut away and a new growth allowed to take its place. Soil is generally determined by the kinds of forest trees which grow upon it. So it is in this case. The timber and soil in the eastern part of Owen township are medium.

Below the mouth of Bull creek about one-half mile is a remarkable union of two sugar-trees. They are eighteen inches in diameter and are situated on the farm formerly known as the old Crawford place. Twenty feet from the ground they unite and form an arch. The union is perfect and resembles a forked stick turned upside down. After uniting, the single trunk runs up to the height of seventy-five feet.

CAVES.

The counties of Floyd and Clark, and those which follow up the river but circle north of Cincinnati, says an old geologist, are noted cave systems. Clark county is peculiarly interesting from the caves which are found in nearly all the townships. Hutchinson's cave, on that neck of land between Bull creek and the Ohio which is known as "Possum Trot," is surrounded by rocky scenery, romantic and interesting. The entrance way is on the river side, a little above where Bull creek discharges its water into the Ohio. From the starting point it curves northward in the direction of Bethlehem, passes under the "Possum Trot" school district, and, if tradition be true, emerges again on the opposite side of the hill more than a mile from the river. The cavern varies from forty feet high and twenty wide to a narrow passage-way. In wet weather traveling is difficult on account of the dampness of the atmosphere and the water which flows through it. On the dividing ridge between the river and Bull creek sinks are quite common. They serve to carry off much of the water, and, perhaps more than any other factor, aid in producing good crops.

FERRIES.

Three miles above the mouth of Bull creek, on the Kentucky side of the Ohio, in Jefferson county, is a little village called Westport. Seventy-five years ago this settlement made connections with Clark county by means of a ferry. Levi Boyer had charge of transportation for many years. The boat was propelled by horse-power, when traveling was indulged in by everybody. People came from the interior counties of Kentucky and the Blue Grass region, crossed at Westport, penetrated the Indiana counties, bought stock, and returned to their farms. It was this trade that brought Westport landing into such prominence during the successful period of steamboat navigation. For a number of years Westport was almost as noted a landing as Charlestown. After railroads began to take the place of steamboats the old treadwheel ferry-boat was abandoned. Instead of horses standing on an inclined platform which ran from under them as they walked, men were substituted. But the ferry and landing are now among those things which belong to early history.

Bull Creek ferry held considerable prominence during pioneer civilization. Ever since the first white settler began to cross the Ohio to scour the Grant for missing claims, a ferry was kept at

the mouth of Bull creek. At first the starting point was from the Kentucky shore. After several years the settlers asked for a change, and a transfer was made to the opposite side. This ferry originated with the Pettitt family, and there it has remained ever since. John Pettitt was the first regular ferryman. From him it has descended to John Pettitt, a grandson of the old gentleman. Like the Westport ferry it has little to do now in the way of a crossing business.

A good bear story is told, with which the elder Pettitt had to do, and which is vouched for as true. On a certain occasion one of the old mothers of the township was hurriedly called across the river. Mr. Pettitt was not at that time, it seems, very anxious to make the trip. It was during the days of the hand-ferry. After some motherly persuasion the boat pushed off, and the landing was reached in safety. On the return trip, when half-way across, a bear, two-thirds grown, climbed over the side of the boat and took a seat in the hind end. Mr. Pettitt left bruin and bruin left Mr. Pettett undisturbed. As the ferry struck the landing on the Indiana side, he jumped out, cantered up the bank, and disappeared.

FORTS.

In 1812, the year of the Pigeon Roost massacre, many families crossed the run and awaited the cessation of hostilities. Others combined and built block-houses or forts. The people in the neighborhood where school district number three now is, built a block-house at the cross-roads. It was picketed. The building was arranged so that when Indians approached to set fire to the house the men above could shoot down through the joists, which projected over the sides three or four feet and on which the ends of the rafters rested. This old fortification was never found necessary for protection. The Indians left the country immediately after their first assault, pursued by a band of minute-men.

On the road leading from New Market to the Ohio, four miles, air measure, from Grassy flats, on Mr. William Bullock's old farm, a fort was erected in 1812. It was soon abandoned. The disappearance of the savages left little fear of further trouble. But it frequently happened, during those uncertain times, that a report would pass over the country like wildfire, saying Indians were coming, and that everybody able to bear arms must prepare to fight. Bullock came from the East and settled one mile from the Tunnel mill. He changed his residence after a few years and located in Owen township.

ROADS.

There were no regularly established highways when the Indians made their attack at Pigeon roost. People traveled promiscuously. They often walked to the county seat and hunted on their way. Horsemen went through the woods regardless of anything but distance, and, if possible, shot a buck or bear, to carry him home on their return. It was in this way that the best route for a road was found out. After several years of going and coming, and when the location became pretty generally fixed, a petition was presented to the county commissioners and the desired result obtained. The roads all converged at Charlestown. And here, too, the people went from the country every Saturday, to listen to trials and hear the news of the day. It was a kind of an epidemic among the settlers. The courts were always attractive, and drew many of the people from the townships to hear lawyers parley and argue fine points of law.

MILLS.

Owen township was settled without any attempt to form a little neighborhood. Where the land and the price suited, there the emigrant made his home. This gave rise to serious disadvantages. Mills were only small affairs from their situation. When Leonard Troutman erected the first water mill in the township, on Bull creek, there was not enough custom work to keep him grinding all the time. From 1820, the year of its erection, until 1825, it ground most of the grains for the farmers in this region. After that date Jacob Bear put up a horse mill in the "Possum Trot" district. Here he carried on his trade for ten or more years. Previous to the abandonment of the horse-mill Mr. Bear had erected an overshot grist-mill on its mouth, one mile above Bull creek. This was about 1826 or 1827. He engaged in milling on this site for a number of years. As time went by and the Tunnel mill rose to be considered the best on the northern side of the county, mills in Owen township were left to struggle with a small income. Trade was uncertain. Business was unprofitable, and this branch of industry soon

went into non-existence. It was useless to compete with John Works, the founder of the famous Tunnel mill.

DISTILLERIES.

It seems that the early settlers regarded still-houses about as we, of the present age, regard woolen factories. Every farmer had something to do with the manufacture of whiskey or brandy. Levi's still, near the Westport landing, was probably the first in Owen township. Its exact date cannot be positively fixed, but is placed near the year 1810. A Mr. Needham carried on the same business very early in the extreme west corner of Owen. Mr. Samuel Struseman was in the business, in the central part of the township, about the same time. Says an old citizen: "All the neighbors had little stills and made their own whiskey and apple brandy. It was not such whiskey as we get nowadays. There were no adulterations; and even the preachers drank it with a relish. After the Government began to tax its manufacture, people could not still profitably, and hence whiskey-making is now unknown in this township." We might add, there is not a distillery or brewery in Clark county.

TANNERIES.

Tan-yards were about as common as still-houses, but varied greatly as to their usefulness. They shipped their goods to Cincinnati or Louisville. As bark became a branch of trade, it was sent up or down the river to supply orders from the large cities. Hides were bought up by traveling agents at a price greatly in advance of that paid by the home merchants. These things worked destruction to the small establishments in the townships. John Cavin was one of the first tanners in the township of Owen. Jacob West's tan-yard, six miles southeast of New Market, was perhaps the most noted in its time. Both of these were here more than fifty years ago. Tanneries in this part of the county are scarce, but the bark business is carried on quite extensively along the river. The bark is loaded on barges or flat-boats, and floated down to the cities situated on the banks of the Ohio.

SCHOOLS.

The oldest school in Owen township stood on the Bethlehem and Bull Creek road. It had all the features of backwoods life. The stone chimney, large fire-place, puncheon door and seats, greased paper for window glass, the noisy boys and girls,—all made the old log building very interesting. It passed away half a century ago; the scholars have many descendants in this county, but the boys and girls then are now old men and women. John Troutman taught at the Shilo school-house in 1825 and 1826. Stephen Hutchings, Robert and James Perry, William Allen, John and Henry Anderson, Samuel and Robert Applegate, George Hutchings, and Jacob Ingram were the first teachers in this end of the township. They also taught in most of the adjoining school districts. Stephen Hutchings was one of that class who used the whip pretty freely. His left hand frequently took an unruly school by surprise, by whipping a dozen or more at the same time. None of his scholars ever rose to distinction in the public affairs of county, State, or nation.

The Possum Trot district was composed mainly of the Boyers, Adamses, and Wardells. Robert Wardell was a Revolutionary soldier, the father of the boys who made this school famous. Possum Trot school has always borne a name for everything else but docility.

Larkin Vaught's district is situated in the southeastern part of the township. It is well attended. In Owen township there are five school districts. They are the redeeming features of this as well as all other divisions of land; and Owen may well take an interest in her social and educational systems.

CHURCHES AND SECRET SOCIETIES.

The Olive Branch Christian church was formed out of the Dunkards and New-lights. Its history is given principally in the sketches of Oregon township. Revs. John Wright and Mr. Hughes, the former a Dunkard, the latter a New-light, were instrumental in forming the union. Both made concessions. Church disciplines were discarded and the religion of Dr. Campbell taken instead. Campbellite religion, as it was jeeringly called, has risen from obscurity in this township to be the most prominent of all. The old Olive Branch chapel was built of logs, and was 18x24 feet. It was used till 1852, when the old building was sold and a frame erected. It is now occupied with some degree of regularity.

The Shilo Methodist Episcopal church, between Westport landing and Hibernia, belongs to the New Washington circuit. It is one of

those temples which we all turn to intuitively; one whose history awakens the happiest and tenderest emotions. Its first members were Thomas Allen and wife, John Lever and wife, Job Ingram and wife, Jacob Bottorff and family, John Hutchins and wife. Calvin and John Rutter were the first preachers. They were brothers, men devoted to the work they had chosen. In 1854 the old house of worship was replaced by a better building. This class is managed tolerably well, but needs some of the early enthusiasm of its members to place it on good, solid footing.

More than forty years ago a Masonic lodge was organized at the mouth of Bull creek in the store of William Pettitt. Dr. Frank Taylor and Esquire Spenser were among the first members. The meetings were held in an upper store room. After a term of singular prosperity the lodge was left to take care of itself. The charter was revoked and the regalia of members called in; but this all took place after the death of the organizers. Now there is nothing left to mark even the site of the old store.

Owen township can boast of having had three Granges, viz: Number Four district, Shilo, and Washington. They seem to have done comparatively little good and are now apparently in a fit condition for the graveyard.

BURYING-GROUNDS.

On the road leading from West Point landing to Hibernia, on Mr. Levi's farm, is one of the oldest burying-grounds in this end of the county. It was here that many of the old settlers were buried. There are no fences now to separate it from the outside world. Briars and bushes have everything their own way.

Two miles from Hibernia, on the Bethlehem road, is the old family burying-ground of Allen Perry. It is off the left a quarter of a mile, and is rapidly going the way of many other such places. The Perrys do not own the place at present.

In the old Patterson neighborhood, three miles above Hibernia, on the right of the Bethlehem road, is another of very great age. It is also overgrown with briars and bushes. Everything borders on dilapidation.

Captain John Armstrong founded a burying-ground at Armstrong's station, in the southeast corner of the township. It was about 50 x 60 feet. The situation is picturesque, as the mourners overlooked the Ohio while depositing their dead in the tomb. Captain Armstrong was a distinguished pioneer in this part of the Grant. His name is perpetuated by a station or steamboat landing on the Ohio.

PHYSICIANS.

All the doctors in the surrounding township practiced medicine in Owen. From Charlestown came Dr. Hugh Lysle on foot. He treated his patients by staying with them until death or recovery was the result. Drs. Andrew and Campbell Hay came from Charlestown, Dr. Goforth from New Washington. But Owen township never had any very thorough-going physicians. Her settlements were too small for any ambitious practitioner of medicine.

VILLAGES.

Herculaneum was surveyed for William S. Pettitt in 1830, by John Beggs. It is situated on tract number fifty-seven of the Illinois Grant, below the mouth of Bull creek. The streets run at right angles with the river. There are twenty-two lots, which number from the lower right hand corner.

Germany was laid out by Jacob Bear, Sr., in 1829. It has nineteen lots and is crossed by two streets, Main and Main Cross streets. Both these villages are now of little consequence. Bull creek with its high bluffs passes close by, and almost makes one village out of two—if villages they can be called. Neither has a blacksmith shop. Germany has a grocery. The main business of the station is to ferry people across the river, as they come from New Market and Stricker's corner.

These villages took their names from the German people who early made the narrow bottoms their home. Standing on the high banks of Bull creek and looking down in the valley which follows it, the places can hardly be called either neighborhoods or hamlets. They are just between the two, and will, apparently, stay where they are for a number of years to come.

HIBERNIA.

David Hostetler, who came from Kentucky, was an early settler in this village. He owned a tract of land: the Charlestown and Bethlehem and Boyer's landing and Otisco roads crossed at

the corner of his property. From these circumstances a village naturally sprang up, though it never had a town plat. The Grant line was used for the course of the road to Boyer's landing. It passes directly through the village and forms the principal street.

Hostetler came here in 1828 and bought land of Daniel Kester from tract number one hundred and five. Thomas Applegate and William Pangburn were neighbors. After a few years others gathered here, and hence the place naturally took the form of a village. Hostetler soon opened a store, and was the first to carry on this branch of industry in the village. He was also the first postmaster, as the mails were carried to Bethlehem from Charlestown. His store was used many years as the voting-place for Owen township. John Roland, Leigh Stricker, and Isaac Crumm were storekeepers during the early experience of Hibernia. All these men kept in the same house—that used by Mr. Hostetler. It stood on the northwest corner of the cross roads, and in 1879 was torn down. Another was erected in the Grant. It is now the only public house, except churches and schools, in the village.

Walter Pangburn was their first blacksmith. He was really the first man who made blacksmithing a business, in this part of the county. The village now has one store and one blacksmith shop. The former is kept by W. H. Sommers.

Schools in Hibernia were always similar to those of other little places or settlements. Houses were built of logs, generally without hewing. The first school-house in Hibernia stood pretty nearly where Sommers' store is now, but back from the road two or three rods. It was used until 1865, when a frame building was erected. The children of the neighborhood attend here, as well as those from the village. It is conducted systematically, and is the brightest ornament of the place.

The Christian church in Hibernia is the outgrowth of the Hard-shell Baptist. These two denominations erected a meeting-house in 1835, jointly. It was used up to 1860 by the two classes. In the meantime many of the old Baptist members had died. The Christian church had continually added to its membership. Twenty-five years after the old log church was put up, the followers of Dr. Campbell found themselves in entire possession of the church property. The old church being unfit for services, they determined to erect a new house. It is a handsome brick building, capable of seating three hundred persons, and stands on the Boyer landing road, on the Grant side. To it is attached a burying-ground, which dates from the beginning of the organization of the Baptist church. There is about one and a half acres in the enclosure. Calvin R. Pangburn was the first person buried in it. Among the first members of the Baptist church were William Pangburn and wife, Daniel Kester, wife and family, Levi Boyer and wife. Some of them finally changed their names to the Christian class book. Lathan Boyer and wife, Allen Boyer and wife, Benjamin Hawkins and wife, Richard and Nancy Hawkins, belonged to the Christian church. Revs. Mordecai Cole, from Charlestown, Thomas Waller and Elder Byron were their first preachers. This church now has preaching occasionally. A good Sunday-school holds its exercises here every Sabbath. The Christian church in Owen township is more prosperous than any of the denominations.

Hibernia needs renovating. It is simply the cross-roads which makes the village. The church is the most noticeable of all the houses. About the settlement the country is poor, and of course agricultural interests are not thriving. In the hamlet there are but six or seven houses. The little store is post-office, tavern, loafers' corner, barber-shop, voting precinct, and all. Harry Scott, the township trustee, lives in a large brick house in sight. He, probably, has more to do with the successful working of the village school than any other man.

What the villages of Owen township ought to have, is some of the crust scraped off, some of the fogy notions discarded, and more interest taken in all the spiritual and temporal resources which tend to upbuild and maintain society.

OLD SETTLERS.

The oldest man in Owen township is Mr. George Allhands. He was born December 10, 1798, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. John Allhands, his father, and Catharine, his mother, raised four sons and seven daughters. His brothers' names were as follows: John, Garrett, and Silas, the former of whom died more than

fifty years ago. Polly, one of his sisters, is eighty-six years of age. She lives in Illinois. Catharine has now been dead eighteen years. She died in Arkansas. Elizabeth died in this county. Rachael lives in Clark county at an advanced age. Susan lives in Iowa. Nancy lives in Bartholomew county, Indiana. Naomi has been dead twenty-five years. Sarah lives in Owen township. When the family came to the Grant, they settled on tract number one hundred and three, and here the children were raised. The girls married young. The boys made their living by hard work and some hunting. Clark county was then almost unknown, except by hearsay. The country around Stricker's corner was a dense wilderness. The family began to clear off a small tract for growing potatoes and corn. At this time, the years previous to 1812, there were no mills in this part of the county that did good custom work; most of the grinding was done in the State beyond the Ohio. In some families there were hand-mills which were run by a staff placed horizontally, and which ground about one peck per hour. But the meal was coarse. These mills often took the place of water-power in the very earliest civilization. Hominy mortars, made out of gum logs, with a shell two or three inches in thickness, and which held a gallon or two of corn, were in every farm-house. They were burned out of good gum logs; the inside was conical-shaped, so as to allow the corn to run into the lower end.

Mr. Allhands remembers when Louisville was half the size of Charlestown, and when it took six months for dry goods to come from New York, by way of New Orleans. The money received was carried on horseback through the wilderness. One of the remarkable facts of the times was that a highway robbery was never known to take place during these journeys.

William Stricker, the largest real-estate owner in Owen township, came to Clark county in 1816 from Virginia, when only eight years of age. The family settled first in Washington township. In 1833 he moved to Owen township, where he has resided ever since. He accumulated property fast by boating and dealing in real estate, though seldom selling a piece of land when once it came into his possession. Mr. Stricker owns twenty-three hundred acres, lying mostly along the river in the southeastern part of the township. He is a gentleman of much experience, speaks with the ease of a firm business man, and treats his neighbors kindly.

Dr. William Taggert was born in Virginia. His father and mother were from Ireland. He owns tract number eighty-one. On the west side of his property a splendid stone fence, the longest in the county, extends for a half-mile along the Bethlehem and Charlestown road.

Rev. Thomas Allen was a Methodist preacher. He lived in sight of Hibernia, and made his living by a carding machine. Preachers who took no regular circuit seldom received a salary; so it was with Mr. Allen.

Jacob Bottorff came from South Carolina and settled on the road leading from Hibernia to New Washington. He was by faith a Dunkard, but in the Methodist church took an active part, and died leaving behind him an admirable posterity.

William Pangburn came originally from New Jersey. The family settled first in Pennsylvania, then in Ohio, then in Indiana. There were five sons and one daughter. Two of the sons are dead. This family has taken a prominent part in all the enterprises of the county.

Robert Lucas Plaskett came from Cincinnati, and settled near Stricker's corner in 1800. Here he bought one hundred acres of land from Colonel Armstrong. His life was spent to a great extent on the river, making considerable money by his natural fitness for commercial pursuits. There are now few of the Plasketts living in this part of the country; most of them have scattered throughout the West. The Plasketts were originally from Pennsylvania.

John Hutchings was born in Virginia April 7, 1802, in Frederick county, of which Winchester was the county-seat. He came with the rest of his father's family from Pittsburg to Louisville on a flat-boat. Joseph, his father, was strongly opposed to slavery, and on this account left Kentucky, and moved to Washington township on the line of the purchase. The younger Hutchings married Lydia Fisher in 1825. She came from North Carolina, Fayette county, about 1814. John Hutchings is the only one left out of a family of six sons and three daughters. He belongs to that class of men whose character is worthy of imitiation.

Henry Lampin, an Englishman by birth, was

born January 30, 1815, and moved to Owen township in 1845. He came here from New York. Since settling in this township he has engaged himself in farming. Mr. Lampin belongs to the younger class of pioneers.

John Giltner, the father and grandfather of all the Giltners in Owen township, was born in Pennsylvania and came to Clark county from Kentucky. He married Hannah Wilson in Kentucky, who bore him twelve children, viz: Elizabeth, Mary, Francis, Jacob, Solomon, Joseph, Daniel, Eli, William, Andrew, Susan, and Sarah. He settled on Camp creek, entering one hundred and sixty acres of land, and began to prepare for farming by clearing off the timber, and shipping it to Louisville in the shape of cord-wood. Both he and his wife died at the age of eighty years. Joseph and William Giltner are the only brothers who live in this county. The former was born June 2, 1821.

Among the early settlers in the eastern part of Owen township, whose biographies are of that class which are interesting, and yet without the scope of an historical sketch, was Michael Utzler, Chrisler King, and Patterson East. They were all farmers, took an interest in funny things, and made the cares of life light and easy to carry.

But the age when frontier characters occupied the stage is fast passing away. Daily events will in a quarter of a century be facts of history.

CHAPTER XXIV.

SILVER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.

The first mention made of this township in the county records is under date of February, 1815. It seems to have come into existence after Clarksville and Springville townships, and for some reason unknown, its boundary lines are not given in the minutes of the county commissioners. The latter townships have gone out of existence by subdivisions, the townships created from them bearing other names. In the records the first mention of the township is made in the following words, dated February 15, 1815:

On petition of a number of inhabitants of Silver Creek township, praying for a public road to be opened, commencing at the town of New Albany, running thence north twelve degrees east to the uppermost fork of Camp creek, on the line between numbers sixty-four and eighty-five; thence north thirty-eight degrees east (nearly), crossing Silver creek near Abraham Littell's; from thence to Charlestown on or near the line of the Grant numbers, directly passing on the east side of Springville.

This road, it may be mentioned, was finally obtained, and for many years was used by the surrounding country.

Originally Silver Creek township embraced a very large portion of the western part of the county. On the 24th of January, 1803, the boundaries of the county were changed, that part lying west of Silver creek and running up to the corner of Silver Creek township being placed in Floyd county for the convenience of voters. This change lessened the area of the township eight to ten thousand acres. The main reason for the change was the high water in Silver creek during the spring, at the time when the township officers were elected. The voting precinct was in what is now Clark county.

Silver creek township is bounded on the north by Carr and Charlestown townships; on the east by Jeffersonville, Utica, and Charlestown townships; on the south by Jeffersonville township and Floyd county; on the west by Floyd county and Carr township. Area, 9,789 acres, or fifteen and twenty-nine hundredths square miles. It is smaller by three thousand acres than any other township in the county; but while the next largest, Union, has a total valuation of $123,000, Silver Creek has $143,000 worth of property. The township is irregular in shape. It resembles an isosceles triangle, compressed from all corners.

There is considerable speculation as to how Silver Creek derived its name. Says one authority: "About 1775 a band of roving Indians buried on the banks of Silver creek a keg of silver. From this incident the stream was named. The township gained its name from the stream early in 1800, or thereabouts." This statement is to be considered in a negative sense. The probabilities are, and there is much evidence to substantiate the statement, that the early navigators gave the stream its name. Many of the flat-boatmen, while on their way down the Ohio river, were heard to remark that "yonder range of hills," pointing to the knobs, "is supposed to be rich in silver ore." From this circumstance,

and probably from the striking appearance the knobs presented as they circled out into the country, resembling much the silver bow in Indian fable, the navigators gave the stream which flows down through the valley and empties into the Ohio near the ancient site of Clarksville, the name of Silver creek. At any rate, we find no well-authenticated statement to show anything to the contrary. How the story of silver being found in the knobs originated, is a mystery. The Indians probably had much to do with it, or perhaps the original surveyors under Clark picked up specimens of something which, for want of a better name, they called silver. However, there has been found, though not in paying quantities, silver in this valley. The reader can combine the above statements and deduce his own conclusion as to the derivation of the township name.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The climate of this township is mild and equable. There are few of those great diversities which result from the extremes of soil and surface. In winter the average temperature is about the same as in some of the colder climates. This fact results mainly from the unobstructed surface, and the complete destruction of the old forests. The level country, also, which extends continuously to the Ohio river, allows the winds which always follow water-courses, to spread out over this township and impart to the atmosphere an exhilarating quality. But it must be remembered that there are only a few degrees' difference between this and the adjoining townships. A township of a few thousand acres can never be greatly affected, or differ materially from similar adjacent divisions of land, on account of climatic changes.

Some good agriculturist has well said, "the bottoms of Silver creek were never noted because of their fertile soil." The original crops generally produced well. But that was before the ground had been tampered with and maltreated so sadly by later farmers. Many farms in this township have been under cultivation for more than fifty years. A greater portion of this time every means has been taken to have them produce good crops. The soil is not naturally rich. It is made up of a kind of cold loam, mixed with washings from the knobs, perhaps ground to impalpable powder centuries ago. The valley of Silver creek is fine farming land. Corn is the staple. Fruit grows in very scanty quantities, and the flavor is not always the best. There are few farmers who are now considered wealthy, who made their wealth out of their farms. Their fathers in many instances settled here during the emigration fever in the South, and, buying land at the Government office or at second-hand, waited for the increase in the value of real estate. It was in this way that many of the now well-to-do farmers became wealthy.

The surface of Silver Creek township is level. It is unbroken by any hills of more than ordinary height. The knobs do not enter the township. The smallness of its extent prevents any great diversity of surface.

When the first settlements were made in the township, three-quarters of a century ago, a fine growth of timber covered the whole scope of country, properly called the "lower end, or level country, in the southern part of the county." Many of the first settlers describe the timber as marvelous in its growth. Oaks from four to six feet in diameter, and reaching the nineties in height, were very common. Poplar trees larger than the largest oaks were encountered all over the township. Tall hickories, which ran up as high as sixty and seventy feet without a limb, stood in great numbers along the low bottoms and the higher uplands. Beech-trees grew in profusion; there was no end to their numbers. Few of those trees which are peculiarly adapted to the soil of the knobs grew here during these early years. Since the forest has been cut away they have become somewhat acclimated. Buckeye, maple, walnut, hackberry, and dogwood are now quite common.

The original forest furnished a great source of income to the first settlers. When steamboat building was engaged in so extensively by the cities around the Falls, thousands of feet of sawed lumber were shipped yearly to these points. Nothing but the finest of timber could be used to good advantage, and in cutting no pains were taken to preserve the noblest of the trees. An unsparing hand cut them without a thought of the present scarcity, even of good rail timber. Trees from fifty to sixty feet in height, and as straight as a die, fell promiscuously.

There was never a dense undergrowth in the

Silver creek valley. Ten or twelve years after the township was established, a fine crop of peavines completely covered the face of the country. For several years it was unnecessary to provide for the winter stock. All that was required was to turn loose the cows, and they lived in luxury. The vines were nutritious and for quite a while supplied all the necessary food for stock. Constant pasturage on account of their tenderness, caused them to decline rapidly, and after 1820, they ceased to grow.

An early resident, the oldest living woman in the county, Miss Rachael Fleharty, says the country when she came here was an unbroken cane-brake from the Ohio river at Utica to the foot of the knobs in Floyd county. A few paths led in circuitous routes to some of the principal springs or licks, but there was no well-defined track in any direction. The cane grew from fifteen to twenty feet high, and so thick as so be almost impenetrable. These cane-brakes were fairly alive with game. Bear, deer, wolves, foxes, and panthers roamed in complete possession of the forest. There seemed to be no end to their numbers. It was foolhardy to venture far from home without the best of protection and a complete mastery of the situation. The cane was generally got rid of by fires in the spring or a dry hot month during the summer. It was only by continual burnings that it could be kept down. There are left yet a few patches along the small streams, as reminders of a day long gone by.

Aside from the peavines and canebrakes, there was never a growth of saplings or briars to a great extent. After the first clearings were made, very little trouble was had on account of sprouts, bushes, and young briars springing up to harass the husbandman.

Silver creek is the principal stream in the township, also the principal one in the county. It forms the eastern boundary of the township. Its tributaries are few, the largest being the Elk run.

The Jeffersonville and Salem road passed through the township at an early day. It has been particularly described in the history of the township of Carr.

THE CEMENT BUSINESS.

The following extract from the State Geological Report for Clark and Floyd counties, made in 1873 by Professor W. W. Borden, will illustrate the extent of this industry in this region, although some of the facts and figures given have since changed in measure:

On the Indiana side of the river, in Clark county, six miles from Jeffersonville, on the J., M. & I. railroad, on the bank of Silver creek, is the cement-mill of Hohn & Company. The hydraulic limestone outcrops in the bank of the creek, and presents the same characteristics as at the Falls. This mill has four kilns and two run of stone. A short distance farther down the creek, near the railroad bridge, on tract number forty-eight, is the Black Diamond mill of Dexter, Belknap & Company. This mill has sufficient capacity to manufacture seventy-five thousand barrels of cement per annum. It contains two sets of burr-stones and three kilns, and furnishes employment to thirty men. The fuel used is Pittsburg coal. The sales of the company amount to thirty thousand barrels of cement per annum, and it is shipped in bulk, sacks, and barrels to all parts of the country. The hydraulic limestone used is obtained from the bank of Silver creek, beneath the mill. A section measured here exhibits: 1, alluvium, 4 feet; 2, dark-colored hydraulic limestone, six to eight feet; 3, hard, dark-colored cement stone, seven feet; 4, corniferous limestone in the creek, six feet. The four-foot bed of crinoidal limestone usually capping the hydraulic being absent in this quarry, the only stripping required is the removal of the earth. The stone, as a general thing, is considerably harder and of a darker color than at the exposures; but the quality of the cement manufactured is of the best brand.

About eight miles from Jeffersonville, near the Jeffersonville, Madison, & Indianapolis railroad is D. Belknap & Co.'s Falls City mill. The hydraulic limestone here attains a thickness of thirteen feet, with no overlying crinoidal limestone. The quarry is very extensive, and furnishes all the limestone the mill is capable of grinding. The buhrs are of the best quality and four and one-half feet in diameter. The fuel employed in the four kilns used for calcining the stone is bituminous nut coal.

At Petersburg, near the crossing of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad over Muddy fork of Silver creek, and at Watson, on the Vernon branch of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, Messrs. J. Speed & Co. have two of the largest mills engaged in the manufacture of cement. The one at Petersburg has the capacity to produce one hundred thousand barrels per year, and employs about sixty men. There are four sets of French buhrs, four feet and a half in diameter. The kilns are eight in number, built of the crinoidal limestone which overlies the hydraulic, and lined with firebrick brought from Pomeroy, Ohio. They are each capable of producing from fifty to one hundred and twenty-five barrels per day.

During six days of August, 1873, six kilns at this mil made 2,395 barrels of cement. A section of the quarry adjoining showed the soil to be from four to six feet deep. The companies manufacturing cement on both sides of the Ohio river, in Indiana and Kentucky, have formed a co-partnership under the name of the Union Cement association, and have appointed Philip Speed, Esq., agent, with an office at No. 113 Main street, Louisville. To this association all the mills make returns, and are apportioned a certain amount of cement to manufacture, so as not to glut the market. From data obtained at the office we tabulate the following statistics:

List of Firms.	Brands.	Capacity.	Sales.
W. F. Beach, Clarksville, Ind.	Red Brand	50,000	22,350
W. S. Hohn & Co. Cementville Ind.	Silver Creek	75,000	35,245
Dexter, Belknap & Co. Cementville	Black Diamond	300,000	137,471
Dexter, Belknap & Co., Sellersburg	Falls City		
Dexter, Belknap & Co., Louisville	Crescent City		
J. Speed & Co., Shippingsport,	Louisville Cement Co.	400,000	166,100
J. Speed & Co., Watson, Ind.	Louisville Cement Co.		
J. Speed & Co., Petersburg, Ind.	Louisville Cement Co.		
The month of December sales not included			30,000
Total barrels			391,166

This statement was made in 1873. Since that time there have been marked increases in capacity as well as sales. The future of the township, taken from the stand-point of the economic geologist, is one full of promise. Louisville cement, improperly so called, has a national reputation. It is safe to say that one-fourth of the cement used in the United States is manufactured in these two counties, but mostly in Indiana, as the table will show. Future historians must tell the story of what has been accomplished within the next half century.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Before the boundary lines of the county were changed so as to throw that portion west of Silver creek into Floyd county, there were few roads of general importance. Perhaps it is safe to say there were no roads in the township, before that mentioned in the first paragraph of this sketch.

The Utica and Salem road ran from the Ohio river by New Providence and the way villages to its terminus. One authority places the date of this road at 1810, but it is improbable, because about this time the canebrakes in the Silver creek bottoms certainly prevented any regularly established road in this section. The date of the Utica and Salem road can be safely placed at 1820. Several years after the first roadway was laid out, the route was made more direct by leaving New Providence to the south three or four miles.

In regard to the railroads of the township, they are all adapted to develop the resources of the country. The Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad enters the township at the south side, by crossing Silver creek, and thence passing directly from one side to the other, making altogether about five miles and a half of railroad in the township. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad strikes the township in the extreme western corner, and passes through it from one quarter to half a mile. This latter railroad has a station in the township—St. Joseph's Hill.

MILLS.

The history of Silver Creek township, as related to mills, is very extended. It comprises many of the first and foremost mills of the county. Silver creek and Muddy fork were admirable streams for mill sites, and here many of the first mills in the county sprang into existence. There are few months of the year when these creeks fail to supply a sufficient quantity of water to carry on milling, but on a somewhat limited scale. Silver creek is fed by streams which take their rise among the knobs, and the numerous springs which gush forth from the extensive limestone formations in the county. For these reasons there is always a plentiful supply of water.

Spencer Collins, one of a family intimately connected with the first settlements in Monroe township, built a grist-mill on Muddy fork as early as 1800, near where the village of Petersburg stands. Here he worked at his trade for a number of years, until the mill finally came into the hands of Samuel and Peter Bottorff, in 1815. The original Collins mill had two buhr stones, and was of the undershot pattern. In 1816 Henry Bottorff gained possession of the mill, which he continued to run until 1850. During its history of three-quarters of a century it has been rebuilt three times, changed names often, and passed through several hands.

One year ago it stopped running on account of several causes, and yet stands idle with all the machinery in it. There is a plan on foot, however, to set the old mill to work, and let it terminate its existence in 1900—one hundred years from the time of its birth.

"The old Redman mill," as people are wont to call it, occupies a fine site on Silver creek, east of the center of the township. It was here as early as 1815. It was of the undershot kind, and for many years did a large amount of work for the pioneers. Like its predecessor, the Collins mill, it has undergone many changes, both in rebuilding and proprietorship. During its eventful experience it has been actively engaged, and is now owned and run by Mr. William Straw.

Steam power is used to a considerable extent, but more particularly when the busy season brings in a large country trade. There is also a steam saw-mill attached to the flouring department.

Montgomery's mill, one and three-fourths of a mile above Petersburg, on Elk run, was one of the first mills built in this end of the county. Its capacity ranged from two to three bushels per hour. It was kept busy during the fall and spring; but when summer came the supply of water fell short, and grinding had to be suspended for a few months. At last it went down, the natural result of all similar enterprises which belong to a pioneer age, and which are left to maintain an existence against modern millwrights.

An early writer says:

Many of the best citizens of the township had still-houses. The manufacture of whiskey was a paying business; and preachers, or those who took more interest in religion than anything else, considered it an honorable as well as a profitable industry.

SCHOOLS.

Owing to the earliness with which the township was settled, some of the first schools in the county were originated in the Silver Creek valley. They were like most other schools of that day, which have been minutely described in other township histories. The school which, perhaps, more than any other, deserves mention, was one kept by Richard Slider, or on his farm, on the bank of Elk run, as early as 1801. Of course the house was a rude affair. Scholars were sent from the thin settlements roundabout, and were only in attendance from six to eight weeks within the year. Among the first teachers were James McCoy, Andrew McCafferty, George McCulloch, and Spenser Little. The old Slider school was kept in running order for a number of years, after which, on account of untoward circumstances, it ceased to exist.

Mr. Wells's school, on Camp run, was early set in motion. It was not so ancient as the Slider school, but is generally recognized as of pioneer relationship by many of the settlers. Mr. Ballard was one of the first teachers. After the State school laws came into force, the first of what are now called district schools was the John A. Smith school-house. There are in the township at present six schools and about four hundred and twenty-five scholars.

Mr. James Brown, now of Wood, but who for many years was a citizen of Silver Creek township, engaged in farming and whip-sawing, speaks of the early schools thus:

The first school-house of which I have any knowledge was built on Camp run, a quarter of a mile above where the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad crosses the creek. The house was built of logs; and the windows, which sufficed for light, were made by cutting a log partly out on each side of the house. Across the holes were pinned perpendicular sticks, with greased paper pasted over them, which served for glass. A large mud-and-stick chimney was at one end of the house. Long, rude puncheons, with the upper side smoothed by means of a broad-axe, and legs put in the outer side, served as seats when turned upside down. Another house, pretty much after the same fashion, and built about the same time, was the Cunningham Settlement school, a quarter of a mile above where Hamburg now stands, on the State road leading from Jeffersonville to Terre Haute. Around this house at one time was quite a large graveyard; but it with the house has long since disappeared, with now but a single evergreen to mark the old site.

Mr. Brown says also of the old Redman mill:

The first mill I have any knowledge of was an old-time water-mill, with a saw-mill attached to it, about two and a half miles from where the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad crosses Silver creek. It was built and owned by Rezin Redman, a Tippecanoe veterans.

The same gentleman, in speaking of other things, says:

Great changes have taken place since then in regard to the forests of the township. Many of the settlers, the pioneers of the forest, those who came here before the canebrakes were cleared off, have passed away, leaving, however, impressions which time can never erase.

In speaking of fruit he says:

Wild fruits in the forest at that time (1810) were quite common. Towards the fall of the year apples lay profusely on the ground in different places, also wild plums and grapes. Now there are scarcely any left.

TAVERNS.

John A. Smith's tavern on the old State road, one mile and a half southeast of Bennettsville, was one of the first stopping-places for travelers in the township. It was on this highway that a stage made regular trips between Salem and Jeffersonville; and here at Smith's tavern horses were changed and passengers given time to alight, stretch themselves, take a nip of whiskey or a bowl of toddy, and again take their seats for the rest of the journey. The buildings were of logs—dwelling-house and all. A part of the old building is yet standing, though a few years more will convert the logs into their original elements.

CHURCHES.

Religiously, Silver creek township is promi-

nent. It was from within the narrow limits of this little body of land that many of the most striking incidents in this county were enacted. There emanated from this valley a succession of religious tenets which resulted in a vast amount of good. There was, probably, no township in the county which was so admirably adapted to thorough religious growth. The settlers were made up of men well balanced and incapable of being led astray by fanatical theories on theological subjects. Church members were careful in the observance of law in spirit as well as in form; hence the result.

The old Hard-shell Baptist church northwest of Hamburg, one half-mile, was erected in 1820, or thereabouts. It was a log-house, fashioned after the style of churches in those days. The Littells, Absalom and Thompson, brothers, were the first preachers of this denomination on this side of the county. Their influence extended for miles in all directions, where they were well and favorably known. For their members there were the Cunningham family, some of the Bottorff's, and others. When Dr. Alexander Campbell created so much excitement in 1832–35, the old church divided, the major portion of its members going over to the new faith. The old log-house, with most of its first members, those who came here attracted by curiosity and a love of display, everybody who helped to make up the audience, mostly have passed away.

At an early day the Methodists had no regular place of worship in the township. The first appointment of the Rev. William McMahon, one of five brothers who were Methodist Episcopal preachers, after his admission on trial at the Ohio conference of 1811, was to the "Silver Creek circuit, on Clark's Grant, in the territory of Indiana." This was a year of Indian troubles, during which the battle of Tippecanoe was fought, and as much of Mr. McMahon's large circuit was on the frontier, he found the people very much alarmed, fortifying themselves in blockhouses and forts, and himself thought it expedient, if not necessary, to carry his gun constantly as he traveled from station to station preaching the Word. It was also the earthquake year, and this combined with the Indian terrors to make his early ministry very effective. He soon increased the membership in his circuit from three hundred and eighty-one to five hundred and fifty-five. He was afterwards the chief human instrument in establishing Methodism in northern Alabama, and became very celebrated. He was still living in 1869.

Mr. Henry Bottorff's home on Muddy fork was always a stopping-point for traveling preachers. Here services were held for a number of years once every month, to which everybody came regardless of doctrine. Mr. Bottorff was a man of great religious zeal, and aided in many ways in promoting the cause of Methodism.

Revs. John Garner, Mr. Garner (probably the father of the former), and Cornelius Ruddell, were early preachers. These men traveled the country for miles in all directions, but mainly between the Big Miami and the Wabash rivers. Mr. Brown, of Wood, says again:

The first church of which I have any knowledge was the Silver Creek church, on the bank of Silver creek, between a quarter and a half-mile above where Harrod's mill now stands. It belonged to the Regular Baptist denomination. About 1826 it divided into three classes: the Missionary Baptists, the Christians or Campbellites, and the Regular Baptists. The leaders of the various denominations were as follows: Of the Regular Baptists, Rev. Isaac Wherl and Mr. M. Sellers; of the Missionary Baptists, John McCoy and others; Christians, A. Littell. The house was held by the last of these; but they have since removed their place of worship near Charlestown to a place called Stony Point. The old church has long since been removed, as far as I know.

In speaking of the establishment of Sunday-schools, he says:

Among the oldest farms of Silver Creek township was one owned by a Mr. Neal. He had cleared the ground, cultivated it, lived, died, and was buried on the farm where he first settled. After his death it came into possession of a Mr. Clayton, who about fifty years ago opened a Sunday-school at his house and held it for over three years. He either furnished the books himself or they were presented to the school by the Presbyterian church of New Albany. This school was of great advantage to Silver Creek township, and is the first Sunday-school of which I know, although it is said there was one held at Utica previous to this time by the Methodist order.

Among the most efficient and intelligent preachers of the township and county is Nathaniel Fields, now of Jeffersonville. "He has been an earnest exponent of the Scriptures for over fifty years, and a journalist of more than ordinary ability."

Rev. A. N. Littell gives this choice bit of church and biographical history:

In 1799 that part of the county known by the name of Silver Creek township was inhabited only by the red man of the forest. There was no song save the savage chant, no prayer

save that offered to the Great Spirit under the shadows of the tall oaks.

In the latter part of the year 1799, Elder Absalom Littell, of the Presbyterian church, emigrated from Pennsylvania to what was then the far west, settling on the west side of Silver creek, in Clark's Grant, in the Northwest Territory. Indiana at that day was sparsely settled. There were no settlements between the Territory and the Rocky mountains except a few French settlements or forts, containing but a small number of Americans. In 1788, twelve months preceding the emigration of the Littells, the first Protestant congregation was organized in the State. This was a regular Baptist church, composed of four members and established on the Philadelphia confession of faith. The organization was effected a few miles northeast of the Littell settlement, but the first house of worship was subsequently erected on the east bank of Silver creek, near the Littell farm. It afterwards became widely known as the Regular Baptist church at Silver creek, the oldest Protestant church in the State. The sons of Absalom, Sr., Absalom, Jr., and John T. became members. They afterwards became ministers, and as such preached for their church many years. In consequence, however, of some theological difference, the church split, one part retaining the old name. But before this trouble it had attained to a goodly number of members, among whom we might mention Moses W. Sellers, who afterwards became a preacher, and Elder John McCoy. The other part renounced all creeds and confessions of faith, taking the Bible alone for their guide. Upon this platform the Christian church was organized, with Absalom and John T. Littell as leading spirits. They occupied for a while alternately the same house with the Baptists. Afterwards a regular class was organized at a small school-house on Camp run, with Elder A. Littell as pastor. He had as co-laborers Jacob Cris and John Marvitz, with John Adams and George Campbell as deacons. Here they continued from 1832 to 1837, but in the meantime Rev. Solomon Jacobs (Methodist) had preached to good profit. A good Sunday-school was organized, with William Hartley and A. N. Littell as superintendents. In 1837 the Camp Run Christian church concluded to build a church at Hamburg. The house was a brick, built on lot number three, School street, and had a seating capacity of three hundred. In 1840 the class removed to their new house. In the year 1859 Absalom Littell, nephew to Elder Absalom Littell, was ordained for the ministry, having been licensed to preach one year before. In 1861 the younger Littell was chosen elder of the church, and was ordained as such.

About the year 1828 the Regular Baptists organized a church in the town of Sellersburg, building a frame house capable of seating four hundred. M. W. Sellers, assisted by John McCoy, was in charge. After some years of use the house was burned, which greatly afflicted the church. But by the zeal and undying energy of Moses W. Sellers and others, the house was re-built—a frame, on the other side of the street. It had a seating capacity of four to five hundred. Mr. Sellers still remains as pastor. A Sunday-school was organized, with A. N. Littell as superintendent. It was composed of all denominations.

The Regular Baptists, as they were then called, continued to worship in their house for several years. Finally they changed their name from Regular to Missionary Baptists, worshipping as such for quite a time. For some cause they got in the background, and continued to go down. In the meantime Rev. George K. Hester, of Charlestown, preached occasionally, followed by Rev. Peter H. Bottorff and others. Their labors were continued in a school-house for a short time, until finally, being assisted by a liberal community, they succeeded, by the zeal of their pastor, Rev. George W. Green, in the year 1875, in building a neat little house of worship. It is a frame structure, and has a capacity to seat three hundred people. Rev. Mr. Green remained with the church two years, and was followed by others. It is now in a flourishing condition, with Rev. F. Tincher as a worthy preacher, through whose labors the church has enjoyed some seasons of refreshment.

We now notice more fully the Christian church in Hamburg. Absalom Littell continued to preach and act as elder of the church, being assisted by Elders M. T. Littell and C. A. Robertson. The church prospered, and the Lord blessed their labors. The little house proved to be too small for the congregation; and as the village appeared to have reached its zenith and was now going rapidly into decay, the class concluded to build a church at Sellersburg. This place was then a thriving little village. But the plan met with opposition and the project was given up for a while. The Baptist church heretofore mentioned was leased and occupied for some years, when the house was bought. This church is now known as the Christian church of Sellersburg. It has a membership of one hundred and seventy-five, with J. J. Lott and A. N. Littell as elders and J. M. Crim and Thomas Thompson as deacons. Mr. Crim is also clerk and treasurer. Preaching is held alternately; and be it said to the credit of the Christian and Methodist Episcopal churches, that love and charity abound. A Sunday-school is conducted by both denominations in the same house—one in the morning (the Methodist, with Enoch Leach as Superintendent) and one in the afternoon (the Christian, with Thomas Thompson superintendent).

There is also a German Lutheran church in Sellersburg, capable of seating one hundred and fifty. Its members are good workers, and carry on a well-attended Sunday-school in connection with the church. We also mention as local preachers the Revs. William Bear and S. M. Stone, both of the Methodist Episcopal church; also to the credit of the township, five schools, which are taught regularly.

Rev. Mr. Worrell was an early minister in this section of country. He belonged to a class of traveling preachers who often made arrangements to preach at farm-houses five or six weeks in advance. These engagements were kept with a punctuality which would surprise many ministers of to-day. A zeal characterized their work which undoubtedly came from on high.

ST. JOSEPH'S HILL.

This is a German Catholic settlement, situated in the extreme western part of the township. From its surroundings one can see that it has little chance of ever becoming of much importance, except in a religious way. A half-mile west the knobs stand out like turrets or old Spanish castles, circling off toward New Providence in a handsome manner. Soil in this locality is not very strong, but good fruits are raised in considerable quantities. A note ad-

dressed to the Rev. Joseph Dickman, the minister in charge, gives as a reply the following:

St. Joseph's Hill is situated on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, near the line of Clark and Floyd counties. The people living at that place, profess the Roman Catholic faith. The early settlers were from Germany, coming to this country in 1846, and by their industry gained a home. After having provided for their bodies, they provided for their souls, mindful of the words of our Saviour, "What does it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and loses his own soul?" by erecting a church in their midst. The building was of frame, 80 x 30 feet; it was commenced on the 11th day of June, 1853, and finished the same year. Martin Koerner and Joseph Eringer were the carpenters and contractors. They received for their labor $275. The leading men were Peter Biesel, Sr., Peter Renn, Sr., Frank Ackerman, Andrew Rank, Sr., Philip Strobel, and Ludwig Herbig.

Rev. Father Neyron, the well-known priest and physician, was the first missionary attending to their spiritual wants. He resided at St. Mary's, Floyd knobs. Father Bessonies, now vicar general, attended to them afterwards. St. Joseph's was then attended by Rev. Ed. Faller, of New Albany. After the congregation numbered about seventy families, they petitioned the Right Rev. Bishop for a residing priest; but their petition was not heard immediately, for the want of priests. In the year 1860 the first resident priest, Rev. Andrew Michael, arrived at St. Joseph's Hill. His arrival was announced by the ringing of the bells, and the people rejoiced at the arrival of their spiritual director. He remained with them for four years. During his time he erected a large two-story brick parsonage, valued at $1,500, he himself working like a laborer quarrying rock. His successor was Rev. Father Pauzer. He remained with them nearly nine years, and erected two large frame buildings, the one for a schoolhouse, and the other for a teacher's dwelling.

In the year 1873 Rev. Joseph Dickman, a native of Indiana, took charge of the congregation. He paid all outstanding debts, and made preparations to erect the present splendid church, the old one having become too small. In 1880 he took up a grand subscription towards that building; he next had the members quarry rock for the foundation and haul logs to Peter P. Renn's mill, only a few hundred yards from the church, where all the lumber for the building was sawed. Peter P. Renn is a man of great enterprise. Besides his large farm and mill, he finds time to make handles for four or five railroad companies. During the summer of 1880 half a million brick were made and burned near the church by George Cheap, of this county. On the 18th day of October, 1880, the corner-stone was laid of the new church with great solemnity, by the Right Rev. Bishop. The foundation was completed that fall by Joseph Zipf, of Clark county, and Louis Zipf, of Floyd county. The work was done in a very satisfactory manner. The new edifice, which is 114 x 52 feet, and crowned by a spire of one hundred and thirty feet, was completed in 1881. It was dedicated by the Right Rev. Bishop, assisted by Rev. Joseph Dickman, the pastor; Rev. J. Stremler, D. D., of St. Mary's; Rev. J. P. Gillig, of St. John's, Clark county; Rev. Ubaldus, O. S. F., of Louisville; and Rev. J. Klein, of New Albany, on the 20th day of November, 1881. The cost of the building is estimated at $20,000, all of which, except $2,000, is paid. The congregation numbers one hundred families. The trustees who assisted the pastor deserve credit for their activity. They were Mathias Renn, Jacob Strobel, Lorenz Weidner, Joseph Zipf, Max Zahner, and J. C. Schmidt, all well-to-do farmers. Mathias Renn does a great business, along with his farm work, in turning chair rounds; Max Zahner is the owner of the largest vineyard in the county. He has more than twenty-five different varieties of grapes. The church record shows eight hundred and eighteen baptisms since 1853, two hundred and sixty-seven deaths, and eighty-seven marriages.

St. Joseph's is the largest Catholic church in the county, outside of Jeffersonville. The situation is well adapted for regular religious growth. Everything is in a prosperous condition. Industry and public-spirited enterprise have made for St. Joseph's Hill a name which many other religious communities may well strive to attain. About the only thing which mars the scene is a pair of saloons—things not necessary in any well-balanced neighborhood. The train makes it a stopping-place only when signaled.

BURYING-GROUNDS.

As early as 1816 the old Cunningham burying-place, one-fourth of a mile north of Hamburg, was used by the family whose name it bears. It was located, when laid out, on the Salem and Jeffersonville road, but since the various changes in the location of this highway, the old yard has been thrown into a field, which at present is under cultivation. There is nothing to mark the resting-place in this graveyard of many of the first settlers of this township. Some few of the farmers deny that there is any difference in the growth of crops on the old burial site and the field outside of the original enclosure.

The Bottorffs had a family burying-ground on the old Henry Bottorff place. Mr. Henry Bottorff's family were buried here first. It is now but little used.

Fifty years ago the Wellses established a graveyard on their farm. It was used only by their families. It is now of little service, the Wells graveyard, like many others, having almost disappeared. These old private grounds are going out of date. People begin to see the necessity of some permanent public place where their dead can be interred.

The Hamburg cemetery, donated for burial purposes by Absalom Littell, is of considerable note. Many of the dead are buried here, it being considered one of those places fit for public interment.

VILLAGES.

Hamburg is the oldest village in the township.

It is located on tract number one hundred and eight of the Grant, on the old Salem and Jeffersonville road. It was laid off by Abram Littell and Thomas Cunningham, in January, 1837, and comprises thirty-one lots of various sizes. The original plat resembles a triangle, and the ordinary size of the lots is sixty by one hundred and twenty feet. "Lot number three, on School street and in the forks of the same, is donated to the Christian congregation, or the Church of Jesus Christ (sometimes called, by way of distinction, Reformers) for a meeting-house, and for that use forever, never to be transferred. Lot number four is donated for school purposes, and for that use forever, the same given by Absalom Littell." The proprietors also donated land for a market-house—a good idea, but never realized; they also gave land for school purposes, "and for that use forever."

Mr. Littell, who was a Christian minister and who owned quite a large tract of land in this vicinity, a man of considerable foresight and remarkable energy, was the first to bring the idea of founding a town at this point to a successful termination. A combination of influences decided the matter. The old stage route between Jeffersonville and Salem, established as early as 1830, had for a stopping-place John A. Smith's, two miles above the present site of Hamburg. This line made three trips each way every week. Four horses were used, and the business done was considerable.

These circumstances induced Mr. Littell to lay off the town. But previous to 1837 the post-office had been established, with William Wells as first postmaster. His office was in a little log house on "Jeff street," as it was generally called by the people. Sometime after he kept the office in a frame building on the southwest corner of the cross-roads. Both these buildings are yet standing, though in a very imperfect condition. The year the town was laid out David Young served as postmaster. His place of doing business was in a small log house on Jeff street. William Thompson came next, keeping the office in Wells's old place. Then came John W. Jenkins, in the same building. Reuben Hart followed Jenkins in a frame house on the northwest corner of the cross-roads. Thirty-odd years ago Mr. A. L. Beck served as postmaster. He was probably the last postmaster at Hamburg, for, immediately after the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad was built, the Jeffersonville and Salem mail-route was discontinued. For a year or two the mail came from Bennettsville, but as soon as the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad was built the office was established at Sellersburg; hence the office at Hamburg was not necessary, people getting their mail at the former village. The office at Sellersburg was established about 1852.

It will be seen that the above-named postmasters included a considerable number of the early citizens. Outside of those not named were John Adams, Joseph Summers, David Thomas, and William S. Thompson, the latter here in 1847. Mr. Wells, however, was the first storekeeper, dealing out groceries and the coarse dry goods in the same house in which he kept the post-office. Adams was engaged in marketing, and was a sort of "jack of all trades." Summers was a mechanic and had some reputation as a cabinet-maker. Thomas was the first blacksmith in the village. William S. Thompson was a storekeeper, as was also Mr. A. L. Beck.

Hamburg, ever since it was laid out in 1837, has offered entertainment. In this Mr. Wells was the first, as he was in the post-office and store business. Thompson was also engaged in tavern-keeping during his time; so also were John McCory and A. L. Beck.

The church history of Hamburg has been given in general, elsewhere. The old Christian church, a brick, was erected in 1838, or thereabouts. Among the first members were Messrs. William Wells, John Bloor, Robert Pruett, John Adams, and a number of the Littells. Absalom Littell was the first preacher. After him came Thompson Littell, Elders Harkley and Kellogg, and Dr. Nathaniel Fields, of Jeffersonville. About 1872, on account of the old house becoming unfit for services, the class bought the old Baptist church at Sellersburg, and from this time has met there for worship.

The land, or lots donated for school purposes, were early used by those having authority in such matters. First, a frame house was erected, which stood near the Christian church. It was finally moved and is now used for a dwelling-house. In 1870 another frame house was put up, having one room.

The old Greenwood school-house was erected

not less than fifty years ago, by a Mr. Wright, who contracted for its erection. The old house s now gone, but another not far distant takes its place.

At an early day, before the State school laws came into force, a school was taught near John A. Smith's, on the Salem road. There were others scattered throughout the township, which, after the new system came in vogue, have entirely disappeared.

Among the first physicians in Hamburg were Drs. James L. Wallace, of Missouri, but born in North Carolina; Kirkwood, of New Albany; and Applegate, of Scott county; also John A. Oatley. These men practiced in both Clark and Floyd counties.

Hamburg has at present two stores, and connected with them two saloons. They serve all the purposes of the place. There is little or no business done in the village. It is only a matter of time with the village, its final disappearance from the list of towns on the slip of the census-taker.

In the original plat the town of Sellersburg is spelt with an "a" in the second syllable. This little error, or perhaps the correct spelling of the surname of Mr. Sellers, the founder of the place, was discovered by Mr. James Van Hook, of Charlestown, a very excellent gentlemen, who a few years since had charge of the preparation of a county map. It is but just to say of Mr. Van Hook that he has a more thorough acquaintance with the county records than any man within the present limits of Clark. He prepared the most accurate map of the county ever completed, and at a very small cost to the publishers.

Sellersburg is very irregularly laid off. None of the forty-two lots have a right angle. It resembles an isosceles triangle pressed together from its base. One writer says, "Sellersburg resembles a box twisted and squeezed together." The village was laid out in 1846 by Moses W. Sellers and John Hill. It is situated on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad, about twenty miles from the county-seat. The railroad passes by the east side of the village and has for a station the smallest house for a waiting-room of any village in the county. It is not over 7 x 10, and when the train is about due is packed full to overflowing by travelers bound for the cities about the Falls. The station is a noted shipping point. Here are the famous cement-mills spoken of in preceding pages.

Moses W. Sellers was the first man in Sellersburg who kept a store. His place of doing business was in the brick house now occupied by Mr. W. H. Harrod, on the north side of New Albany street. After M. W. Sellers came his son, A. L., who kept in a frame house opposite his father's. He is yet doing business at the old stand. John A. Eisman has been engaged in commercial pursuits in Sellersburg for many years. He has always done much in the way of keeping a saloon and furnishing a place where the boys of the village and country could meet and spend the evening and have what they called a good time. He keeps what may properly be termed a general country store.

John Shellers was a store-keeper in the town not less than thirty years ago. He was born in Floyd county. His place of doing business was on the northwest corner of New Albany street. The house is now out of existence.

Frederic Dold kept a store in town twenty or thirty years ago, on the south side of New Albany street. He left the village long since. The present store-keepers are Messrs. A. L. Sellers, Jr., William P. Miller, John A. Eisman, and W. H. Harrod.

The village has never done much in tavern-keeping; Christopher Eisman, however, has been engaged in this business for more than forty years. Aside from this house there has never been any regular place of entertainment. "In the village there is a would-be tavern with a large sign and post, which reads, 'Union Hotel.'" Presenting yourself at this house for entertainment you are told—"For your dinner, go to the first cottage below the blacksmith shop on the left of New Albany street."

Among the most prominent of all the blacksmiths of Sellersburg has been Anton Rentz, who is described by Mr. Harrod as a "wheel-horse." The present smiths are A. J. Mabsey and John Beck, "who have as good shops as are in the county."

Probably the first physician in Sellersburg was Dr. Stage, now of Scott county. Drs. John Poindexter and Meek were practitioners in this vicinity for a number of years. The physicians now are Drs. Covert, Houtz, and Sallee.

Mr. Moses W. Sellers was the first postmaster in Sellersburg. The office was established soon or immediately after the Jeffersonville, Madison

& Indianapolis railroad was completed. It was on the southwest corner of New Albany and Utica streets. The house is now occupied by Mr. Harrod as a dry goods and grocery store. Mr. A. L. Sellers was next in succession. He had his office on the southeast corner of the same. W. H. Harrod was the third postmaster, in the same house where Mr. Sellers had his office. The incumbent is W. P. Miller, who has been in charge of the office for about one year. John Schellers was postmaster for about eight years, beginning in 1872. His office was on the northwest corner of New Albany and Utica streets. Mails were carried at first once a day each way, then twice a day, now three times a day.

The first school-house in the neighborhood of Sellersburg was built in 1835, or soon after, on the Utica and Salem road one-half mile west of town. The means for building the house were raised by subscription. The land on which the house stood was donated by Mr. Jeremiah Jackson. After the school was taken to Sellersburg, making the village the center of the district, the land on which the old school-house stood reverted to the original owner. The first teachers were Messrs. Veach, Arthur Bills, Spenser, and Joshua Smith.

Sellersburg has a pretty frame school-house with two rooms. It stands on New Albany street, in the northern part of the village.

In the village there is a flouring-mill, built in 1874–75, by a company under the name of H. Williams & Co. This is the only flouring-mill ever built in Sellersburg.

Among the first settlers of the village were M. W. Sellers; John A. Smith, who, however, lived near by; John Anson, Henry Bottorff, Peter McKossky, and Absalom Pettijohn. There are in the village now about three hundred people, three churches, two saloons, three dry-goods stores, one grocery, two blacksmiths, two shoemakers, and three physicians.

Many of the citizens are employed by the cement companies. These mills furnish employment regularly to from one hundred to one hundred and fifty hands. Many of the hands are German, and are people of steady habits and economizing industry. Many of them own the houses in which they live. There is no need of being a loafer in this busy little place. People are bent on living well, and strive to attain a position which will, during old age, release them from hard labor.

Petersburg, one of the little villages of Silver Creek township, was laid out about the year 1854 by Lewis Bottorff. The survey was made by Daniel H. McDaniels. Owing to some irregularity in the recorder's office the plat was never recorded. There were eighteen lots fifty by two hundred feet, and the village was named in honor of Peter McKossky, a Russian who lived near by on the Muddy fork.

Petersburg has the appearance of a modern Western hamlet. The Louisville cement mills attract much notice, and the citizens are engaged mainly in working for this company, wages ranging from $1.20 to $1.50 per day. Muddy fork divides the village into halves, but otherwise leaves it unmolested. An old grist-mill, with great, gaunt arms, gazes down wistfully as the locomotive rushes past, a reminder of the pioneer age. At present the old house is used for a saw-mill, supplying material for much of the building in this section of country.

Many of the houses are after the tenement pattern. Weather-boarding is poorly done. In the village there are perhaps sixty people. One store, which serves as the station, and in fact for all other resorts—such as loafers' corner, a place for telling stories and spinning yarns—stands in the southern half of the village, on the west side of the railroad. Health in the town is good. Work is always found at a good price, and none suffer because of want, unless too lazy to earn a living.

John McCoy was an early settler in Petersburg. He lived on tract number one hundred and thirty-one. In religion he was a Regular Baptist, and was considered an exemplary member. Mr. Manning, who was from one of the New England States, was an early store-keeper in sight of Petersburg. His store was near Muddy fork, above the old mill. As a partner he had a Mr. Baldwin, who many years ago removed to North Vernon.

EARLY SETTLERS.

James Brown was born in North Carolina in 1787, and came to Silver Creek township in 1824, renting a tract of land of Absalom Littell, Camp run passing immediately through the place. Some few years afterwards Mr. Brown

purchased forty acres of land from James Wells, of the same township, on which he lived the greater portion of his life. In character Mr. Brown was a man who held conscience in the highest esteem.

The journey from North Carolina was made in one of the carts peculiar to the Southern States during the period of British interference in American affairs. One horse was hitched in front of the other, and in the cart were placed furniture, cooking utensils, wearing apparel, and the family. In crossing the Ohio river at Jeffersonville the last half-dollar was expended in paying the fare. During the later years of his life he frequently spoke of the immense growth of timber which covered the Silver Creek bottom when he came here in 1824. He lived to see much of the original timber cleared off, and rich, well-developed farms take its place.

C. S. Poindexter, a native of Virginia, was born in 1797, and came to New Albany with his father's family at an early age. After remaining in New Albany for a short time, he removed to the vicinity of Sellersburg, where he had previously bought a tract of land from Absalom Littell. Nancy (Holland) Poindexter, his wife, was born in Virginia and died in Sellersburg in 1854, at an advanced age. By this marriage were born seven children, five sons and two daughters, one daughter being dead. The sons are among the most noted men in the county, one of them having filled the honorable office of State Senator.

The Littell family came from Pennsylvania and settled on Silver creek, one mile east of Petersburg. There were five sons and two daughters.

The Wellses were from North Carolina. They settled on Camp run as early as 1800. There were four daughters and five sons.

William Adams was of Scotch-Irish extraction. He had a large family, and settled on Camp run.

An early statistician says there were five hundred voters in Clark county in 1840 by the name Bottorff. John Bottorff was the father of twenty-six children. They were long-lived people, and from them descended a numerous posterity, who now live in nearly every State in the Union.

CHAPTER XXV.

UTICA TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION AND TOPOGRAPHY.

This is a township which lies in the southeastern corner of the county, organized some thirty-five years ago out of those larger similar divisions of territory by which it is surrounded. It took its name from the village of Utica, and is bounded on the north by the township of Charlestown; on the east by the Ohio river, which flows in a southwesterly direction and washes from eight to nine miles of its territory; on the south by the river and Jeffersonville township; and on the west by the townships of Jeffersonville and Silver Creek.

There are few extremes of soil or surface, streams or timber. The climate is mild, similar to that of most of the other townships. There is a pleasant breeze during most of the summer, which makes the residences along the river, on the Utica and Jeffersonville turnpike, healthy places in which to live. Many years ago, before the present high state of cultivation was reached by the settlers, there was a good deal of ague and fever in the bottoms. The lowlands along the river were formerly somewhat badly noted, on account of the malaria which seemed to hover over the country for many years. Sickness is now seldom produced by reason of decomposed vegetation. The surface is level. It is properly an extended bottom, beginning at the Ohio river, and after rising in one or two terraces west of the village of Utica, continues without any marked interruptions until it reaches the knobs. It spreads out into the finest farming lands in the county. Fine dwelling-houses, with all their necessary out-buildings, dot the country all over the township. On the pike leading to Jeffersonville this is especially true; also on the Charlestown pike—if a pike it can be called. The township above Utica is somewhat more elevated than that part lying below the village on the river. It is along these bluffs, where so much of the famous Louisville lime is burned, of which we shall speak more particularly in coming pages.

Prof. Borden, in the State Geological Report, says of the soil:

> A part of the land in Utica township has not only the wash of the corniferous and Niagara limestone of this region upon it, but is in good part a river terrace, composed of

altered drift, sand, and gravel, with numerous aboriginal kitchen heaps. In the gravel or altered drift of this region are found mastodon remains and recent wood at as great a depth as thirty feet, which seems to indicate the situation of an old river or lake bed. Some of these deposits belong to the Champlain epoch, and these ancient waters must have washed the highlands about Charlestown, as on several occasions, in sinking wells in the old court-house yard and other elevated positions in that town, pine or cedar wood has been exhumed.

Utica township is a noted market-garden locality, supplying Louisville and the cities about the falls with a large quantity of garden products—melons, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, and a great variety of fruits. The soil is also favorable to the growth of corn and grass. Wheat does well and ripens early.

The geologist should have added that stock-growing forms a leading industry among the many wealthy farmers, and also that dairying is a source of much income. Some of the land around Utica is admirably adapted to grazing, many of the farmers dealing in stock almost entirely. One dairyman, living beyond Utica on the Charlestown pike, makes the run daily to Louisville, doing an immense business. There is certainly a fine opportunity for making money in this line of business in this section.

The original forest here was very dense and fine. All the country between the river and the knobs was covered by a splendid growth of oak, poplar, with some walnut, button-wood or sycamore, hackberry, blue and white ash, and buckeye. When the Woodses settled at the present site of Utica, nearly one hundred years ago, pea-vines covered the whole face of the country from the river to the knobs, extending as far north as the ancient hamlet of Springville. They, however, only lasted for a few years after the settlements became pretty well established. Constant pasturage by the cattle which were turned out to range, soon destroyed their spontaneity. These vines resembled very much the growth of clover nowadays. They were very nutritious, and during the fall stock lived without the least care from their owners, except that they had to be called in at night and turned loose in the morning.

Utica township had, early in the century, an almost impenetrable canebrake, which covered the lower lands, those more particularly known as the "wash of the corniferous or Niagara limestone." These fastnesses were alive with all manner of game, from the otter and muskrat to the bear and the deer. Cane grew in great abundance along the creek bottoms. It was along these streams, in later years, after the "pea-vine country," as the emigrants called it, had totally disappeared, that the great hunters of the county delighted to watch for an unlucky fawn or black bear. Many hard-fought battles were had in that wilderness, which will never be recorded in history. The State Geologist, in speaking of prehistoric animals, has this to say:

Some years since Mr. McWilliams, Colonel J. F. Willey, and J. Coons obtained in a sand bank, on track number fifty-five of the Grant, the skeleton of a mastodon (*M. giganteus*). A part of the bones were sent to the old Louisville museum; the remainder are in possession of Mr. J. Coons, who proposes to forward them to the State cabinet. A tusk six feet in length, which was taken out at the time, crumbled to pieces soon after being exposed to the air. Mastodon remains have frequently been found in the bank of the river at New Albany, in the same geological position.

When the surveying parties laid off the tracts—supposed to contain five hundred acres—"more or less," as the deeds said, but which nearly always had "more"—the Grant abounded in game of all kinds. Those who by chance received their tracts in the rich bottoms of Utica were displeased, because at that time game was more plentiful in the knobs. The land itself had no value to the soldiers of General Clark, except for the game which it provided. It is said that some of those who received their land in the bottoms made even exchanges with some of their friends for land in the knobs. The former is now worth $100 per acre; the latter from $1.50 to $10.

Miss Rachael Fleharty tells many wonderful stories of pioneer life in Utica township at an early day. Not only did the fox, the panther, the wild-cat, the bear, and wolf infest the pioneer's premises, but the red man was not always on terms of the friendliest intimacy. Before 1800 there was no time when it was considered safe to venture far from home without weapons and a complete confidence that one white man was equal to two Indians. Bands of roving savages prowled around, often causing much alarm among the settlers at Utica.

GEOLOGY.

This is one of those rich geological fields where both the amateur and the experienced geologist can find many things of interest in their science. The Cincinnati group, of which we have spoken more particularly in the history of Bethlehem township, outcrops here in fine order.

The following section corresponds with the stone at Utica: "1, corniferous limestone, 12 feet; 2, yellow rock, magnesian limestone, 20 feet; 3, "grandad" limestone, used for building purposes, 4 feet; 4, gray crystalline limestone, Niagara, 14 feet; 5, crinoidal limestone, 6 feet. Total, 50 feet." This section is quarried extensively for building purposes and for making lime.

From the time the Woods families settled at Utica to the present day, lime has been manufactured in this vicinity. It was not until 1868 or 1870, however, that lime-burning was considered a profitable industry here. The burnings previous to this time were on a limited scale. Within the above-named year the Utica Lime company, with headquarters at Louisville, erected two kilns, with a capacity of one hundred barrels per day, and valued at $10,000. This company has been actively engaged during the last fifteen years in burning lime, employing from ten to twenty hands regularly. Wages average $1.50 per day. The lime stratum is fourteen feet in thickness.

The first gentleman prominently engaged in the manufacture of lime at Utica was Mr. M. H. Tyler, who had built a kiln and made additions until at last its capacity was about two hundred barrels daily. In 1870 the Louisville Cement company bought out Mr. Tyler, also the firm of H. C. Emerke, whose capacity for burning was about one hundred and twenty barrels per day. This company has four kilns, two for coal, which turn out one hundred barrels daily, and two which burn wood, making in all a capacity of five hundred and twenty barrels a day. Lime is now selling (December 1, 1881) at fifty-five cents per barrel. The cost of burning is twenty-five cents, not including the stone. The property is valued at $25,000. Thirty-five hands are employed, wages ranging from $1.40 to $1.75 a day.

The rocks used for lime belong to the Niagara epoch. The following section of the Niagara group was obtained at Speed's quarry: Corniferous limestone, twelve feet; yellow rock, impure limestone, twenty feet; building stone, four feet; gray crystalline limestone, burned for lime, fourteen feet; upper bed crinoidal limestone, two feet; crinoidal bed containing *Caryocrinus ornatus*, etc., etc., four feet; gray limestone, eight feet; magnesian limestone, five feet; total, ninety-six feet.

The limestone one, two, and three, taken in their order from the above, were used in the construction of the Ohio river bridge at Louisville. This bridge is one of the finest structures of the kind in the United States, and was built at a cost of over $2,000,000. The following communication concerning it is from the Louisville Bridge and Iron company:

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, November 25, 1873.

WILLIAM W. BORDEN, ESQ.,
Assistant Geologist, Indiana.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 25th instant is at hand. We made no detailed experiments of the crushing strength of the Utica stone which is used in the Ohio river bridge, having been perfectly satisfied with its character, appearance, and chemical composition, that there was no doubt of its being able to do all that would be required of it in this respect. We compared its ability to withstand the action of the frost with that of five or six other stones with which we were acquainted, by the method given in Millan's Civil Engineering, page eleven, and found it perfectly satisfactory. We did not allow the ledges with blue seams to be used in the face work. Regretting that I am unable to give you more definite information, I am

Yours respectfully,
J. W. VAUGHN, Vice-president.

J. Speed, Esq., has erected at Utica two of Page's patent kilns, each producing one hundred and twenty barrels of lime per day. At Robinson's landing, a few miles above Utica, Mr. Jacob Robinson burns of the same stone ten thousand barrels per year. The fuel used is wood, and it requires four cords to burn one kiln. The Utica Lime company use a mixture of wood and coal, and have two kilns, each producing ninety barrels of well-burnt lime per day. The Louisville Cement and Lime company, the Utica Lime company, and Mr. Jacob Robinson, burn one hundred and twenty-five thousand barrels of lime per year, employing in the business a large number of hands.

The Niagara limestone is seen again a short distance above Utica, at Charlestown landing. This is one of the oldest landings on the river. It was selected by the early settlers as being free from danger, which might occur upon landing their arks near the Great Falls, of which they had heard so much and knew but little. The outcrop at Charlestown landing is on the lands of Capt. S. C. Rucker and J. K. Sharpe, Esq. Here are several extensive quarries, and the stone has been extensively worked for building purposes and for making lime.

STREAMS AND LICKS.

There are no streams of any size in the township. Pleasant run, which heads in the vicinity of Charlestown, flows across the western side for a distance of two and a half or three miles, and joins Silver creek near Straw's flouring-mill. Lick run, a very insignificant stream, which takes its rise in the bluffs, a mile or more from the river above Utica, flows with a rapid current and enters the Ohio below the village. The only stream which amounts to anything is Silver creek; but it does not enter the township. It forms the northwestern boundary for a distance of about three miles, making some remarkable



George Schwartz

curves before it passes out into or between Floyd county and Jeffersonville township. At Straw's mill this stream makes a circuit of about three miles, forming a sort of peninsula, similar to that on Fourteen-mile creek at Work's old mill, but much larger in its circle. The stream runs for a distance of about one mile at this point without making any perceptible curve—the most striking feature in the creek at the lower end of it. The township is subject to wet weather somewhat, presumably so on account of its drainage. The Ohio forms the entire eastern boundary; and at both the upper and lower ends of the township, an island of considerable importance lies opposite or midway in the river. The former is known as Diamond or Twelve-mile island; the latter as Six-mile island, to Louisville.

More than forty years ago, while a company of men were engaged in digging a well on E. B. Burtt's place, salt water was found. A movement was made to utilize it so as to produce salt, but for want of proper encouragement the project never succeded. On the same farm is a noted buffalo lick, which has every indication of constant use by the denizens of the forest and plains a century ago. Before the canebrakes were wholly destroyed, many of the hunters of this region watched here for game. It is related that a famous fight was had at these licks about the time the first settlements were made in the township, between a bear and a buffalo, both of whom had come here for salt, and that the battle was watched by a hunter, who dared not disturb the contestants for fear of his own safety.

MOUNDS, CAVES, AND FORTS.

There is scarcely another branch of study which is now attracting more scholarly attention than the races of prehistoric man. And there is no field so rich in remains of this extinct people as the country around the Falls of the Ohio. Centuries ago this race must have congregated here in great numbers to hold councils of war, or to decide what we now call questions of international concern. They were attracted here because it was a point almost midway between the pineries of Maine and the plains of the South, and because it was easy of access. The ancient Silurian sea had left the country about the Falls in an admirable state for thriving tribes or clans of people. This race undoubtedly was driven toward the southwest, much in the same manner as the Indian has been dispossessed of his country. Whether or not the Mound Builder crossed Behring's strait, and by a succession of advances during an indefinite period of time peopled the whole present area of the United States, is a doubtful as well as very interesting question. This part of archæology and paleontology must be decided by future scientists. It is certain, nevertheless, that a very enterprising people inhabited this beautiful country centuries before the red man. It is true, also, that the sciences were raised to a degree of sound practicability, especially that part of mathematics which relates to angles and the knowledge of enclosing in a circle an area equal to that of a square. The old fort at the mouth of Fourteen-mile creek was a striking example of this kind. Along the second or upper terrace are remains of ancient kitchen heaps. Bones of some race previous to the Indian are frequently taken from the mounds in this vicinity. There seems to be no definite information as to what has become of the Mound Builders; the supposition is, however, that they degenerated until, finally overcome by a hardier race of people, they were driven down into Mexico, where we now find them, but in a much improved state of civilization.

Their mode of warfare was radically different from ours at the present time. The situation of their mounds is proof of this fact. War then was probably carried on by incursions into the enemy's country; but the advances were doubtless made on water, under some system of maritime warfare with which we are not conversant. Mounds were evidently used for at least two purposes, as points of observation and as places of sacrifice or worship. The former are generally found on higher points of land and commanding a view up and down a river or valley from the northeast to the southwest. Sacrificial mounds are distinguished by their smallness and the deposits frequently found in them, and also by the femur, pelvis, and temporal bones being the most common.

Their system of signaling was perhaps by lights or rockets. There is no evidence which appears conclusive that it was otherwise. Food was gathered from the rivers, the woods, and the plains. Clothing is a question still open to spec-

ulation. In fact, there is much doubt in reference to all the daily transactions of this prehistoric race. One thing, however, is true, viz: A race of people inhabited this country centuries before the red men, and that the Indian himself could give no information as to the origin or disappearance of this remarkable race which is satisfactory to the whites.

Among the mounds of note in Utica township is one on the farm of David Prather. It often gives up bones, pottery, and articles which are evidently implements of war. On Mr. David Spangler's place, in the forks of Battle creek is an ancient burying-ground. It is undoubtedly the place where many of the Mound Builders or the Indians buried their dead. No information was ever obtained as to when it was first used. It may be worth while for some of the archæologists in the cities of the falls to make it a subject of excavation. The stream between whose forks it lies took its name from the burying-ground as early as 1800. Many bones are found here, which are pronounced by good authority as belonging to an extinct people.

On the old McCauley farm, on tract number fourteen, is a cave of considerable dimensions. Many years ago the Indians, in frequenting this section, made it a place of shelter. It has a spring of delicious water, which cools the interior so as to make it an excellent place for dairy purposes. The water empties into Lacassagne creek, which is near by. This stream derived its name from an old settler, who lived on its banks more than three-quarters of a century ago, by the name of Lacassagne.

When the first ferries began to carry passengers across the Ohio at Utica, there was much uneasiness among the settlers on account of the Indians. The different tribes of the frontier were making a decided stir among the thinly settled districts between the Ohio and Vincennes. When the news came that the settlers at Pigeon Roost had been massacred, the greater part of the population hastened across the river into Kentucky. Not only was this true of Utica township, but the entire country bordering on the river was for a time almost without citizens. These circumstances induced a goodly number of the settlers to erect a fort or block-house in 1812, where the new chapel Methodist Episcopal church now stands. There are no remnants left to mark the exact site. It is safe to say that not one who aided in its erection is now living—a reminder that the pioneers have nearly all passed away.

FERRIES.

In 1815 there were ten ferries in the county regularly licensed. At that time all ferrymen were taxed by the county commissioners in proportion to the business done. The amount of the tax was from $1 to $10 each. The ferries were kept by the following persons: Joseph Bowman, William Clark, Marston G. Clark, Peter McDonald, John Pettitt, Richard Astor, Robert Patterson, N. Scribner, James Noble Wood, and (William) Plaskett. Rates of fare were established by the "honorable board of county commissioners," as witness these:

> For each man, woman, or child, twelve and one-half cents; for each animal of the horse kind, eleven and one-half cents; for each head of neat cattle not over three years old, eleven and one-half cents; for all cattle under that age, nine cents; for each sheep, goat, or hog, four cents; for each four-horse wagon (in addition to charge for horses) and the load therein contained, one dollar; for each two-horse wagon or two-wheeled carriage and horse, and the load contained therein, fifty cents.

The above rates were established for the year 1821. James Noble Wood was in 1794 an acting ferryman of Utica, whither he had come from Louisville immediately after his marriage to Miss Margaret Smith, on the 27th of September of that year. The mode of conveying travelers was simple. A canoe, large enough to carry from three to five passengers, was the rudest boat in existence. The ferryman sat in the center, and with a pair of oars brought the boat across. Considerable skill was necessary in order that the little bark should be safely managed. Any violent action by the passengers might cause some unnecessary floundering in the water, from which all, however, were likely to escape.

During the interim between 1800 and 1825 the ferry at Utica did an immense business. The earliness with which this crossing point was established caused it to be known far and wide. Emigrants were streaming into the interior of the central counties like bees. The white-covered wagon was as familiar then to the citizens of Utica as the steamboat is now.

Utica had the advantage over any of the other crossing points, in that it was first above Louisville, the latter place being considered dangerous by the emigrants and those who knew it best.

Many boats with their cargoes have gone to the bottom on the Falls, the result of inexperience and lack of care. This was truer during the first half of the century; hence the importance of the ferry at Utica.

Emigrants took the Charlestown road, passed by way of New Washington or near the Pigeon Roost settlement and on to the Wabash or the Muscatetack. These regions were then covered with a dense forest. Chills and fever prevailed to a fearful extent, and it was no uncommon thing to ferry across the river again within a year the same family on their way back to their old home. Few of the immigrants escaped the malaria. Even those who settled in the Grant suffered terribly the first few years.

ROADS.

As will be seen, the first road led to Charlestown. As soon as the county records were taken there (emigrants, by some silent force which impels people to travel and pass through, if possible, on their way, all the towns of any importance, and especially county seats), this road grew into considerable importance. At first it was a track which led through the underbrush, canebrakes, pea-vines, around hills and up ravines, until the county seat was reached. From this point there were several roads leading to the interior of the State. The New Providence road was the one to take if Washington county was the destination. If Bartholomew and the adjacent counties were points of settlement, the New Washington road was generally taken; likewise for any other place.

Formerly the old Utica and Salem road ran by the Franklin school-house, passing east of Watson about one mile. This highway was used considerably by the Washington county people. Perhaps the most useful as well as the earliest, in some respects, was the Jeffersonville and Charlestown road, laid out about the year 1810. It passed through the Fry settlement, and on to Charlestown by way of Springville. This road was petitioned for by the citizens of this little village, in language found in the History of Charlestown Township.

Before the township of Utica was organized, there were three roads leading from Charlestown to Jeffersonville, all of which passed through the township as it now is. They were designated as the Western, Middle, and Eastern roads. The Fry settlement road was known as the Middle road; the Eastern road passed through Utica village and down the Ohio by Port Fulton. That which led to Springville cut off a small slip of the northwest corner of the township. It has long been discontinued.

Utica township has more miles of turnpike than all the rest of the county. The Charlestown and Utica pike was surveyed in 1866. It is ten miles in length, and unites with the Jeffersonville and Charlestown turnpike four miles from the old county seat. Originally the stock of this company was valued at $60,000. The company, for some reason or other, failed. Eleven years after the first macadamizing, the road was completed and open to the public. Mr. M. P. Howes is the present superintendent. The value of the road is put by a good judge at $30,000. More grading and a thorough macadamizing will be necessary before this road can be considered equal to the best.

Utica township has seven and three-quarters miles of railroad of the Ohio & Mississippi branch. It is part of that system of roads which has been described elsewhere. There are two stations in the township—Watson, which is also a post-office, and Gibson. Both are of little importance, except the former, from which are shipped large quantities of cement, manufactured by the Louisville Cement company.

MILLS AND STILLS.

Ferguson & Yeocum's horse-mill, which stood on the Charlestown and Jeffersonville road, was in operation as early as 1815. It was used for more than twenty-five years. Corn was ground principally, though wheat was often put through a kind of crushing machine or cracked so as to make tolerable flour. The farmer came to Yeocum's mill with his corn, hitched to the long sweep his own horses, and bolted the flour or meal with his own hands.

One of the oldest mills in the township was put up sometime between 1802 and 1804, by John Schwartz, on Six-mile creek. At first a flouring mill was erected of the overshot pattern. In a few years a saw-mill was attached to the grinding department, of the undershot style, which continued to run with different degrees of velocity until 1821, when it was discontinued on

account of the scarcity of timber. The flouring-mill was run for twenty-five or thirty years. It long since passed away, with other things of antiquity.

Aaron Prather was a miller in the vicinity of Utica at an early day; also William Prather, whose mill stood on Six-mile, three miles below Schwartz's. The style of the mill was undershot. It was used altogether for grinding corn. After changing hands a number of times, it finally came into possession of Mr. John Prather. He made various changes in the old structure, so many as to leave it almost unrecognizable by those who knew it best. Mr. Prather also attached to it a saw-mill. For a number of years he did a very large business, but at last the old mill was abandoned. It is yet standing, but looks deserted.

Straw's mill, on Silver creek, was erected by Rezin Redman. When first built, it was an overshot mill. It has been repaired a number of times, and has also changed proprietors often. A large business is done there now. Both water and steam are used. This is the principal mill for the western side of Utica. It is in Silver Creek township.

The Prathers were evidently men of a mechanical turn; for we find Samuel Prather engaged in milling on Middle run with the old-fashioned horse-power mill, quite early in the first quarter of this century. Prather's mill-site was one mile and a half from the river. He also had a still-house—the famous copper still and its corresponding parts—in connection with the mill. The capacity of the distillery was about one barrel of whiskey per day. From two to three gallons were obtained from each bushel of corn. There is nothing left to mark the old site of the mill. A large spring furnished water, which escaped from a cave near by.

Perhaps the first still-house erected in the township was built by the Woods family seventy or more years ago. The house was of stone, and is now standing. It was about 20 x 30 feet. Water was furnished by a spring close to the house. A few more years and this distillery will also be named as belonging to the past.

Mr. Adam Coons was one of the first and most successful tanners in the township. His tannery was situated on the east branch of Battle creek. It was in operation for eight or ten years. The leather was of superior quality, and was shipped to Louisville.

To many of those who have no acquaintance with the management of mills and still-houses, they appear simply as money-making establishments. But to the pioneers they were something more—real necessities. Corn had to be ground into meal before it could be used even for making whiskey. As to meal, we let a writer on the first settlements of this country tell its worth. What he says is so fittingly true of the Utica bottoms that none can read it, we trust, without thanking our Creator for furnishing a grain so admirably suited to the prime wants of the forefathers.

On the frontier the diet was necessarily plain and homely, but exceeding abundant and nutritive. The "Goshen of America" furnished the richest milk, the finest butter, and the most savory and delicious meats. In their rude cabins, with their scanty and inartificial furniture, no people ever enjoyed in wholesome food a greater variety or a superior quality of the necessaries of life. For bread, Indian corn was exclusively used. . . . . Of all the farinacea, corn is best adapted to the condition of a pioneer people; and if idolatry is at all justifiable, Ceres, or certainly the goddess of Indian corn, should have had a temple and worshipers among the pioneers of this country. Without this grain the pioneer settlements could not have been formed and maintained. It is the most certain crop, requires the least preparation of the ground, is most congenial to a virgin soil, needs only but little labor in its culture, and comes to maturity in the shortest time. The pith of the matured stalk of the corn is esculent and nutritious; and the stalk itself, compressed between rollers, furnishes what is known as corn-stalk molasses.

This grain requires, also, the least care and trouble in preserving it. It may safely stand all winter upon the stalks without injury from the weather or apprehension of danger from disease, or the accidents to which other grains are subject. Neither smut nor rust, nor weevil, nor snow-storm will hurt it. After its maturity, it is also prepared for use or the granary with little trouble. The husking is a short process, and is even advantageously delayed till the moment arrives for using the corn. The machinery for converting it into food is also exceedingly simple and cheap. As soon as the ear is fully formed, it may be roasted or boiled, and thus forms an excellent and nourishing diet. At a later period it may be grated, and furnishes in this form the sweetest bread. The grains boiled in a variety of modes, either whole or broken in a mortar, or roasted in ashes, or popped in an oven, are well relished. If the grain is to be converted into meal, a simple tub-mill answers the purpose best, as the mea least perfectly ground is always preferred. A bolting cloth is not needed, as it diminishes the sweetness and value of the flour. The catalogue of the advantages of this meal might be extended further. Boiled in water it forms the frontier dish called mush, which is eaten with milk, honey, molasses, butter, or gravy. Mixed with cold water it is at once ready for the cook; covered with hot ashes, the preparation is called the ash cake; placed upon a piece of clapboard and set near the coals, it forms the johnny-cake; or

managed in the same way upon a helveless hoe, it forms the hoe-cake; put in an oven and covered over with a heated lid, it is called, if in a large mass, a pone or loaf; if in smaller quantities, dodgers. It has the further advantage over all other flour, that it requires in its preparation few culinary utensils, and neither sugar, yeast, eggs, spices, soda, potash, or other et ceteras, to qualify or perfect the bread. To all this it may be added that it is not only cheap and well-tasted, but it is unquestionably the most wholesome and nutritive food. The largest and healthiest people in the world have lived upon it exclusively. It formed the principal bread of that robust race of men, giants in miniature, which half or three-quarters of a century ago was seen on the frontier.

The dignity of history is not lowered by this enumeration of the pre-eminent qualities of Indian corn. The rifle and the axe have had their influence in subduing the wilderness to the purposes of civilization, and they deserve their eulogists and trumpeters. Let pæans be sung all over the mighty West to Indian corn; without it the West would still have been a wilderness. Was the frontier suddenly invaded; without commissary, or quartermaster, or other sources of supply, each soldier parched a peck of corn; a portion of it was put into his pockets, the remainder into his wallets, and throwing it across his saddle and his rifle over his shoulder, was ready in half an hour for the campaign. Did a flood of emigrants inundate the frontier with an amount of consumers disproportioned to the supply of grain, the facility of raising corn and its early maturity gave promise and guaranty that the scarcity would be tolerable and only temporary. If the safety of the frontier demanded the services of every adult militiaman, the boys and women themselves could raise corn and furnish ample supplies of bread. The crop could be gathered next year. Did autumnal intermittent fevers confine the family or the entire population to the sick-bed (as it often did in the Utica bottoms), it mercifully withheld its paroxysms till the crop of corn was made. It required no further care or labor afterwards. The frontiersman can gratefully say: "He maketh me to lie down in green pastures, He leadeth me beside the still waters. Thou preparest a table before me in presence of mine enemies."

SCHOOLS.

As soon as the township had made a few steps in clearing off the forest, arrangements were made to educate the children. The pioneer system of schools was very imperfect. Teachers were in most instances from New England. They often came to their calling quite unprepared to meet its obligations. Some teachers, however, were admirably adapted to their work. The growth of the public schools in this township, as well as in the county, is a subject of very extended and variegated aspect. In 1811, on the farm now owned by James Spangler, a log school-house was erected, the first, no doubt, in the township. This was a time, says an old citizen, when treats were extorted from the teachers on any legal holiday. Treating was customary with most of the teachers; but a penurious, ill-tempered sort of man would often decide that customs were otherwise and refuse to furnish the necessary eatables and drinkables for the big and little boys and girls. The reader must imagine the teacher surprised some frosty morning, on his arrival at the school-house, to find doors barricaded and the pupils in possession of the house. The latter were generally successful in these sieges. Teachers recognized the importance of having the good will of their scholars, and as a matter of course usually yielded to their demands. Among the first teachers in this old school-house were Messrs. William Crawford, Blackburn, and Scantlin. These men had for some of their scholars John Epler, a son of Abram Epler, the first nurseryman in Clark county, and John Fleharty, a relative of Miss Rachael Fleharty, well and favorably known throughout the central and southeastern portion of the Grant. The old house was worn out by constant service, and it has altogether disappeared from the face of the country.

On the Charlestown and Utica turnpike, sixty-odd years ago, a private dwelling was converted into a school-house. It stood near the present residence of Peter Henry Bottorff, a very excellent gentleman in this locality. A Mr. Kincaid was a teacher in it. The house was finally torn down and the logs used for other purposes.

Perhaps the next school-house in the township was one put up on E. B. Burtt's place sometime in the '30's. The teachers who taught here were Messrs. Brown, Fellenwider, John Randolph, Jonas Raywalt, and George Ross, though not in this order of succession. For scholars they had the Espys, Patricks, Jacobses, Schwartzes, Spanglers, Ruddles, and Prathers—names now familiar to nearly every household in the county, The old building, after fifteen or twenty years' of use, was removed, and is now used in part as a stable. Its style of architecture was much like that of other similar structures in the county at that day.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

Churches, like schools, have an interesting history in this township. The date of the New Chapel Methodist Episcopal church is not precisely known, but the best authority places the year of its organization as early as 1800. It is also known as belonging to the oldest circuit in the State.

As early as 1793 a preaching-place had been

maintained about one mile above Utica; and several Louisville Methodists, as Judge Prather, William Farquar, and John Bate, in the absence of a church, or even a class at home, had their membership here.

The "oldest circuit," above mentioned, is the Silver Creek circuit, formed in 1808, in the "Kentucky district." The Rev. Moses Ainsworth was first placed in charge of it. An account of the Rev. Mr. McMillan, another early preacher to it, is given in the history of Silver Creek township. The organization of the Utica class was effected at the residence of Basil R. Prather, whose house for a number of years before had furnished a place of worship. Bishop McKinley was the minister in charge on the day of ordination. About 1804 a round-log house was erected on an acre of land in tract number thirty-seven, deeded to the Methodist Episcopal church by Jeremiah Jacobs and Walter Prather. It was built by subscription, and worth when completed about $250. It had but one window, clap-board roof, and the old style of stone chimney. In 1811 the house was torn away, and a new hewed-log house erected 22 x 36 feet, one and one-half stories high. It had four windows, a shingle roof, stove, pulpit, comfortable seats, and so on. This house was built also by subscription, and cost $200. In 1836 the hewed-log house was torn away, and a third, built of brick, 45 x 55 feet, took its place. It had eleven windows, was one and one-half stories high, had three doors, and an altar and pulpit. This house was also built by subscription, and cost $1,382. The building is yet standing in good condition; the class is out of debt, and the church machinery in good running order. In 1867 the chapel was repaired, at a cost of $1,400.

Among the first preachers at the new chapel of the Methodist Episcopal church were Revs. Josiah Crawford in 1808, Silas Payne in 1809, Isaac Linsey and Thomas Nelson in 1810-11, William McMahan and Thomas Nelson in 1812, James Garner, Elijah Sitters, Shadrick Rucker, Joseph Kincaid, Joseph Powel, John Shrader, David Sharpe, C. W. Ruter, Robert M. Baker, and William Cravens, all before 1820.

The Utica Methodist Episcopal circuit was formed in 1843, with William V. Daniels as the first presiding elder. Rev. Charles Benner was the first traveling preacher. He was followed by Emmaus Rutledge in 1845 and James Hill in 1846; Rev. Elijah Whitten was in charge in 1847, and then for one year each the following persons: Revs. Lewis Hulbert, John A. Brouse, Jacob Myers, and Jacob Bruner. These men were all here before 1852. Rev. Mr. Daniels served as presiding elder until 1850, when he was succeeded by Rev. John Herns, who acted for one year. Revs. C. R. Ames and William Dailey were presiding elders in 1851–52.

Connected with the New Chapel church is a handsome cemetery, enclosed by a stone wall on the east side and at both ends. A number of fine monuments are scattered about. The graveyard looks decidedly neat, more so than any other in the county as far from Jeffersonville. The yard is a rectangle; has about four acres of land, and is in keeping with the church of which it forms a part. There is also a good Sunday-school carried on at this point during the year. This church and Sabbath-school are fair exponents of the people in this region. They are located about one mile north of east of Watson post-office.

The Union Methodist Episcopal church, in the northwest corner of the township, was composed formerly of members from the Lutheran church, by whom really the Methodist church was formed. Among the first members of the Lutheran church were Jacob Grisamore and wife, and David Lutz, Sr., and wife. Rev. Mr. Fremmer, of New Albany, who traveled the entire county, was one of the first preachers. The original church building was a log structure. Some few years after 1830 a brick church was erected by the neighborhood, the old Lutheran members having moved off or died in many instances. This church derived its name from the fact that all denominations worshiped in the first house. After forty-odd years of use and much repairing, a proposition was made to buy or sell by both the Christian and Methodist Episcopal people, who were the leading denominations. At the sale the Methodists paid $250 for the undivided half. The church was then repaired and used for a few years more, until it needed repairing again. At last a movement was made to build a new house. Money was solicited, a kiln of brick was burned on the ground, and now a handsome building is situated almost on the old site. The property is worth,

including the cemetery, $8,000. The land on which the church stands, was originally deeded to the Lutheran denomination by Jacob Grisamore, but it has since become the property of the Methodists. Mathias Crum and wife, David Spangler and wife, Charles Ross and wife were some of the first members of the Methodist class. For preachers they had, before 1810, Revs. Josiah Crawford, Silas Payne, Thomas Nelson, and others, who preached at the New Chapel church. This class has now about one hundred members. A Sunday-school is carried on during the favorable months of the year.

After the Methodist and Christian classes dissolved partnership, the latter erected a house of worship in Charlestown township. Larkin Nicholson and several relatives and others, with their wives, were the most prominent in the Christian church.

Attached to the Union Methodist Episcopal church is a burying ground. People began to bury here as early as 1820, and ever since it has been connected with the church, which was made a place of worship for all classes, regardless of belief. In the ground there are a number of fine monuments. A stone wall encloses the lot.

The first place of interment in the western part of the township is now under cultivation. It was located on the farm originally owned by Abram Epler. There are buried here, of the Summers and Sage families, more than fifty persons. No traces of the ground are left. The future must tell the story of those who now sleep here in peace. Many of those hardy pioneers, father and mothers, grandfathers and grandmothers of the present generation, could they come forth from their graves, would be surprised to see the changes in the Utica bottoms since last they trod upon its soil. Peace be to their ashes!

VILLAGES.

From 1794, the year James Noble Wood and his wife settled at Utica and established a ferry, to 1816, the embryo village formed a part of their hopes and aspirations. It was no difficult matter to see that the site which had been selected for a home would also be a good place for a town, or even a city. Not, however, till twenty years after the beginnings did the founders attempt any undertaking which resulted in permanence. In the meantime there had been a combination of influences at work, destined at last to result in a village of no little consequence. The tide of emigration which had been pouring into the interior of the State had made Utica a crossing point on the Ohio. No doubt, for ten or a dozen years before the place was laid out, the ferryman was busily at work ferrying passengers across the river. On the 9th of August, 1816, the long-anticipated project was carried into execution. In the original survey there were two hundred and twenty lots, one hundred feet square. Lot number one was in the southwest corner, from which all the rest numbered. The survey began at the southeast corner, on the Ohio.

Five lots were given for public purposes by those having the matter in charge—James Noble Wood, Samuel Bleight, and John Miller. The shape of the town is that of a rectangle. The streets run parallel with the river. Front street is seventy feet wide; Walnut street, forty-three feet wide; Mercer and Warren are thirty feet wide; all others are sixty feet in width. The proprietors forbade the erection of any buildings between Front street and low-water mark, unless the town trustees saw fit to allow it. All benefits arising from the sale of land between high and low-water mark were to be appropriated to the use of the town. The first addition was made in 1854 by James H. Oliver on the northwest corner of the town. It resembled a right-angled triangle, with its top cut off two-thirds of the distance from the base. Oliver's second addition extends along the Ohio in the shape of a wedge, and, like the first addition, is separated from the original plat by Ash street. In the centre of the town is a public square 212 x 260 feet; and on the north is a burying-ground 212 x 233 feet. Both bodies of land were donated by the proprietors, Wood, Bleight, and Miller, for these purposes. It can be readily seen that the founders had planned well for a thriving and populous town; or perhaps they saw in the dim future a city here with her half million of inhabitants. Such things often come into the minds of men, and even to those who first began to make the forest fade away, but who cherished hopes that they thought sometime might be realized.

Pioneer life is admirably adapted to call into vigorous action all the faculties of the human mind. And nowhere were surroundings more

favorable to the full and systematic growth of the imagination than here in Utica. The first few years of life at the Woods ferry had many accompaniments now wholly or quite forgotten. In referring to them there comes up a train of recollections which awakes the happiest and tenderest emotions. It seems now, after more than three score and ten, aye, four score years, have passed away, that the every-day transactions at Utica are nothing but legends. All the mythology of Greece and Rome does not seem half so strange. The cabins, the log-barns, pig-pens, ox-sheds, a few scattering corn-cribs and fodder-piles, were real, not mythical. They had an existence, as much as the jimson-weed, the dog-fennel, the rag-weed, and thistle, that lined the roads leading to and from the village. James Noble Wood can properly be called the Pericles, and his venerable wife the Aspasia, of Utica. They were surrounded, too, by men and women no less devoted than the citizens of Greece were to their leaders.

Mrs. Nancy (Wood) Noel, in the Clark County Record, gives some interesting facts of Utica life during the primitive age of that hamlet, from which we make subjoined extracts: James Noble Wood and Miss Margaret Smith were married on the 27th of September, 1794, in Louisville, but immediately came over with the residue of their families and settled on tract number seventeen, where Utica was afterwards laid out. The tract embraced seven hundred acres (two hundred more than was intended by the surveyors) of as fine farming land as the sun ever shone upon. On the east side the beautiful Ohio river, covered with flocks of wild ducks, geese, and brants, crawled lazily off toward the "Great Falls"—the name by which they were known throughout the West. At this time there was no settlement in this part of Clark's Grant. From the river bank, opposite Harrod's creek, in Kentucky, west to Silver creek, was one vast and dense canebrake.

Mrs. Noel was born where Utica now stands, on the 3d of August, 1796. Her father, J. N. Wood, with Marston Green Clark, and Abram Huff, was appointed by Governor W. H. Harrison as justices of the court of general quarter sessions and of the court of common pleas of Knox county, which at that time embraced nearly all the southern part of the State.

There was an Indian chief by the name of Gowman, who frequently visited Utica. Once he made his appearance accompanied by six warriors and as many squaws. It had been raining during the afternoon, and Gowman and his companions came into the house of Mrs. Wood, and, shaking off the rain, asked for her husband. They also asked for soap and whiskey, and seated themselves around the fire, Gorman next to the wife. At that time the mother and Mrs. Noel were ironing. As the latter stepped backward she accidently dropped an iron on Gowman's toe. The Indian immediately began a series of maneuvers not altogether suited to friendship, which somewhat excited Mrs. Wood. She soon despatched her daughter for two men, who came with butcher-knives and tomakawks in their belts, and guns in their hands, with blankets thrown over their shoulders. One of the men took Gowman by the arms, shook him, and told him to go to his camp, as all the provision had been eaten. In the meantime the remaining twelve had fallen asleep, and the two men for the rest of the night stood on guard.

Mrs. Noel says of the Pigeon Roost massacre: "On the 3d of September, 1812, when twenty-four were killed, mostly women and children, the neighborhood of Utica was thrown into the wildest excitement." Many people crossed the river to Kentucky, but returned within a few weeks. "Another alarm was in the spring of 1813, when a party of Indians came within nine miles of Charlestown, concealed themselves behind a bluff bank of Silver creek, and shot into the house of old Mr. Huffman, killing him and wounding his wife."

The issue of the marriage of James N. Wood and Miss Margaret Smith was thirteen children, eight of whom died under seven years of age. Miss Wood says of her father that he was "a great hunter, and for a long time supplied the family with all their meat. Buffalo, elk, deer, and bear were numerous in Indiana and Kentucky at this time. He once killed seven deer in four hours within the sound of his rifle from his house. He killed many bear and buffalo, and at one time was in great danger of losing his life from a wounded buck." Wood made three trips to New Orleans, the first in 1805, when the whole country from Louisville to Natchez was an unbroken wilderness. On returning he walked

through the country of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. The second trip was made in 1806, and the third in 1807. James Noble Wood was present when most of the treaties were made with the Indians at Vincennes. He saw Tecumseh and his brother the prophet, Tuthnipe, and the chief Meshecanongue. In 1805 he met Aaron Burr at Jeffersonville, and with him was much pleased.

In 1795 Judge Wood established the first ferry near Utica. The boats were made by lashing two canoes together. Horses and cattle would stand with their hind feet in one canoe and their fore feet in the other. Wood kept a ferry here for a considerable time, so as to establish this place as a crossing point from Kentucky and the Grant, there being none nearer than eight miles in both directions. "James M. Woods [or some would have it Wood] set out the first orchard in Clark county in 1790." Where the orchard was, his daughter does not say. If in the region of Utica, he must have visited the place four years before he removed here, which is very likely; but whether or not the orchard was planted in 1790 is quite another question. Miss Wood, perhaps, is correct in her statement, though it is hardly supposed the orchard was planted in the neighborhood of Wood's future home.

Judge Wood (or Woods) died near Utica March 25, 1826. He was a fine historian, a faithful citizen, a devoted husband, and withal a man of many excellent parts. Margaret Wood was of fine physique and very handsome. She had musical talents of no ordinary degree; she was also a fine swimmer. Her heart seemed to overflow with kindness and generosity, and in the world she had no enemies.

Samuel McClintick, a soldier in the battle of Tippecanoe, built the first brick house in Utica, which he occupied till 1823. He sold out and removed to Polk county, Indiana, where he died in 1826. His wife was Nancy Wood, whom he married in 1815.

Robert George Wood was born in 1803, just below Utica. He died in 1876, having lived all his life in the vicinity of his native place. He married Miss Juliett M. Chunn in 1827, daughter of Major John Thomas Chunn, who commanded in the battle of Tippecanoe, and who also took an active part in the War of 1812. Indiana Wood was born in 1806, and married a daughter of Noah C. Johnson, of this county, in 1824. Mr. Johnson took an active part in the Indian wars, and also represented Scott county in the Legislature. Margaret Wood married John Potter, a pilot on the river, now dead. She was born in 1811, and is now a resident of Louisville. Napoleon Bonaparte Wood was born at the old homestead in 1813. He married Miss Lucinda Hay, a daughter of Samuel Hay, the first sheriff of this county, in 1836. Mrs. Wood died in 1873. N. B. Wood has lived most of his life in sight of his birth-place.

The character of Judge Wood is evidenced by the active part he took in the affairs of his time. It is impossible for any careful reader to go through these short biographies without deciding that the Woodses were a family of many unusual qualities. It was this family, and those who were brought around them through that power which we all feel but cannot see, that really made Utica a place of some importance.

Whether it was a blacksmith-shop, a store, a tavern, a school, or a church, which followed first after the town was laid out, no one can tell. It is pretty certain, though, that Wood kept a kind of store, or rather produce exchange, while preparing for his trips down the river. But stores were radically different then from what they are now. The greater bulk of the trade was in a few articles—first, last, and all the time, powder and ball; then a little sugar and coffee, tobacco and whiskey; and the post-office was also kept there. Judge Wood was probably the first tavern-keeper also. Indeed, it seems that he was the embodiment of all there was in the village for ten or a dozen years. People had grown up about the judge, and respected and expected of him much as the people of Floyd county did of Judge Shields.

Jonathan Clark was, without doubt, the first man in the village who made store-keeping a vocation. He kept a regular country store. His place of doing business was on the corner of Ash and Fifth streets. One man says, "he had a No. 1 store, but no whiskey." A few years after he had secured considerable trade, he built a large house down nearer the river, moved into it and opened up business on a more extended scale. He also supplied boats with wood, which at that time was a large business.

The flood of 1832 drenched his house with from four to six feet of water. This discouragement induced him to sell out to Mr. Jeremiah Keys, of Kentucky. The latter acted the part of commercial man for several years, at the expiration of which he sold to House & Tyler, who were in possession for some time. The building was finally vacated, on account of its unfavorable situation, and is now standing idle.

Samuel Starkworth was also a very early storekeeper. He did business on the corner of Locust and Front streets, and was also prominently engaged in pork-packing. The old store building is yet standing, as the dwelling house of John Mackey. Since Mr. Starkworth have been various men. The town is now specially active in commercial pursuits.

The first blacksmith in Utica was Abram Ashton, whose shop stood on the corner of Fourth and Ash streets. Ashton was one of the early settlers, and probably Ash street had its namesake in this gentleman. He came here about the year 1816. He was the father of one child, Philip. After following his trade in the village for eight or ten years, he died in 1827.

In the spring of 1832 there were no shops nearer than Charlestown and Jeffersonville.

The Indiana Gazetteer for 1833 gives the place this notice:

UTICA, a pleasant, thriving post-village in Clark county. It is situated on the bank of the Ohio river, about eight miles south of Charlestown. It contains about two hundred inhabitants, three mercantile stores, and a variety of mechanics.

William J. Tyler, who came from Jefferson county, Kentucky, in 1828, found Robert McGee carrying on the trade of a blacksmith here. He made arrangements at the age of sixteen to learn his trade with McGee, who had been here since 1823. McGee's shop stood on Fourth street, lot number one hundred and twenty-four. The house was a log structure. It burned, but was replaced after a few years by a frame house. In 1841 McGee sold out to William J. Tyler, who sometime in 1851 or 1852 put up a new and larger shop, a frame 48 x 50 feet. The business in the new shop was very extensive. People came for miles around in all directions with their work. Wagons and plows were made and shipped to Jackson and the other counties.

John Hazzard learned his trade with Mr. Tyler. He afterwards opened a shop on Fifth street, where he has remained for twenty-odd years.

The old Black Horse tavern was one of the first places of entertainment in the village. This house took its name from the fact that on the sign was displayed the picture of a large black horse in all the elegance of backwoods art. The tavern stood at the upper end of the town, and was kept by Peter Mann, of New York State. Artistically, the house was a sight of itself. It was a log structure, with double porches. The stairs went up on the outside through the upper porch, leading to one room, where all travelers slept, unmindful that each was surrounded by a score of other sleepers. The Black Horse tavern is one of the early features of Utica, which the old settlers recall with a smile. It is one of those things that are connecting links between the past and the present, the reminder that all things must pass away.

The Traveler's Home, another place of public entertainment, had a reputation for good cooking, good whiskey, and a good place for dancing. It was kept by William Brindle, and was a frame building two stories high. It is yet standing. Like the Black Horse tavern, it had a horse displayed on the sign.

One of the most modern taverns in its mode of entertainment was that kept by Mr. Benjamin Taff, on the corner of Ash and Second streets. For a sign was displayed a set of crossed keys. The house was of brick, and one of the best in Utica. It is yet standing, and is occupied as a dwelling.

Peter B. Dorsey was about the last of a famous list of tavern-keepers. His house was on the corner of Fourth and Locust streets, and was also of brick. At present there is no public place of entertainment in the village.

Ashton's mill, above Utica in 1832, where whiskey was made, sawing done, and flour and meal were ground, was one of the most prosperous enterprises ever in this locality. After a successful existence, the buildings were torn down. A part of them is now used in the village as a mill for grinding corn in a limited way.

John Lentz was a miller here in 1834. He had two sets of buhrs which were run by steam power. Mr. Lentz sold out to a gentleman who afterwards moved the milling machinery to Louisville.

Three years after Utica was laid out, in 1819, a school-house was erected at the head of Fourth street. Mr. Guernsey, a name familiar in the school history of Monroe township, was the first teacher. After six or seven years of use the house was abandoned, another taking its place, a hewed-log, opposite the Black Horse tavern. Mr. Samuel Morrison, a gentlemanly person, was the first teacher here. He also taught school in various other places, and is now a resident of Indianapolis. Among the pupils under Mr. Morrison were George Schwartz, Thomas Prather, Joseph Ashton, Jacob Lentz, and Joseph Brindle.

In 1826 was built a brick house, which served the double purpose of church and school. The house was one story high, had one room, a pulpit in one end and a fire-place in the other. This house was used for at least twenty years. In 1845, or thereabouts, it was torn down and a better one erected, 20 x 40 feet. The terms of the contract were that the old brick should be used, and that three hundred dollars additional should be paid to the contractors. The teachers here were Messrs. Spillman, Guernsey, Morrison, Lane, Symms, and Keyton.

The new school building erected about eight years ago, consisting of four rooms, and two stories high, is one of the handsomest structures of the kind in the county. The three acres of land, on a part of which the building stands, cost $1,000. Before the contract was taken, the specifications called for about $7,000. After the contract was taken and the workmen set to work, an additional amount of $6,000 or $8,000 was claimed by the trustees. In the erection of this building there were expended nearly $20,000 —a sum, to say the least, far beyond what was expected.

Religious services were held in the neighborhood of Utica at first in a shanty, built out of a flat-boat torn to pieces. Rev. Enoch G. Wood was one of the first preachers. The house was situated on Fourth street and was owned by the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Calvin Ruter, the Ashtons, and the Clarks were active members. Rev. Mr. Hamilton was one of the early presiding elders. The next house occupied was the school building on the public square. This place of worship belonged to the Utica circuit, and had for preachers those given in the history of New Chapel. In 1847 the present brick house was erected, through the efforts of Elijah Whitten. This now has services in it every fortnight, but the class is not in a very prosperous condition. It has connected with it a good parsonage and Sunday-school. Their present minister is Rev. W. W. Reynolds.

As in many other places, the Universalists early began to have preaching in this locality. They soon formed a class and conducted services regularly. Now they seldom have preaching.

In 1847 the present Presbyterian church was erected. During the first few years after the class was organized services were conducted in the school-house on the public square. The organizers of the church were Robert McGee and wife, Theopolis Robinson and wife, with Revs. Messrs. Cobb, Remley, Martin, Cambrun, and Josiah Crawford as preachers. John Lentz gave all the churches in Utica lots on which to build houses. This church stands near the public square, and is a frame, with a belfry and bell, and makes quite a respectable appearance.

The Baptists held their first preaching in the public square school-house. Among the first members were Robert Tyler and wife, and Merriett Alloway and wife. For preachers there were Rev. Messrs. Mordecai Cole, of Charlestown, Mr. Porter, and William McCoy. This denomination, several years before the late war, erected a frame house capable of seating four or five hundred people. It also has a good bell and belfry. There is now no regular service in this church. The Christian church stands on a lot in Oliver's addition, and was erected in 1877. It is a brick structure, and cost $7,000. This class was organized about the year 1857, with Elder Eli Rose and wife, Eli Burtt and wife, Larkin Nicholson and wife, and John Coombs and wife as members. Rev. Messrs. Eli Rose, Absalom Littell, and his brother were first preachers. This organization never held services in the school-house. Their first house of worship was a little frame dwelling converted into a church, now standing opposite the post-office. The membership numbers seventy-five, and the class is flourishing; Rev. Thomas Wilds is their pastor.

The Utica burying-ground was given for this purpose by James Noble Wood, and it dates

from the beginning of the town in 1816. It comprises about four acres, additions having been made to it by various purchases.

An Odd Fellows lodge was organized in Utica thirty-five or forty years ago. Four of the charter members were M. H. Tyler, Samuel Bushfield, Fred Trindell, and Joseph McRaymond. Their first place of meeting was in the old Washingtonian temperance hall, which they afterwards bought. There are now about thirty members, but the society seems to be rapidly falling into decay.

The Masonic lodge is of more recent date. It was organized in the Odd Fellows' hall. There are few members, and the condition of the lodge is not very prosperous.

In the way of secret orders the later Knights of Pythias are the most flourishing of all. The Utica branch was organized in November, 1874, with Stephen Belknap, John R. Tyler, Leroy Canter, M. H. Tyler, W. T. Tyler, as a part of the charter members. Officers: Stephen Belknap, P. C.; Jesse Grimes, C. C.; J. T. Guntner, V. C.; John Worthington, P.; James Snider, K. R. S.; John Tyler, M. E.; J. E. Deark, M. A. There are now thirty members on the roll, everything is in good order, and the future is promising.

Abram Ashton, in 1820, was the first postmaster in Utica. The office was in a little brick house on Ash street. In 1827 Mr. Ashton's son came in charge of the office, and then 'Squire Johnson, who held the position only for a short time. Samuel Starkweather and William Tyler were next in succession, both before 1845. Theopolis Robinson came next, but the office under him was tended principally by deputies. William Henry Snider served the people well for fifteen years or more. The present postmaster is Stephen Belknap, the office being kept on Fourth street, between Ash and Locust.

Utica had for its first outlet the Ohio river. After Charlestown was laid out in 1808, connection was soon made with that town, by the road already described. The Jeffersonville road was soon established, perhaps as early as 1818. In the shape of roads or ferries, the latter was by far the most important of all public concerns. Judge John Miller, of Utica, New York, was very prominently engaged in ferrying people across the Ohio. It was after the former home of Judge Miller that the village, and subsequently the township, was named. The growth of Louisville caused in later years many emigrants to cross at that point; hence Utica gradually fell into the rear ranks. Jonathan Clark, one of the early settlers, was the last man who had charge of the ferry, which was about twenty-five years ago.

The oldest houses in Utica are on Second street. One is an unoccupied log-house, weather-boarded; another stands on the river bank, owned and occupied by Frank Flight. Samuel McClintick built the first brick house in Utica in 1818, on lot number nineteen. It is yet standing.

Among the store-keepers in Utica not before mentioned were Charles Murphey, in 1847; Horatio Schriver, who kept in a little house opposite Starkweather's, soon after; and then followed Rose & Symms, Holman, and Belknap. Whiskey has always been obtainable here. The first drug store was kept by Joseph Ashton. The druggists in town now are J. Holman and Dr. Williams.

We sum up the present status of Utica in these words: The general appearance is one of inactivity. Streets are in a poor condition, without care. Sidewalks are hedged in by weeds and woodpiles, and the gutters are full of rubbish and grass. Houses look old and timeworn; many fronts show signs of old age; gates bow ungainly as you pass back and forth. A dilapidated sign-post in the eastern part of the town reads, "Salem blacksmith shop," and all houses of a public nature are in keeping with this one. Utica has many of the features of Charlestown, and both are of about the same age. Both have passed through seasons of prosperity and adversity. Their past glory, however, is unimpeachable—nothing tarnishes their luster. We leave Utica in the enjoyment of a record full of many golden results. May she live long and enjoy life; may her vices be few and her virtues many!

WATSON.

This village was laid out in 1876 by J. B. Speed, W. W. Ferris acting as surveyor, who at that time was county engineer. The plat was never recorded. Watson lies in tract number thirty-six of the Grant, is on land owned by the Louisville Cement company, and lies on both

sides of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad. The first enterprise in this vicinity of any importance was the Louisville Cement mills, erected in 1871. It was this mill which brought the town into being. Workmen were gathered here employed by the firm engaged in manufacturing cement. There sprang up the necessity for a town, some place where the laborers could go and call it their home; hence this result. Mr. W. H. Snodgrass superintended the building of the mills, since which time he has been continually in the service of the company. They have a capacity of three hundred and twenty-five barrels per day. Forty hands are steadily engaged about them, and they have four kilns and two buhrs. The property is valued at $75,000. There are about two hundred inhabitants in the village within a radius of a quarter of a mile, many of whom are but temporarily settled.

Thomas J. Gilligan was the first storekeeper in the village. He was here in 1873, and his place of business was near the railroad, on the west side. A Dane by the name of Peter Christensen followed, dealing in groceries and dry goods generally. At present (1882) there are three general stores and one drug-store in the village. Mr. Henry Struckman, now of Jeffersonville, was the first blacksmith. After him came Messrs. Dawson and Fox. For their present smith they have John M. Williams.

Watson has two schools, one white and one colored. The former stands on the Charlestown and Jeffersonville road, is a good brick building, erected in 1875 under the trusteeship of Mr. William Goodwin, cost $1,000, and has sixty pupils in regular attendance. The colored school has about forty regular scholars.

There is here a lodge of the Knights of Honor, organized in 1877. The number of the lodge is 749; membership, 35. Its hall is 20 x 40 feet, and was erected in 1873.

Originally there was an Odd Fellows' lodge in Watson, organized in 1875. On account of the membership being held mostly at Gibson, the place of meeting was taken there, and is now at Prather's. There were also formerly two other orders, viz: The Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Workingmen. Both have disappeared.

An Odd Fellows' lodge is maintained by the colored people; also an African Methodist Episcopal church. There are two Sunday-schools in Watson—white and colored. Both are continued throughout the year.

Watson post-office was established in 1872, with Mr. James W. Stewart as postmaster.

The second officer was W. H. Snodgrass, who also is the incumbent. Mr. Snodgrass is one of the storekeepers, many of the cement-mill hands dealing at his store.

What Watson has been, is, and perhaps will be, depends greatly on the excellent gentleman who superintends the cement-mill. Through his efforts saloons have been kept away, churches erected, Sunday-schools established, and every laudable scheme calculated to foster and encourage the good of society carried into execution. We bespeak for this little place a very happy existence.

OLD SETTLERS.

Utica township has had a score or more of the oldest settlers in the county. Their names are somewhat familiar to attentive readers of preceding pages. The Prathers, the Schwartzes, the Lemons, the Crums, the Robinsons, the Bottorffs, all have taken a prominent part in peopling the township with good citizens. We give short sketches of the older ones:

Basil R. Prather, the father of all the Prathers in the township, came here from North Carolina in 1801. His sons, Thomas, William, Walter, Basil R., Jr., Judge Samuel, Lloyd, John, and Simon, were all married when they came here, except the last-named. They settled throughout the township, and formed a class of men possessed of many admirable qualities.

Jeremiah Jacobs came here with his family from North Carolina in 1800, and settled near the old fort. His family was large, and its increase steady. A goodly number of his descendants are now living in this vicinity, respected and hospitable citizens.

William Patrick was a North Carolinian, coming here in 1800. He settled on Six-mile creek. His family all disappeared from the township. Mr. Patrick was a man of many excellent qualities. He had no enemies among his neighbors. He testifies: "What one knew, all knew, and our lives here were the happiest in my experience." Says an old pioneer: "I have the most distinct recollection of our first neighbors. They were men and women who worked long

and hard, and who brought up around them the best class of boys and girls I ever knew."

In the fall of 1802 Matthew Crum, from Virginia, settled within one half-mile of the Union Methodist Episcopal church. He married his wife, Miss Margaret Spangler, near Louisville in 1800, who bore him one child, William S., born October 28, 1801, before coming to this township. William S. Crum is now a citizen of Charlestown township, just over the line from Utica. The marriage of Matthew Crum and Margaret Spangler resulted in a family of ten sons and two daughters, viz: Polly, who is now dead; Christian, James, David, who is also dead; Gordan, Joseph, Samuel, Elizabeth, Abraham, John. When Mr. Crum settled in the township, there was not a half-acre cleared on the land which he owned. He immediately began the work of clearing, and lived to see great advancement in the pursuits of the people. He died at sixty-five years of age. Mrs. Crum lived ten years longer than her husband.

William S. Crum, the oldest of the family, is one of the pioneers of the county. He associates with the Methodist Episcopal church, and walks in the paths of truth and sobriety. He is now apparently on the decline, and must soon pass away.

John Lewman was born in 1802 in North Carolina, and came to Utica township in 1819 with his father's family, settling near where Peter H. Bottorff now lives. He assisted his father in clearing off the land, and in many other ways aided in successful business enterprises. In this family there were four brothers and three sisters. Mr. Lewman was married September 11, 1829, to Miss Mary Grisamore, the issue being nine children, six of whom are living. In January, 1866, he was married the second time to Catharine Howard. Mr. Lewman is a successful farmer, and is the possessor of a handsome competency, gained by hard labor.

Hezekiah Robertson was born in Maryland, and came with his father's family to this township when fifteen years of age. In the family there were six brothers and two sisters. They immediately began the work of clearing, living here the most of their lives. Fletcher Robertson, one of the oldest citizens of the township, was the sixth child, moving here in 1843, when twenty-four years of age. He married Malinda Carr in 1843, a relative of the Carrs, General John, Colonels John and Thomas Carr being her uncles. Mr. Robertson is a successful farmer, residing within one mile and a half of Utica, on the Charlestown turnpike. He is surrounded by all things temporal and spiritual which tend to make man happy and respected.

John and Elizabeth Schwartz came from Pennsylvania in 1802, with a family of four children, and settled five and a half miles above Jeffersonville. His vocation was farming. In Indian wars he took an active part, but on account of his age did no fighting. His death was caused by an accident in June, 1824. Mrs. Schwartz lived to be over seventy years of age. George Schwartz, one of the good men of the county, resides near the old homestead. He associates with the Methodist church, and stands high as a successful farmer and business man in the community.

The Bottorffs settled in Utica township about the year 1815. In all affairs of the township they took a prominent part, and are now among the substantial people of the county. One of the notable events in the family history is that Mrs. Bottorff melted bullets for her husband, when he was preparing to fight the Indians at Tippecanoe, while the wolves howled around the cabin door. There are at least three hundred voters of this family alone in the county at present.

The original family of Lutzes was from North Carolina. David Lutz was father of this very extensive generation. They are now scattered over the county in considerable numbers. All are respected and cultured citizens.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

In 1800 the seventeen-year locusts made their appearance in Utica in such numbers that the proprietors conjectured a plague similar to that of Egypt. But they soon passed away, doing no damage save killing the small branches of forest trees where they had deposited their eggs.

In 1801 immense numbers of squirrels crossed the Ohio from Kentucky to Indiana Territory. To protect crops from the little animals, hunts were instituted on a large scale, and prizes were awarded to the person killing the greatest numbers. In order that foul means should not be employed, every hunter was required to produce at night the head of each squirrel taken.

Early in September, 1811, a comet passed over Utica from northeast to southwest, causing much consternation among the people of the village.

The first steamboat passed by Utica, between nine and ten o'clock at night, in October, 1811, creating great alarm. After it had passed, the reality appeared more like a dream. On its arrival off Louisville, about twelve o'clock, the boat in letting off steam brought many people from their beds to witness the novel sight. The general impression was that a comet had fallen from the heavens into the Ohio.

December 16, 1811, occurred the first of a memorable series of earthquakes, which affected the entire Missisippi valley. They were preceded by a rumbling noise, resembling that of distant cannonading followed by its echo. These interruptions continued up to the 1st of March, 1812. Judge Wood says, "We were much startled. I arose and went out of doors, and observed the branches of the trees waving as if put in motion by a heavy wind. In the house dishes, cups, saucers, and cupboard-ware were generally shaken from their places, and some broken. The corners of our log houses creaked, and everything indicated a terrible ordeal going on within the earth. Boatmen from the Falls, who were in the vicinity of New Madrid, declared their boats were carried up stream several miles in consequence of the upheaval of the Mississippi." These remarkable facts are none the less strange because happening in a pioneer age. To us today they would be as startling. Many things are likely to happen in a new country, which to a pioneer people seem unexplainable with their superficial education; and, in many instances, a touch of the mysterious has much to do with their conception of the real. It can be truly said, however, of the people who settled here near one hundred years ago, that they were possessed of many admirable qualities. The luster which gathers around them is undying; we hope the future will be as glorious as the past.

CHAPTER XXVI.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.

The county commissioners met at Charlestown in the spring of 1816 and proceeded to separate the northeastern part of the Grant, and that portion of territory which had been annexed to it, into four townships, one of which was Washington. The following are the boundaries established by the commissioners, and found in the minutes which they kept:

For the second and back township, commencing at the mouth of Poke run and running thence with the dividing line between Poke run and Flag run, until it strikes the dividing ridge between Fourteen-mile creek and Camp creek; thence with said ridge to the upper line of the county, which shall compose the back township, to be called by the name of Washington.

First dividing lines were to a great extent imaginary. It was not till after the township became filled up tolerably well that the boundaries were fixed definitely. Early settlers often, during the first few years of preparation for farming, care little for anything except the real necessities of life. The gun supplies both want of food and pleasure. After land begins to reach some degree of value, they find out that deeds and legal papers are a necessity.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Washington township possesses no remarkable features. The surface is slightly broken along the streams. On the dividing ridges, from which the headwaters of the creeks flow, the land is level, sometimes even to wetness. Between Poke run and Flag run, a distance of two to three miles, the surface gently slopes toward each stream, though only enough to cause the water to flow in either direction. In the vicinity of New Washington village the drainage of the country is excellent. This part of the township is not far from the summit of the corniferous formation of limestone, so common in this part of the county. The East and West forks of Fourteen-mile creek give the northwestern part of the township a surface of various kinds; farms are generally tillable and often remarkably well provided with springs and streams, which supply an abundance of water for stock. There is a dividing ridge in the eastern part of the township, from which flow the streams that enter the Ohio without becoming tributaries to larger ones

and those which empty into the East fork of Fourteen-mile creek. It is elevated and well adapted for grazing purposes, but not specially productive in the grains.

The surface of the township had much to do with its boundaries. Lines were drawn easier by following up streams or along the dividing ridges from which they took their course. These circumstances combine to give the township a very irregular shape. It is composed mainly of sections, except one tier of the Grant tracts, which lie along the south side and which extend up into Scott county for perhaps a half-mile. There are in the township 22,690 acres. Total valuation of property about $450,000. The township is bounded as follows: On the north by Scott and Jefferson counties; on the east by Bethlehem township and Jefferson county; on the south by Oregon and Owen township; and on the west by Oregon township. "A few miles back from the headwaters of Camp creek the lands are wet, the soil is light-colored clay that holds water." The northern side of the township is well adapted to grazing, the soil producing good varieties of grass. "In the vicinity of New Washington, the soil is light-colored clay and sand, and has a better drainage than the lands last mentioned. The line of the drift reaches but a few miles south of the road from New Washington to Knabb's Station, on the Vernon branch of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, at the line of Scott county. An occasional bowlder is seen as far south as the Charlestown and Henryville road. The land about New Washington is well adapted for wheat, and in some localities excellent corn is grown."

Camp creek, which skirts the eastern side of the township, and which derived its name from the fact that many of the traveling bands of Indians encamped near its mouth, in what is now Bethlehem township, flows slowly out into the Ohio river. As it approaches the river it begins to pass through a sort of chute, which no doubt was formed during the glacial epoch. It is in Bethlehem township, however, that the line of drift appears most striking. Camp creek heads in Jefferson county.

Flag run takes its name from an aquatic plant which formerly grew in great abundance along its bottoms. Many of the early settlers used these plants for chair-bottoms, matting, and sometimes for a rope or halter. For the latter it was of little service. This stream flows in a westerly course and empties into Fourteen-mile below the junction of the East and West fork.

Poke run drains the southern part of the township, through only in a very limited way.

On section thirty-six the East and West fork of Fourteen-mile unite, forming the main creek. The West fork is much smaller than the East fork. It rises altogether in Clark county. Its tributaries are few and small, fed generally by springs, which are very common in this vicinity. The East fork takes its rise in Jefferson county and flows diagonally through the township until it reaches the junction. It has a number of tributaries, one of the largest of which is Dry run, which also heads in the upper country. Both these creeks have a good supply of water during the fall and winter months. During the months of May, June, July, and August they are almost dry. This was especially true during the summer of 1881, when vegetation and stock suffered so much on account of the drouth. Years ago, before the timber was cut away, mills on the East fork ran all the year round. It was only after a quarter of a century, when the settlers began to consume the timber in various ways and prevent the water from standing in ponds and settling through the leaves, did these streams fail to supply a plentiful quantity of water for milling purposes. They are now only made useful by dams and races. The bed of these creeks is made up mostly of the crinoidal and corniferous formation of limestone. Wells are from fifteen to fifty feet in depth. The water is pure, crystal-like in appearance, and has a delicious taste. Springs often gush forth from the limestone, which is frequently of a cement character, and supply families and stock with a drink as cool and refreshing as any in the county.

"The growth of the timber in the eastern part of the township is beech and white oak." Camp creek is noted for its buckeye trees. On the low, narrow bottom, sycamore and sugar-trees are found from two to three feet in diameter. In the region of New Washington village white oak, beech, and in some localities most excellent poplar, are found. "The latter timber is more abundant to the south, where the land becomes rolling and the limestone begins to show." There was never a dense undergrowth. The swampy

nature of the soil prevented a luxuriant growth of vegetation. Pea-vines were never peculiar to this township. Thousands of hoop-poles are cut yearly and turned into a paying business close at home. Railroad ties are also taken in large numbers, hewed from the best trees, and often sacrificed to agents and speculators at a poor, little sum.

CAVES.

New Washington cave, more commonly known as Copple's cave, is situated on the east fork of Fourteen-mile creek, lying within a farm owned by David Copple. The opening is about 6 x 20 feet, and narrows down rapidly until a passage between shelves and rocks is reached, where a stream of water makes exploration unpleasant. There are no stalagmites or stalactites to amount to anything, but calcareous deposits are found on the rocks in the form of flowing drapery. One hundred and fifty yards from the entrance the ceiling rises to some height, and climbing up one sees upon the left a large chamber not more than three feet high. In this sort of basin large, rocky pendants make exploration difficult and somewhat dangerous. Here are bear-wallows, evidently made when the red man traversed this scope of country. Farther along one comes upon a sink-hole obstructed by rocks. It has never been opened, and may communicate with a larger cave below. Following the course of the cave, one presently comes to a larger low opening, similar to the first. The floor is of clay, and in it are numerous bear-wallows, other marks of the animals being plainly visible on the low ceilings. This chamber has never been fully explored, on account of the low ceiling. Standing here, one can see on either side to the distance of thirty feet. Soundings made by Professor Elsom, of Pennsylvania, show that there are other passages, but as yet no one has ventured to make decisive explorations.

Close to Copple's cave is Spring cave. It was discovered by a dog crawling into the ground many years ago. The ground was dug away and a fine cavern for spring-house purposes was thus disclosed. This cave is not very large, but there are two or three bear-wallows in it. The entrance is a room about fifty feet high and fifteen feet wide, with a stream of water passing through it. An open sink-hole at the end communicates with some other passage below; but it has never been fully followed out.

On the Taylor farm is another cave, closely resembling Spring cave. About thirty yards in is a dome-like opening in the ceiling. The hole is about five feet in diameter and ten feet in height. At the end of this cave are more bear-wallows. There is still another cave on the same farm, but the opening is covered with rubbish.

On Arbuckle's and Robinson's farms are two more caves, of which Robinson's has been explored several hundred yards. The passage is a narrow aisle, with a running stream of water in its bottom. In it are numerous red lizards. Arbuckle's has a stream also, and a large chamber, from which a devious passage leads further. The mouth of this cave was used for shelter by the Indians. Marks of encampment are yet plainly visible. In this region are springs which issue from rocks, run a short distance, long enough to afford splendid water, and then disappear. To "Bart," of the Jeffersonville Daily Evening News, we are indebted for much of the above information.

SETTLEMENTS.

The pioneers of Washington township settled promiscuously. Among the first settlements was that of the Robinson neighborhood, on the east Fork of Fourteen-mile, about two miles above where it unites with the West Fork and forms the main branch. It was here that a mill was early set in operation. About it the people naturally gathered and began clearing. After New Washington village was laid out in 1815, settlers generally located so as to be within a few miles of the place. Roads were established to connect with Charlestown, the Ohio river, and the counties of Scott and Jefferson. The early traveler went to Louisville from the counties lying above on the tributaries of the Wabash and White rivers, by way of New Washington. Most of the emigrants took the same route. They passed through the village on what was known as the Charlestown road, or else, crossing the Ohio at Westport landing, took a different road, but passed through the same village after leaving the county. People migrated thus for various reasons. Southern people changed their homes mostly on account of soil, climatic influences, and slavery, and these emigrants were, in most

cases, from the South. The Westport road was the first in the township. In passing through the country it pronged to different settlements, which acted as a kind of feeders. It ran from the Ohio river to Pervine's mill.

A few years afterwards a road was laid out connecting with Charlestown at Work's mill, on Fourteen-mile creek, in Charlestown township. Another road made connection with Bethlehem, on the Ohio. As the township gradually increased in number of inhabitants, new roads were established to meet the wants of the people. From a few dozen in 1800 it has risen to about fourteen hundred in 1881. The crossing of the Charlestown and Westport roads, about two miles and a half from New Washington, was the stopping-place during the night for many of the emigrants before the little village beyond supported a tavern. Flag run flows immediately over the crossing of the two roads. A little bottom on the northeast corner made a good camping-ground, and the stream supplied teams with water and the women for cooking purposes. The road-track is but little worn, as it passes over the hard limestone, which in many places forms the only protection against mud, and a good protection it is too. These roads are used much, and are in tolerably good condition. The sandy soil absorbs the water in this vicinity, and for this reason roadways have little grading. During the summer months they are even better than turnpikes; when winter and spring comes they are frequently impassable, except on horseback. The guide-board at the Charleston and Westport crossing reads: "Charlestown, ten miles; Westport landing, six miles."

Washington township is cut by the Ohio & Mississippi branch so as to throw nearly a mile of railroad within her boundary lines. Knabb's Station is in the very extreme part of the township. From it many of the stock-growers ship their cattle. As the station is small, it presents little matter of importance. The county line really cuts the place into very uneven parts, by far the larger of which lies in Scott county.

As all townships are subject to excitement on questions of public concern, so is Washington. The fall of 1881 found the people much interested in a proposed railroad from Cincinnati to New Albany. It is to be built probably by some Eastern capitalists. The indications are that it will pass through the township in the country about New Washington, on the level upland, or lower down, in the bottoms of the Ohio. A connecting line between these two points, the link of a great thoroughfare, would give such life and business to Washington township as would startle the opponents of public enterprises.

MILLS.

As has been said, the first road in the township ran from Pervine's mill on Fourteen-mile creek to Westport landing, ont he Ohio. William Pervine, who was next to John Work in the milling business, settled on tract number one hundred and ninety-eight of the Grant, as early as 1808. He erected a grist-mill on the present site of Walker's mills, below the junction of the East and West fork. This was four years before the Indians threw the country into such excitement by their massacre at Pigeon Roost. Pervine carried on his business successfully for a number of years, in the meantime adding to his establishment an overshot carding manufactory. The site was well adapted for the business. Many of the New Washington and New Market people came here to get their grists ground. Custom work was then the only kind. Such a thing as buying grain and grinding it into flour or meal was unknown. Shipments were consequently small. A consignment of goods was sometimes made later in the century.

Pervine's mill stood on the right bank of Fourteen-mile creek. The dam was made of brush. After Walker came into possession of it, about the year 1815, he changed the dam so as to make it of more service, by using stone instead of brush for an obstruction. There is now both a grist- and a saw-mill combined. During the summer months it is run by steam power. Water supplies the motive power during fall and winter. The site is a good one, and considerable work is done for farmers in this section. The mill is old and has the appearance of age and use. Below Walker's mill a few hundred yards a handsome iron bridge crosses Fourteen-mile creek, on the road leading to New Washington.

Fifty-five years ago, on Camp creek, two miles east of New Washington, Jacob Bear, who came from Virginia, carried on the milling business. His sons, however, built the mill, he coming on after it was erected. The mill was of the over-

shot style and was used at first for grinding purposes only. The old mill site is still used, but the motive power is steam. It is now known as the Hutsell mill, and has been in running order for more than twenty years.

After a few years, in which Mr. Bear supplied the people generally by his Camp Creek mill, another, known as the Robinson Settlement mill, sprang up on the east fork of Fourteen-mile creek, about two miles above the junction. The best authority on milling history in Washington township, Mr. Jacob Taflinger, says that the workmen came from the East several times to assist in mill erection. Mr. Bear probably had control of the Robinson Settlement mill at first, though by various changes it passed out of his possession. Finding out in a year or two that the water supply was irregular, a mill-site was selected further down the stream at the head of Fourteen-mile creek proper. The first mill put up at the junction was built by James Atwood, about 1823 or 1824. Mr. Jacob Taflinger, who was a millwright and carpenter by trade, came into possession of it in 1830, but not before it had passed through several hands successively. The bargain was made so as to include a piece of land. Since 1830 the Taflinger mill has been in operation, though at various times stopped temporarily during the summer months. It is owned by Jacob and Daniel Taflinger jointly, who came here with their father's family many years ago. There is a saw-mill attached to the grist-mill, run in summer by steam-power. Grinding and sawing are done four days each week.

In 1820, one mile and a half south of New Washington village, Fifer's horse-mill did considerable custom work. It was larger than most horse-mills of that time. Two, three, or four horses were hitched to a long sweep, and in this way supplied the power for grinding. It was in operation for four or five years.

STILL-HOUSES, ETC.

The distillation of whiskey and brandy was among the first undertakings of the pioneers. Their manufacture was often made profitable by trading with the Indians for furs, who, at this time, belonged to the disaffected tribes in the region of Vincennes and Kaskaskia. Still-houses were always common. Many of the mills had stills attached to them; they often did much to draw custom. The majority of them were located on Fourteen-mile and Camp creek, the only streams of any size in the township. Jacob Bear had a still-house, or, at least, manufactured whiskey in connection with milling on Camp creek. Near Walker's mill Fitch and Helterbridle, though different proprietors, carried on distilling. They were here more than fifty years ago. Samuel Montgomery, William Fisher, and many others engaged in the same business. Jacob Cobble manufactured whiskey on Fourteen-mile creek, near New Washington village, at an early day. Jesse Henly, a prominent man in the affairs of township and county organization, had a public still-house. His was of the cold-mash kind, and had from fifteen to twenty tubs. It was used mostly by the country people, who paid a certain per cent for toll. The old site is now marked by what is known as the Cave spring, from which Henly's still-house received its supply of water. In connection with the copper stills he ground wheat and corn for the New Washington people with an overshot water-wheel thirty feet in diameter. Cobble's distillery was also used by the public. Corn at this time produced about three gallons of whiskey per bushel. James Owens, Andrew Bowers, and James Smith were among the first distillers. They were located mostly on Fourteen-mile creek. One of the interesting features of Smith's still-house was a water-wheel with cow-horns attached to it, so as to carry the water up into a trough which carried the water to the interior of the house.

Peach brandy was largely manufactured in this township by the early settlers. Peaches grew in abundance when the township was cleared and agriculture was first turned to attentively. They now have little success in quantity or quality.

Perhaps the oldest and most profitable tannery of pioneer history was one owned and run by Abram Kimberlain, in 1812–13, and for a few years afterwards, at what is now Knabbs Station, on the Vernon branch of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad. Tanyards were not quite as common as still-houses; yet they were scattered throughout the country in great numbers. It would require a statistical table to give them properly. Lawrence's tannery in New Washington, however, was a very successful one. It ran from 1820 to 1840.

FORTS.

In this age it seems strange that our forefathers would engage in whiskey-making before any general action should be taken to protect themselves against the barbarities of the red man. But such was the case. It was not till the Pigeon Roost massacre in 1812 that people began to realize that they lived on the frontier; that decisive measures must be employed, if their homes and farms were to be preserved against the Indians. Pigeon Roost is not more than six or seven miles from Knabbs Station. It was natural people should become alarmed on account of their safety, when such atrocities were committed so near home.

Jesse Henly, assisted by his neighbors, erected a block-house on what is now the Charlestown and New Washington road, two miles and a half south of New Washington village, in 1812. The house stood near the mouth of Henly's cave, from which a plentiful supply of water was furnished. After the excitement went down, and the people who had crossed the Ohio into Kentucky returned to their homes and began once more the old way of living, the block-house was abandoned. It has entirely disappeared. The old Henly farm is now owned by Mr. William Works.

Mr. Pervine put up a fort on Fourteen-mile creek near his mill. It, too, has long since passed away.

On Frederic Fisher's farm, one mile north of New Washington, a block-house was erected in 1812. There was one also where Colonel Martin Adams now lives in a little settlement called Hookertown, but which has entirely disappeared.

Colonel Adams himself put up a private block-house. In it the family lived for a year or two, and then returned to their old but more comfortable log cabin.

The Indians seldom gave the white settlers in Washington township any trouble, except a few pretty thefts which they committed, and which, fortunately, the settlers were always able to bear.

CHURCHES.

After the excitement caused by the Pigeon Roost massacre had passed away, people began to turn more of their attention to religious and educational matters. The Universalists were among the first religious bodies in the township, but they never had any thoroughly organized class. As early as 1812, Adam Bower, who lived two and a half miles west of New Washington, had preaching at his house by Universalist preachers from Kentucky. After the Christian church was established in this community, they became members of that denomination.

The Presbyterian church on Camp creek, three miles east of New Washington, known as the Pisgah chapel, was erected more than forty years ago. For some time before and after the congregation built their house of worship, the class prospered. When the controversy came up which afterwards divided the members into two congregations, the enthusiasm of both sides resembled the worship of Baal more than the Lord God of Elijah. The Old School Presbyterians went to New Washington, and the New School retained possession of the church building. Among the first members were Alexander Walker, John Henderson, and John Matthews, with their wives and families. Parson Todd, who came from Virginia, Revs. John Dickey and William Robinson, the latter of whom came from Madison, Indiana, were early preachers. The old members have died; the old church has succumbed to time and the elements, and is no more. A school-house in the neighborhood affords a place of worship and, in the pleasant months of the year, a room for holding Sunday-schools. The first members of the Pisgah chapel were true, devoted Christians, men who were guided by a conscientious regard for law and justice.

BURYING-GROUNDS.

On the Charlestown and New Washington road, on a little eminence near Flag run, Jesse Henly laid out a small graveyard as early as 1807, on his farm. At this time there were few graveyards in the country. The health was generally good, except some fever and ague, which was often quite common in the fall. There is in the inclosure perhaps a quarter of an acre. It has been filled up almost to its full capacity, but yet people bury their dead in it frequently. Mrs. Jesse Henly was the first person who was buried in it. A good stone fence protects the evergreens and flowers from the outside world. Everything looks tasty and in conformity with modern ideas. A number of handsome monuments are particularly attractive.

The old Walker graveyard, which is now on Colonel Martin Adam's place, was used as early as 1814. It was then surrounded by the woods, having been located in the midst of a strong growth of beech timber. The location was probably determined by the death of Mary Polly Adams, who was the first person buried within its present limits. William Pervine and his daughter were the next who were laid to rest under the shady beech and oak. This old graveyard is now but little used. Its like is seldom met in the history of Clark county.

Fouts's grave-yards, now known as the Barnes burying-grounds, on the forks of Fourteen-mile creek, were used by the settlers fifty or sixty years ago. Squire Jacob Fouts, who lived near the East fork of Fourteen-mile, had at first a private burying place. It was afterwards used by the neighbors and came to be regarded as public property. The other, laid out by a relative of Mr. Fouts, perhaps a brother, was situated on the West fork of Fourteen-mile creek. Both sustained about the same relation to the public. They are now among those things of bygone days which in history must ever be regarded with affection, and which are reminders that we must all pass away.

SCHOOLS.

The first school which was kept in the vicinity of Colonel Martin Adams, was taught by Stephen Hutchings and a Mr. Reed. Its location is now fixed by the old Walker burying-ground. All the Adamses, Bottorffs, and Needhams gained their education here. John Reese, one of the Baptist preachers of early times, frequently preached to the people in this school-house. He also preached in the school-house which belonged to his district. William Gulick, who married Miss Sallie Adams, was the first teacher, or among the first teachers. He taught for many years afterwards in the adjoining townships, and belongs to that class of men who first brought the public-school system to rules.

On the Charlestown and Westport cross-roads, at the northwest corner, a district school is well filled with the boys and girls of the community. On the northeast corner a saw-mill, owned by Mr. Godfrey Bradley, runs most of the time.

It was on this little body of bottom land that the northern-bound emigrant rested during the night, while on his way to the upper Indiana counties.

Washington township has nine school districts and about four hundred and fifty school children. Educationally, it is well up with the other townships. Her school-houses were always rude affairs during the pioneer age. Since the State school law came into force, school-houses have been fashioned after more modern patterns. They invariably look well.

VILLAGES.

There never was more than one regularly laid-out village in Washington township. Its isolated situation seemed to preclude any idea of future greatness. But there naturally sprang up a desire to have a township center, a place where people could vote, where ammunition and groceries could be bought, and where Christmas shooting-matches could be held. David Copple, Bala Johnson, and Adam Keller, who owned land in the vicinity of New Washington, were the first persons who made a successful attempt to found a village. New Washington is admirably situated. It was laid out in 1815 by the three persons above-mentioned. There were one hundred and twenty-eight lots, each 90x150 feet. Eight lots were given for public purposes, and the proceeds of their sale turned into a fund for churches, schools, and the grading of streets. They were located on the first square northeast of the center of the town—for it was a town of size which they had planned. In 1819 Johnson made an addition on the west side of nine lots of the same size as those surveyed at first. Mr. Todd made an addition of thirty-three inlots and twelve outlots, in 1879, on the south side, the former 90x100 feet.

Adam Keller, who came from Wales, with his wife and a part of his family, was one of the first citizens of New Washington. He afterwards moved to Shelby county, Indiana, where he died.

Bala Johnson came from Kentucky, farmed for a living, and, after a life of much fruitfulness, died near his ideal village.

David Copple was a farmer. He came from one of the Carolinas. Absalom Frazier, another early citizen, a wheelwright and edge-tool-maker, was here before 1820. He erected a steam grist-mill sixty-odd years ago in the village, to which

he afterwards attached a saw-mill. He was a man of considerable ability, and aided much in the improvements of New Washington.

Five years after New Washington was laid out, it had grown to be a thriving village of perhaps one hundred inhabitants. This resulted mainly from its location on the great thoroughfares which led to Madison and Lexington, over which hundreds of emigrants passed yearly. At one time there were striking evidences of a brilliant future. The knobs on the west and the Ohio river on the east, almost compelled the traveling public to take this route. Of course taverns sprang up with stores and produce exchanges.

John Lowder, who came from Kentucky, was among the first who kept a house of entertainment. After him came Joseph Bowers, Jacob Duges, Robert Tilford, William Robinson, and others. Their public houses were in various locations, but all had striking resemblances to each other.

Mr. Elijah Prewett, who came from Kentucky, was the first storekeeper. The kind of a store which he kept, was a general produce exchange, a place where butter, eggs, chickens, hides, and so on, were given for groceries and a few of the coarser dry goods. Esquire Bower dealt out groceries to the pioneer citizens for a number of years. Solomon Davis, who was here in 1840, carried on storekeeping on a large scale. At that time the village had as many as six different firms who were engaged in the same business. Christopher C. Cole and Berlin Spooner had a small stock of tobacco and groceries in connection with the post-office which they kept, about three or four years after the village was laid out. But stores in New Washington have always been governed by varying circumstances. They generally change hands every few years. It can be truly said no one ever made an independent fortune by commercial business within the boundaries of New Washington village.

Blacksmiths have always found steady employment in the village, if industrious. Five years after the town was platted, Charles Downey, of New York State, opened a shop and attended to the wants of the public. James McHenry followed soon after, as also did William Charleton and Andrew Robinson. G. L. Harper, a good artisan, and one whom everybody respected, was here for a long time. He died only a year or two since. Blacksmith shops here, like the stores, were often temporary. They depended to a great extent on the social qualities of the smith, as well as the excellent work which he did. Thomas Colvin is the present village smith, though another shop can be used if business should demand it.

As one enters the village coming in on the Charlestown road (the old county seat lies twelve miles south), the traveler is struck by nothing of decided importance, except the Presbyterian and Christian churches. The former stands in the eastern part of the town. Its fences are in a needy state, the weather-boarding needs paint, and the whole building a thorough going-over. There is no bell. This class is that part of the Pisgah Presbyterian church which was designated as the Old-school.

The Christian church is a little more modern in appearance, as well as younger in years. It has a tin-covered cupola, with an oval-shaped crown, which glitters in the sunlight. The cupola can be seen for several miles, if standing at an angle so that the rays of the sun strike the observer properly. The Christian church is larger than the Presbyterian. It was organized about the time of Alexander Campbell's reformation, and its first members came mostly from the other denominations.

The Baptist church in New Washington was built in 1820, and was the first house of worship in the village. It was made of hewed logs. Its furniture was old-fashioned, and its members more zealous in good works than anxious to have easy seats and polished discourses. It was the Baptist church to which most of the early settlers belonged. Jacob and Lewis Fouts, Jacob Woods, and their families were early members. Many of their preachers came from the adjoining counties. John Wright, a man of much natural and acquired ability, was perhaps the most distinguished of all their ministers. He came from Washington county. Preachers who rode the circuits—many times extending over a tract of country fifty to two hundred miles in length—always made New Washington a stopping place. It was then this church was in its prime. Its members were generally from the best people in the country, people who were known by their common, hard sense, who paid a debt as readily without as with a note. After

the old log building became unfit for use, a neat frame was erected to take its place.

John Reese was an old Baptist preacher in the country about New Washington. He preached mostly in school-houses and the houses of the pioneers. Joseph Reese and Charles Johnson were members; but they, with a number of others, were finally taken into the Christian church. It seems that the first preaching of this old denomination was begun in the neighborhood of Colonel Martin Adams's large farm—at least John Reese did considerable preaching in this section before New Washington was laid out. After the village had grown to some size, the class naturally located centrally—hence the church of 1820. Sixty-odd years have made many changes in the regularity of this ancient sect. The church in New Washington is in a semi-conscious state, many of its first members having died, moved off, or become connected with other religious organizations. But it leaves behind it a legacy richer than the wealth of Crœsus.

The Methodist Episcopal church, a small brick building, was erected in 1833–34. It was never powerful either in numbers or wealth; but it had a spiritual strength which has survived to this day. William T. Lawrence and Thirston Davis were two of the first and most influential members. Their preachers were generally those who addressed the people of Owen, Bethlehem, and adjoining townships. It is in the Methodist church that the only Sunday-school of New Washington is held. Here all classes go regardless of creed, and the school is tolerably well sustained. It was organized twenty-five or thirty years ago, but has during that time passed through many changes.

Sunday-schools in the village were at one period very prosperous. When the place was thriving and business returned good dividends, Sabbath-schools flourished. When business lagged, Sunday-schools dragged. The time will come, probably, when they will be revived and be made to take a firmer stand than ever before in the religious matters of New Washington.

The Seceders' church, an offshoot of the established Church of England, was at an early day quite successful in the village. Its members came from England and were mostly grown when they arrived here. For a few years preaching was held occasionally in the neighborhood. After the old members died, their children, who generally connected themselves with some other denomination, let the church of their parents pass out of existence in this community, as far as any regular body was concerned. In Jefferson county this denomination is quite numerous, and from this territory a preacher will come occasionally and address the people in this section. There are three things about which all persons like to think for themselves—politics, religion, and love; and it is to be regretted that few care so little for moral questions and all things which lead us to think more of God and the future.

The first school-house in the neighborhood was built of logs. But it was not long until a very decided move was made to establish a school which would furnish a thorough education. In the original plat there was a public square. It was soon divided into lots, which were sold at auction, and the money turned into a fund for building a seminary. As the square was well situated, a handsome amount was realized from its sale. A good brick building was erected, 40 x 50 feet, with a cupola, good fences, and other necessary attachments. But the enthusiasm which more than anything else caused its erection, soon subsided. The founders of the village could not risk too much to accomplish the desired result. After a number of years of varying success, the school began to lag in interest and numbers. Parson Brownlow and David Graham, the latter a son-in-law of Colonel Martin Adams, were the first teachers, and did much to place the seminary on a substantial foundation. The classics and all the sciences were taught, and it seemed at one time that the road to fame was wide and easily traveled.

After about ten years of use as a seminary the building was taken by the public school authorities, and since 1840 has been under their control. There are now two teachers and from seventy-five to one hundred scholars.

Twenty-five years ago a Masonic lodge was organized in New Washington. Among the charter members were John and Dougan Fouts, Robert Tilford, and Barney Campbell. The lodge prospered for a time—as long as the village prospered—and then began to droop. There are now some thirty members. A. M.

Fouts is W. M.; John C. Fouts, secretary. The Masonic hall has been used recently by the Granger society. But it, too, is not active and full of that spirited determination which characterized the early life of this order.

When Pervine carried on milling on Fourteen-mile creek, before New Washington was laid out, the post-office was kept at his mill. It had few wants to meet. People wrote few letters, and newspapers were almost unknown. One of the best authorities on post-office affairs says that the mail was delivered here as early as 1800; but it is improbable, because it was not till 1808 that Pervine's mill was erected. As soon as New Washington had grown to have fifty or sixty inhabitants, the post-office was located in the village. It was near the year 1817 that the change was made. Christopher C. Cole and Berlin Spooner were the first postmasters. The office was in the east end of the town, in a little log house. Joseph Bower was postmaster for more than twenty years. He was a justice of the peace at the same time, which office he held for more than forty years. Mails were carried at first on horseback, and went by way of Charlestown, New Washington, and Madison, though the starting point was Jeffersonville. As the mail-carrier went along, he distributed letters at way offices. They were often of little importance, but had to have communication with the great, busy world on the Ohio, and the thoroughfares in other parts of the county. A stage-route was established about twenty years after the village was laid out, which took the same road as that followed by the horsemen. For some time it paid well. The prosperity of this enterprise was also determined by the prosperity of the village. Robert Tilford acted as postmaster for a while. He belonged to the new era of post-office life. The mails of New Washington are now carried three times a week on a route starting at Otisco and ending at Bethlehem.

New Washington at first was the rival of Charlestown. Its situation in the northern part of the county, however, was a great hindrance to its final result. Charlestown was located near the centre of the county, and for this reason had a decided advantage. Many of the first and foremost physicians, nevertheless, made it their home. Lawyers she had none. Dr. Samuel Adair, who came from Ohio, was here soon after the village was platted. His practice was in the adjoining and home counties. Dr. Philip Jolly, who came from the same State, was here about 1828 or 1830. He was an excellent physician, and his practice extended for miles in all directions. A familiar remark was, "Yonder goes Dr. Jolly again." Dr. Solomon Davis was here for a number of years, but his practice was not extensive. In the village now there are three practicing physicians—Drs. Samuel Adair, David Haymaker, and David Allhands.

The Indiana Gazetteer for 1833 had something to say of this village, with its name somewhat abridged, as follows:

> WASHINGTON, a post-town in Clark Co., about 12 miles N. E. from Charlestown. It has about 150 inhabitants, 2 taverns, 3 mercantile stores, and several mechanics of various trades.

New Washington village has now about two hundred and fifty people, engaged mostly in agricultural and mercantile pursuits. There are two main streets, which are those leading to Charlestown and Madison. Four stores are in operation, doing considerable business in the way of exchange and cash sales. It may happen that the new railroad, which will probably be built before a great many years, will pass within a mile or less of the village. If so, there will be an awakening in trade, and the oldest citizens may yet see their birthplace taking a proud position in the commercial and social affairs of the world.

OLD SETTLERS.

Colonel Martin Adams came from Kentucky with his father in 1808, and made improvements on a small tract of land near where he now lives, two miles south of New Washington. They returned in the spring of the following year, and with the family moved to Terre Haute, Indiana, where they resided till 1811. There were thirteen in the family. General Harrison was engaged at that time in trying to conciliate the Indians on the frontier. It was on this account that the family moved to Washington township. In the spring of 1813 Mr. Adams enlisted as a ranger to fight the Indians on the borders, and made several campaigns. On the 18th of August, 1825, he married Miss Jane H. Davis. The Davises came from Kentucky and settled in Jefferson county, Indiana. There is but one of her brothers, out of a family of twelve children, living

in this township at present. He resides on the New Washington and Bethlehem road.

Colonel Adams gets his title from the office which he held during the mustering times of the State militia. He held it till the law which governed these gatherings was repealed. In all pursuits which bring wealth and pleasure, Mr. Adams has taken a prominent part. He was engaged as a flatboatman on the Ohio for twenty-five years, in the meantime accumulating a handsome competency. There is no other man in Washington township so thoroughly acquainted with pioneer incidents as Colonel Adams. His record is worthy of imitation by the youth of to-day; his character, as also his wife's, is without blemish.

Jacob Taflinger, Sr., was born in Virginia, and came to Clark county in 1829. Two years previous to moving he had bought a tract of land on the line now dividing Oregon from Washington townships. His family consisted of his wife, whose maiden name was Barbara Kline; his sons, Joseph, Daniel, John, and Jacob, and daughters Elizabeth, Sarah, Lydia, and Nancy. The journey was made in a four-horse covered wagon, with the familiar white top. After arriving on the ground, it was found to be unprofitable for agriculture on account of the slough and undergrowth. During the night in which they encamped on the ground, a violent storm set in and almost drowned the family. On the following morning they proceeded to Charlestown township, stopping at the residence of James Worrel, who at that time lived one mile and a half west of Charlestown. Arrangements were soon made to visit other parts of the county, and to secure, if possible, a site favorable for a mill and also convenient to form the first purchase. After some search land was bought in the neighborhood of Robinson's settlement, one mile and a half above the head of Fourteen-mile creek. In a few days the family moved and began the work of clearing. Jacob Taflinger, Jr., was by trade a carpenter and millwright. He assisted in rebuilding the old Robinson settlement mill, and did considerable work in building houses and barns. He was born on the 2d of August, 1800, and has traveled much and learned by experience what the early schools failed to impart. The greater part of his life has been employed in erecting and rebuilding mills throughout the United States. He became noted as a man of strong passions, but of generous heart. He speaks with much pleasure of his milling experience and the achievements which he has made during his eventful life. Daniel, his elder brother, was by nature of a more retired disposition, but none the less characteristic. Both these brothers live at the head of Fourteen-mile creek; Joseph resides in the west; Lydia and Sarah are married; the remainder of the family are dead.

Jacob Ratts, an old settler, came from Washington county, Indiana, more than fifty years ago. He married John Fouts's sister, and has remained in this township ever since.

John Russell lived in Washington village in 1811. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and died many years ago.

Henry and William Robinson came from Nelson county, Kentucky, in 1814, in company with father, mother, five brothers, and three sisters. The former was born December 31, 1803; the latter February 9, 1806. The family settled on the road leading from New Washington to Bethlehem on their arrival. Since this time they have been residents of this township. At times they were citizens of New Washington village and dealers in groceries and dry goods, and then again farmers. Both have retentive memories, and relate many incidents with pleasant recollections.

Jesse Henly was one of the wealthiest men in the township in 1811. He bought this land in most instances from the Government. At the time of his death he owned twenty-one hundred acres.

William Montgomery, a man who took much interest in all township questions, was the father of ten sons and three daughters. A large number of his descendants are now living in this county.

Joseph Robinson, a powerful man, six feet tall and two hundred pounds in weight, belonged to the early settlers.

The Foutses came from North Carolina; their descendants are scattered in many parts of the United States.

There has been a marked change in Washington township within the last fifty years. The men and women, who did so much in clearing off the forest and preparing the way for the present generation, have nearly all died. The gray-headed men of to-day were boys when the above men-

tioned reminiscences were present facts. The time will soon come when old pioneers will be no more; when old mills, still-houses, tanneries, taverns, and all those things which made up the early history will pass away.

CHAPTER XXVII.

WOOD TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.

Wood is a township which lies in the extreme western side of the county. It is bounded on the north and west by Washington county; on the east by Carr township, except one tier of sections along the north side, which lies adjacent to sections in Monroe; and on the south by the county of Floyd. The township was established in 1807, the date of the first settlement, but it was not till 1816 that the boundaries were set forth as follows, as recorded in the report of the county commissioners:

Ordered, that a township be struck off, commencing on the Grant line where 250, 235, and 234 corner; thence south forty degrees east with the line of Charlestown township; thence with the line of Jeffersonville township to the top of the knobs; thence with the knobs to where the lines of Washington and Clark county intersect; thence with the said line crossing to the line crossing the road leading from Charlestown to the town of Salem, in Washington county, via Jonathan Watkins; thence with the road aforesaid mentioned to the township line of Charlestown, which shall compose and form one township, called Wood.

The township, as it was bounded in 1816, differed much from its present size and shape. From its east side Carr township has been taken off almost entirely. Since the county lines have been straightened up, especially that one described as following the "knobs to where the lines of Washington and Clark county intersect," a much better understanding has been had in reference to the general lie of the country.

TOPOGRAPHY.

This township has nearly all kinds of soil, extremes of warmth and cold, hills and valleys, timber, and wealth hidden among the bowels of the earth. Says the Geological Report of Clark and Floyd counties:

The New Providence valley, lying at the base of the tall, cone-shaped knobs, which were called "Silver Hills" by the early settlers, extends from hill to hill in graceful curves. This valley is about eight miles long and one or two wide. In this valley may be recognized two distinct deposits. The older layers belonging to the Champlain epoch originally gave the valley an elevation twenty to twenty-five feet above the present level. The more recent deposits are from the shifting of the streams and washings from the side hills. A section of the older deposits taken from the surface would be as follows: First, alluvium soil; second, ochreous beds of many colors; third, fine-grained sand, suitable for colored glass; fourth, coarse gravel and sand, with fossils and limestone.

The bed of Silver creek, in this valley, was at one time on a higher level than at present, and has shifted its course and cut down the clays of the valley to its present position. The weathering of the knobs, shales, and sandstones has furnished pebbles which have been borne down by the floods from the hills, and, filling the bed of the creek, has altered its course from time to time. The spurs at the foot of the knobs, called points, indicate the former level of the valley and the course of the lateral washings. The shifting of the creek has thus created a rich surface loam, enriched by the decaying leaves and other vegetable matter from the hillsides with a deep subsoil of gravel. This soil is well suited to the growth of all the staple farm products, and the growing crops are not materially affected by drouth. Apples do well, and strawberries grow to great perfection, as well as all other small fruits. The water in the streams and shallow wells of the valley is noted for its softness. It does not decompose soap, and is as much used as rain-water for laundry purposes.

The forest growth of the valley comprises the red mulberry, the white mulberry, the pawpaw, the persimmon, sugar maple, and sugar-tree. Among the original growth of timber of the valley was walnut; of the hills chestnut, which was very abundant, and the nutting time of the year was a real harvest. But now, on account of the waste of timber, the chestnut crop is small. We hope the time is not far distant when the ruthless hand will not lay waste the noble forests as formerly. There were found also white and blue ash and prickly ash, beech and wild cherry, elm, sassafras, sycamore, and many other species.

The timber of the hills consists of chestnut oak, white oak, red oak, black oak, post oak, pine, black hickory, white hickory, dogwood, poplar, water maple, gum, and sumach.

STREAMS.

The Muddy fork of Silver creek is the principal stream in the township. Its tributaries are the Dry fork, Giles branch, Morris branch, and Kelleys branch. Mr. Bellows says:

Once thick woods bordered the banks of these streams, woods almost impenetrable; and once, too, the settler dared not venture upon them after nightfall, lest a wolf, or bear, or catamount, or wild Indian might pounce upon him too suddenly to admit of defense; or, perhaps, a coiled serpent might be in waiting for him in the rank weeds that carpeted his pathway. When I see no more the herds of deer which once pastured upon these hills and in this valley, making great roads to the licks and springs, I am astonished, lost, can scarcely believe in its reality. Likewise I am astonished that the stream which winds its way down our valley ever received the appellation of Muddy. One thing is certain, it deserves not the epithet. Its waters are pure and silvery and no stream can boast of purer water.

SETTLEMENTS.

The exact date of the first permanent white settlement in the township is uncertain—at least we have no satisfactory record by which it can be determined. Whether George Wood was the first white man who settled in the township we cannot say; but it is quite certain he was among the first. Wood emigrated north in 1802 and settled near Charlestown, where he resided till 1807. He then removed to the Muddy Fork valley, and settled for life one and a half miles below where New Providence was afterwards located. George Wood was a native of South Carolina; he died ten or twelve years after removing to this township.

Soon after Wood came John and Robert Burge, James Smith, Matthew Barnaby, Moses Harman, Elijah Harman, James Warman, and Simon Akers. To protect themselves from the savages, a block-house was erected on George Wood's farm in 1808. After this means of defense became generally known, John Giles, Jonathan Carr, and Samuel Harrod came, accompanied by their families. In 1810 John McKinley, of Shelby county, Kentucky, settled in the same valley; in 1811 Samuel Packwood came from Shenandoah county, Virginia. The Burges, Harmans, Smith, and Barnaby emigrated from North Carolina; Giles and Akers were from Kentucky; likewise Warman and a man named Frederick Gore and others. Carr and Harrod were from Pennsylvania. Harrod had two sons, William and Henry. The former was by trade a miller, and for many years owned a notable mill on Silver creek. Henry for several years was clerk of Clark county.

Again in 1813 came James McKinley, brother to John, whose name we have already mentioned. William Packwood, brother to Samuel, came in 1819. These were the parents and grandparents of many sons and daughters now in this region, and well known far and near.

We also mention others who acted their part well. Of these we will name Charles Robertson, James Baker and brother Jesse, Micah Burns, Thompson Littell, William Kelly, Michael Borders, Christopher Morris, William Gibson, James Johnson, and brother Lancelot, James Brown (who came from North Carolina in 1824 at six years of age and settled in the Silver Creek valley with his father's family), John Bell, George Brock, Isaac Baggerly, Cyrus Bradford, George Goss, and David his brother, John Goss, Matthew West, Thomas Halow, mostly from the South. Robertson was from Virginia, and the Bakers from South Carolina; Burns was from Vermont; Littell and Bradford were from New York State; the remaining ones whose names have been mentioned, were from North Carolina.

Esquire Samuel Hay, grandfather to Miss Ada Hay, a well-known school mistress of Clark county, settled in the Dry Fork valley, near the confluence with Muddy fork. He was the first magistrate of the township, who, by the way, while hearing charges against offenders, sat on a large beech stump in front of his house, which he denominated the "seat of justice." The Gosses settled on the hills some three miles west of the block-house. The Packwoods settled principally in the valley of Muddy fork, but two or three miles above the block-house; Messrs. Littell, Warman, the Baker brothers, Robertson, John Burge, and Burwell Gibson, with several others, from one to two miles below the block-house; the McKinleys, Bells, Johnsons, Akers, Bradford, and a few more, on the hills some two miles south of the central point.

Elijah Harman was bitten by a rattlesnake near Fowler's gap, where he was found dead, and was here buried. Samuel Harrod died soon after his arrival in the county. His grave is one mile above New Providence, on the hill east of the barn and near the base line on the farm now owned by J. D. Hurn. Giles settled on that tributary of Muddy fork called Giles branch, after whom it was named. When settlements began to increase he, having a roving disposition, "pulled up stakes" and went farther west. A few others of like disposition followed.

Morris settled on the branch bearing his name, where also he lived to a good old age, leaving many children and grandchildren. Kelley settled on the hill at the source of the branch bearing his name, where, also, not far below the house in the valley he had a salt well, from which for several years, though weak in minerals, he made salt. The well at present is filled with debris, as it has been since the death of Kelley, many years ago.

The tributary called the Dry fork was so called on account of its almost destitution of water in

summer. Frederick Gore settled on the hill near its source; so also did others, and several immigrants in the valley.

Many of the early settlers were of a roving disposition. After the township had filled up so as to have from three to five hundred citizens, the emigration fever overtook them, and many were induced to remove further west.

John Borden, his brother Stephen, and Henry Dow took the lead. The Bordens were from Rhode Island; Dow from Connecticut. This was in the spring of 1817, soon after the Territory of Indiana had been admitted into the sisterhood of States. The Indians, too, had taken up their line of march and found a home further west. Block-houses were therefore now no more, nor of any serious consequence. Dow purchased land; so also did John Borden. Dow returned to his home in Connecticut. Borden having laid out the town of New Providence, naming it after Providence, Rhode Island, returned home also. In 1818, leaving his children, two or three in number, with relatives in his old State, accompanied by his wife and Joseph Cook—a young man of influence and respectability, and by trade a blacksmith—he removed to this so-called land of promise. Dow came in 1819, bringing with him John Fowler, a son-in-law, and an unmarried daughter, also two sons unmarried, and Henry, a son who was married—altogether about sixteen men, women, and children. William Brannan, a man of wealth and respectability, with a large family, came soon after Dow, from New York. Banannel Shaw and family from Rhode Island, soon followed Brannan. Then came Thomas Bellows. His family was composed of his mother, then a widow; two sisters, Lydia and Laura; a brother, David; and of course his wife and children. The company in which the Bellowses came was composed of Samuel Hallett and Silas Standish, with their families; Joseph Durfy and Peleg Lewis, without families, all from New London county, Connecticut.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Roads abound, as do meeting-houses and schools. Outside of these, says Mr. Asa M. Bellows, we have very little of which to boast. Churches were generally erected by individual donations; school-houses by a provision made by law for appropriating a limited per cent. of the State school fund to this use. School-houses in early times were constructed of round logs; subsequently of hewn logs, and finally of sawed lumber, framed. The first school-house built in the township was of round beach logs, erected in New Providence in 1818, on the public square. The second school-house in the village was put up in 1827, and the third in 1868.

Roads are established chiefly by the county authorities, under the regulations of the State "laws for the establishment and support of public highways." Originally these highways were mainly bridle-paths. One was a State road, rough and stumpy, leading from Jeffersonville through New Providence to Salem in Washington county. Until some time in the forties, when our Legislature gave it to the railroad company, it was of almost infinite value. Subsequently it has been of very little worth, the railroad having monopolized the travel and transportation of almost every article of trade.

George Wood was the proprietor of the first grist-mill. It was known as a draft corn-mill, and was built in 1808. The second was a tread-mill, built by Henry Dow in 1828; the third, a steam-mill, built also by Henry Dow, Sr., in 1833; to it was attached a carding machine. In 1868 Christopher Fisher built a first-class steam flouring-mill, which at present belongs to James A. Burns.

The first saw-mill in the township was erected by Henry Dow, Sr., in 1820. It was of the overshot pattern, and was erected on Kelley's branch, about one mile and a quarter from its confluence with Muddy fork, at New Providence. A good steam-mill is at present the property of James A. Burns.

POST-OFFICES.

The New Providence post-office was established in 1826. Tilly H. Brown was the first postmaster. Mr. Brown was a Presbyterian minister, a man of respectability and many fine natural abilities. His attention was turned in this direction, and through his efforts the office was secured. Brown's term of office lasted for one year, at the expiration of which Samuel Hallett became postmaster, serving until 1829. Joshua W. Custer came next, who probably served until 1837. Then came Isaac Shaw, who served until 1853. Maxwell Littell and James McKinley followed, each serving about

four years, or until 1861, when Mr. Shaw received the appointment again. He served till 1863. Charles Robinson and Samuel Day followed, and in 1867 T. S. Carter, who served about four years. Mr. Carter delivered his office to Prosper Henry, who served until 1876, when he turned it over to Thomas A. Myers, who is the incumbent, January 1, 1882.

TAVERNS.

As pertains to tavern-keeping Mrs. Lydia Borden, consort of John Borden, deceased, took the lead. From 1824, the time of her husband's decease, she continued the business under her own auspices until her decease in 1851. Subsequently traveling by horseback and in vehicles has been almost entirely superseded by railroads, and tavern-keeping rendered a nullity.

STORE-KEEPERS.

The first store-keeper was John Borden, Sr., who when he came from the East in 1818, brought goods with him, and for several years supplied the citizens with such articles in the dry-goods line as they needed. Isaac Shaw followed, with a few others from time to time, but Shaw held the ascendency and maintained his position. Although himself poor, beginning with a mere pittance, compelled to purchase very few articles at a time, only what he could bring from Louisville on horseback in a pair of saddle-bags, he became at last a trader of very large experience and of considerable wealth. Mr. Shaw died in 1868, in his sixty-eighth year. At present there are two dry-goods stores—one kept by T. S. Ransom, the other by H. Shoemaker; also a first-class provision store, kept by George W. Miller, a drug store by Drs. Stalker & Jones, and a shoe-shop by Edward McKinley.

SALOONS.

Once, says another, it was thought that man could not live and be a man without the use of whiskey; consequently whiskey shops were licensed for man's sake. Of late, however, our citizens have been trying the experiment of living without saloons. The names of licensed dealers we dare not mention.

COOPERING

has ever been a leading trade in this township. Thomas Goss is now prominently engaged in making barrels, and ships extensively to Chicago and other points.

TANNERIES.

Samuel Packwood, Sr., was the first tanner in the township. This was in the year 1812, or soon after. In 1823 a regular yard was opened by John Borden, Sr., with Butler Dunbar as principal workman. Soon afterwards it passed into the hands of James McKinley, who carried on the business several years. After the elder McKinley came John McKinley, Jr., and finally Samuel McKinley, who is at present carrying on the tanning business quite extensively.

BLACKSMITHS.

William Howard and Joseph Cook took the lead. John Akers, Wesley Breedlove, and Elihu W. Daskies followed, but we have no reliable data by which to determine when or how long each one served. At present (1882), and for several years past, John K. Vance, William H. Mayes, and Thomas Bell have been serving the people. Vance and Mayes have connected with their shops, wagon and carriage-making departments.

PHYSICIANS.

Mr. Bellows says:

No physicians of note ever came among us to settle as practitioners untill 1860 or thereabouts. About that time came Drs. Francis and M. Mitchell, both of New Albany. Prior to that time the people when sick were compelled to send to Greenville, in Floyd county, or to Martinsburg or Salem, in Washington county, the distance to the former being eight miles, to Martinsburg five miles, to Salem twelve. Mitchell having remained with us about four years, returned to New Albany, and Dr. William Bright of Martinsburg took his place. Dr. Bright remained a short time, returned to Martinsburg, and in 1866 was succeeded by Dr. Christopher C. Clark, of Washington county. Clark, having remained with us several years, became desirous to go west. He sold out to Dr. Benjamin F. Stalker, of Washington county, who in company with Dr. Cadwallader Jones, of Washington county, has opened a drug store in our village.

MISSIONARIES.

The Rev. Mr. Dickey, a minister belonging to the Presbyterian church and a resident of Charlestown or vicinity, was the first, or among the first of these, his labors dating from 1819. Others followed, ministers of different denominations, among whom were William Shanks, of the Methodist Episcopal church; Elder Thompson Littell, who at that time was a Missionary Baptist; Revs. Aaron Farmer, Benjamin Abbott, Thomas Ellrod, and others of the United Brethren church; James Blackwell, John A. McMahan, George W. Edmondson, and others, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church—all residents of

Indiana, and all, or nearly all, now gone to their reward. But their labors followed them. The bread cast upon the waters returned in due season. Many professed their faith in Christ, and hence sprang up regular church buildings.

CHURCHES.

The Baptists took the lead in time and members, and with Elder Thompson Littell as preacher, it thus continued for twenty years, or until 1832, when the reformation under Dr. Alexander Campbell carried it, as if by storm, to utter extinction. The organizations made up of United Brethren and Presbyterians, not being able to support a pastor, have finally become extinct. The Methodists and Missionary Baptists each have a small house. The Baptists have for their preacher Elder William McCay; the Methodists are supplied by itineracy or circuit preaching.

The Reformers or Campbellites have three large congregations in the township—one at New Providence, with Elder Enoch Parr pastor; one at Pleasant Ridge, two miles south of New Providence, without a regular pastor; and one at Muddy Fork, three miles below, with Elder Absalom Littell, Jr., as pastor. In early times, or during the pioneer age of this church, Thompson Littell, Absalom Littell, Sr., John Wright, Jacob Wright, and Lemon Martin distinguished themselves as "wise master builders," or what they called the church. But long since they left the field.

Mr. Bellows says of the Sunday-schools:

The first Sabbath-school was founded here in 1824 or 1825—a long time ago, when we were ten years of age. For our school-room we had a house of round beech logs. Mrs. Sarah White and Miss Laura W. Bellows were teachers. Both were Presbyterians. Having the love of God in their hearts, they were induced to gather together the urchins of the village and teach them how to live and how to die. Thus a nucleus was formed, a kernel, which has already produced a tree of ample dimensions, which is destined to flourish yet for generations. Rev. Tilly H. Brown, of the Presbyterian church, who came here in 1826, took charge of the Sunday-school during that year. He also took charge of our district school, and preached for $100 a year, wood and provisions found. And to encourage the pupils red cards were purchased, also a library. Red cards were valued at a cent each, blue ones at six for a cent. Six verses, memorized from the Bible or sacred poetry, entitled the pupil to a blue card. Six blue cards would entitle him to a red card, with which, when he had a sufficient number, he could purchase a book. But this system gave the preference to the large scholars, the small ones not being able to compete with them; hence it was abandoned. At present the international system is followed. Subsequent to 1826 the school flourished, but always under adverse circumstances. At intervals it was necessarily suspended. In 1850 I became superintendent, and conducted it some three years almost alone. Among the Christian fraternity of those times there were many to oppose. Subsequently, or from 1854 to 1856 or thereabouts, Professor W. W. Borden took the lead as superintendent and teacher, with myself as assistant. Then for a time John A. Littell, followed by Dr. Benjamin F. Stalker, who up to 1882 is yet serving.

SCHOOLS.

Parents, even in those early times, believed that the best legacy was a good education. Hence, in after years, when settlements were added and neighbors settled in close proximity to each other, the spirit of the age was largely in favor of schools and school-houses. It affected the whole country; therefore the present generation have benefits, privileges, and suitable text-books, which their grandparents and parents knew nothing about.

Mr. Moses Wood, a brother to George, the founder of the township, taught the first school in 1811.

Many of his scholars were in for Christmas fun. A plan was arranged by which the teacher was to be ducked in the creek unless he treated to whiskey, apples, cider and cakes. The boys took possession of the school-house before daylight, and awaited the arrival of their teacher. Wood arrived and demanded admittance. The boys said: "No, not till you treat." Other pupils arrived; some were in favor of their teacher, and some in favor of the chaps within. And thus day after day passed, until the holidays were well nigh ended, when the master did treat, and school began again Those who were on the teacher's side were scoffed at by those who gained the victory, and also by the teacher, because they were not heroic enough to stand up for their rights. And we will add, this practice of turning out teachers continued unti 1825, when a man named Ransom was in charge. His pupils took possession of the house and demanded a treat Ransom raised the alarm; his employers came to his assistance, and finally an old man named Burritt succeeded in breaking in the door with a large pole. Burritt ordered the teacher to march in, reminding him that if the boys continued unruly, to send for him and he would settle them. This broke up the fun of turning out school teachers. Nevertheless those parents who supported the fun became quite saucy and threatened to "secede" and set up a school of their own. Upon due consideration it appeared that there were not enough to support a new school; consequently the boiling heat subsided, and the fire went out. Neighbors became more and more allied to each other, and in 1829 they joined hearts and hands and erected a respectable hewed-log school-house. It stood upon the public square, and until 1868 served as a school- and meeting-house jointly.

Tilly H. Brown followed Ransom in 1826, teaching one year. During the winter of 1827 a man named William Sparks, from North Carolina, taught. In the winter of 1828 Joshua W. Custer, of Virginia, taught for three months; and

then in 1829 for one year, or a school season; in 1830 Charles A. Carpenter, of Virginia; and after this, at different times, Asa M. Bellows, Evan Baggerly, and many more whose names cannot be recalled.

VILLAGES.

New Providence was laid out in 1817, by Stephen, John, and Asa Borden. In the center of the village is a public square, which lies at right angles with the Muddy fork of Silver creek. It is situated on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, eighteen miles from New Albany; and in north latitude 38° 23′ 41″; west longitude 8° 32′ 46″. There are about three hundred inhabitants in the village at present, with two dry-goods stores, a first-class provision store, a drug store, two millinery shops, one tavern, one tan-yard, one shoe shop, three blacksmith shops, a cooper shop, one saw-mill, one grist-mill, two churches, one belonging to the Baptists, the other for all denominations, one school-house, two physicians, and one dentist. As a shipping point it is not exceeded by any station of proportionate size along the railroad.

But the most intersting history of New Providence is in the people who made up its early residents. The Wood family, of which we have spoken, was here early and took an active part in laying the foundations for the future greatness of the little settlement. In this household there were five boys, Benony Paxton, James Noble, John Milton, George, and Sharon, and four girls, Millie, Nancy, Sarah Ann, and Margaret, all of whom are dead. Benony married and raised a family, but it is scattered; George emigrated to Arkansas; James Noble and Sharon died unmarried in young manhood.

John Milton Wood was the first white child native to the township. He was born June 25, 1808, and died March 28, 1869. Millie married Dr. James Porter, by whom she had one child, a daughter, but that daughter has a home in the sunny South, parents both dead. Nancy married Joseph Cook, by whom she had two sons, William and George, who also lived to have families. The children are mostly in the Far West. Sarah married Manoah Martin, by whom she had two sons, Richard R. and George W., who at present occupy the old homestead. Margaret married William Hallett, and raised several children, but with their parents they are all dead.

When the Woods came to this country the site which New Providence occupies was a dense beech forest. After the town was platted it was increased about once every year by a log barn, ox-shed, or pig-pen. Here and there were openings wherein was erected a round beech-log house, covered with clapboards, and round logs placed upon them for weight poles. Floors and doors were made of puncheons split from logs, about four or five inches thick and hewn straight. The doors were made by pinning with wooden pins transverse bars to the puncheons, and swinging them on wooden hinges. Fire-places were large and spacious, made mostly of small timbers notched at the ends and well daubed on the outside with mud. On the inside a wall was built of stone. The spaces between the logs were chinked and daubed so as to keep out the cold.

There was a dense growth of noxious weeds and plants, which caused an almost fatal malaria for several years. The climate was not congenial; chills and fever prevailed; and, worse than all, a bilious fever of a fearful, malignant type, from which very few had the good fortune to escape. Thomas Bellows and his brother David were the first to become its victims. Only two months had elapsed after their arrival in the country to the death of Thomas, and less than five to the death of David. These deaths threw the family into destitute circumstances. Asa M. Bellows, who was at that time but five years of age, the oldest male member in the family; his mother, Mrs. Thomas Bellows; his grandmother Bellows, two aunts, Lydia and Laura; Thomas S., his brother, aged three years; and a sister, Louisa S., aged about seven months, made up the family. "They were left in the wilderness without a home and poor prospects of obtaining one." Time passed; the winter of 1818 came and went, the mildest, perhaps, the family had seen since crossing the Alleghanies. The next year a bountiful harvest was produced, and the family henceforward began to prosper.

But it was the Borden family who played the most important part in the history of New Providence. They too met with sickness. Mrs. Borden died in 1820, about eighteen months after her arrival in the township. William Branson and his son George, with three of his daughters, soon followed. Perils, however, did not discourage the Bordens, made up as they were of men

who possessed determined characters. On the contrary their lives were full of enthusiasm and inspiration. The forest, weeds, and underbrush were removed, letting in the sunshine and inviting the pleasant breezes. Health came to reward their toil. In the midst of the wilderness cornfields sprang into existence; gardens, meadows, and orchards followed, and cattle were soon seen feeding in the valleys and on the side-hills, in great numbers.

Samuel Hallett and Silas Standish purchased farms and acted their part well. Peleg Lewis married Mrs. Thomas Bellows, and purchased land one mile from New Providence. Here they lived together fifty-two years, raised a family, and died octogenarians. John Borden married Lydia Bellows, by whom he had two sons—William W. and John, both of whom are living. Professor W. W. Borden was assistant State geologist under Professor E. T. Cox, and to him we are much indebted for valuable information. Both of his parents are dead. Mrs. Professor William W. Borden died in the fall of 1881.

New Providence is one of the neatest villages in the county. It lies in the Muddy Fork valley, midway between the knobs. Everything looks tasty and substantial. The future is certainly very promising, with such an abundance of natural wealth, which lies hidden in the hills within sight.

OFFICERS.

We give below a list of civil magistrates, beginning with Micajah Peyton and Samuel Hay, the first in the township, from 1816 to 1824; Samuel Hallet and George Akers, served from 1824 to 1830; Isaac Shaw, 1830 to 1851; Lancelot Johnson, 1823 to 1827; John McKinley, 1852 to 1856; William Hallett, 1848 to 1856; Thomas S. Bellows, 1856 to 1860; W. Porter, 1864 to 1870.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

JEFFERSONVILLE—CIVIL HISTORY.

Clark County—Early Court Records—The Bar—Erection of Jeffersonville Township—The City—Civil List.

Clark county was organized February 3, 1801. Soon after, on the 7th of April, 1801, the first court in the new county, the court of quarter sessions of the peace, was held at the now abandoned town of Springville, a short distance below Charlestown. The persons present at this court were Marston G. Clark, Abraham Huff, James N. Wood, Thomas Downs, William Goodwin, John Gibson, Charles Tuley, and William Harwood, Equires. The county boundaries had been defined in the proclamation of Governor William Henry Harrison convening the court. The persons present produced a general commission appointing them judges of the court of general quarter sessions and took oath accordingly. At this court General W. Johnston, gentleman, produced his license as an attorney, and was admitted to practice before the court. Samuel Gwathmey was qualified as clerk of the court and prothonotary of the court of common pleas and clerk of the orphans' court of the county.

But one case was brought before the court, that of Andrew Spear and Robert Wardell, charged with having stolen sundry goods from the house of John and James S. Burtis, but the evidence proving insufficient they were discharged.

At this session of the court the boundaries of the three original townships were defined. These townships were Clarksville, Springville, and Spring Hill. As the section of the county now being considered is comprised within the original boundaries of Clarksville, the boundaries of that township only are given in this connection, as follow:

ORDERED, That the county be divided into three townships, the first to begin on the Ohio opposite the mouth of Blue river; thence up the Ohio to the mouth of Peter McDaniels' spring branch; from thence to [in] direct course to Pleasant run, the branch on which Joseph Bartholomew lives, and down that branch to the mouth thereof; thence down Pleasant run to where the same enters into Silver creek; thence a due west course to the western boundary of this county; to be called and known by the name of Clarksville township. . . .

Constables for the three townships were appointed as follows: For Clarksville, Charles

Floyd; Springville, William F. Tuley; Spring Hill, Robert Wardell.

On the second day of its session the court appointed Joseph Bartholomew, Peter Stacy, and James Stewart as commissioners to levy a tax for the county, they to serve respectively one, two, and three years. Appraisers of property were Isaac Holman and Charles Bags for Clarksville; William Coombs and Absalom Little for Springville; and John Bags and John Owins for Spring Hill. Supervisors of public roads and highways for Clarksville were Leonard Bowman and William Wilson. Commissioners, George Hughes, James Davis, and Francis McGuire. In addition to these were appointed house viewers and overseers of the poor.

Uniform rates of ferriage across the Ohio river were established to prevent extortion, and ferry-keepers were required to attend to the duties of their place or their license would be revoked. The rate established at this time was as follows:

ORDERED, That the ferry-keepers of the ferries now established in this county across the Ohio river, observe the following rates for the transportation of the following persons and property across the river, viz: For a man, woman, or child, 12½ cents; for each horse kind, 12½ cents; for every head of neat cattle three years old or upwards, 12½ cents; for all cattle under that age 9 cents; for each sheep, goat, or hog, 4 cents; for every wagon or four-wheel carriage, $1; and for every other carriage, of two wheels, 50 cents; for goods, wares, merchandise, lumber, etc., $1 for each boat load.

At the same time rates were established governing the ferry across Silver creek, which empties into the Ohio below the town of Clarksville.

ORDERED, That the keeper of the ferry across Silver creek at the mouth thereof observe the following rates for persons and property ferried across said creek, viz: For every man, horse, or neat cattle, 9 cents; for each sheep, hog, or goat, 6¼ cents; for every wagon or four-wheel carriage, 50 cents; for every other carriage of two wheels, 25 cents; for goods, wares, merchandise, lumber, etc., 50 cents for each boat load.

The ferry across Silver creek, kept by George Hughes, was taxed twenty-five cents for the year; that across the Ohio, kept by Major Robert Floyd, was taxed $7 for the year; that across the Ohio, kept by Richard Terrel, $4; that by Samuel Oldham, $4; and that by James Wood at $5.

A road was opened from Clarksville down the river to a point convenient to cross the Ohio above the Falls, which was surveyed by William Wilson.

The years following were fruitful of roads, which were laid out from various points of settlement to strike the river at some one of the several ferries already in operation, and from the town of Springville to various points.

The first session of the court was not of long duration, and made but a beginning in organizing the work to be accomplished in the future. The second term commenced in July, 1801, at which time occurs the record of the first licenses for tavern keeping. Already travel to this Territory had became brisk, notwithstanding the many hardships to be encountered before the Indians and wild beasts could be driven away or exterminated, and the weary wayfarers needed a place where some of the conveniences of life could be obtained. The early taverns, like the cabins of all the early settlers, were rude affairs at the best, built in a substantial manner, affording protection from the inclemency of the weather and little more. They were generally of hewed logs, chinked and daubed with mud, the roof of clapboards held in place by means of logs laid lengthwise of the roof and securely pinned to their places. The floor was of puncheons split from some smoothed-grained tree, rough wooden benches for seats and tables. The bed in one corner of the house, raised from the floor by means of a crotched stick at one corner, the other corners resting on the logs at the sides of the building. A large fire-place usually occupied nearly the whole of one end of the room, with a stick and stone chimney to carry off the smoke. When a bright fire burned in the wide open hearth the weary travelers could find such sweet repose on an improvised couch on the floor as many of their descendants might envy. Hard work and coarse fare made the pioneers healthy, and dyspepsia never caused a sleepless night. Such as this were the homes of the settlers and the taverns for the wayfarers. Generally a barrel or jug of whiskey was considered an indispensable adjunct to a well kept hostelry, and when the teams were cared for all gathered around the blazing fire and enjoyed a short evening of rest.

Licenses for keeping taverns were granted by the court, in which the applicant was recommended to the Governor of the Territory as a proper person to keep a tavern. The first person so licensed by this court was George Jones, who

kept tavern in the house he occupied in Clarksville, and which was the property of Horace Heth. Davis Floyd was also licensed at the same time to keep a tavern in the same place, the fees for the same being deducted from his pay as a member of the board of commissioners of the county.

At the April term of court in 1802 Philip Hart was appointed constable in Clarksville township in place of Charles Floyd; and Leonard Bowman and Charles Baggs were appointed supervisors of public roads and highways of the township; William Smith and John Douthart were constituted appraisers of property, to list for taxation all property valued at $200 and over. To settle the accounts of the supervisors of highways, the court appointed William Smith, John Douthart, and Benjamin Redman. The fence viewers appointed were Abraham Epler, Francis McGuire, and Thomas Furgerson.

In 1802 the seat of justice for Clark county was removed to Jeffersonville, and on petition of the inhabitants most interested a road was laid out from Springville to Jeffersonville. This road crossed Mill run below Leonard Bowman's, to intersect the road from Esquire Wood's ferry to Springville, passing to the left of Peter Stacy's. At this session of the court, held in July, it was

Ordered that on Saturday, the 4th day of August next, the court will receive proposals for building a jail for this county agreeably to a plan which will then be exhibited. That a copy of this order be stuck up in the most public places in this county.

A special session of the court of general quarter sessions for Clark county was held in Jeffersonville on Saturday. August 14, 1802, at which were present Marston G. Clark, James N. Wood, and William Goodwin. A plan for a jail was adopted and filed with the clerk of the court until the 19th of August, at which time the contract for the construction of the buildings was let to the lowest bidder. William Goodwin being the lowest bidder, to him was awarded the contract, with Davis Floyd as surety on a bond of $900. Mr. Floyd was deputed to select the site for the building.

The next regular session of the court was held at Jeffersonville on Tuesday, October 5, 1802, at which time Roadomick H. Gilmer was admitted on his certificate to practice as counsellor at law. The next day Aaron Bowman was recommended to the Governor of the Territory as a suitable person to keep tavern in the town of Jeffersonville, his bond being $200.

At the session of January 5, 1803, a contract was awarded William Akins to build a jailor's house adjoining the county jail on the north. This house, as well as the jail, was built two stories in height, of hewed logs, with plank floors, stone chimney, and a fire-place in each room.

George Jones was licensed to keep a tavern in Jeffersonville, at the April session of the court.

John Barnaby was appointed constable in Clarksville township in place of Philip Hart; Isaac Holman and John Douthitt, supervisors; R. K. Moore and Leonard Bowman, overseers of the poor and appraisers of property; John Ferguson, William Smith, and B. Prather, commissioners; and Abraham Epler, Thomas Ferguson, and Peter Ater, fence viewers.

A change was made in ferry rates allowing keepers of ferries across the Ohio river in this county seventeen cents for each single horse, or horse without a rider, and twelve and one-half cents for cattle of any description. Ferries this year were taxed from fifty cents to $5.

A road was surveyed from the west end of Market street in Jeffersonville to Clark avenue in Clarksville.

SOME EARLY TRIALS.

In early days life was held to be of small value, if the records of the court be taken as evidence. Particularly was this the case if the life sacrificed was that of an Indian. At the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery held for the county of Clark, in Indiana Territory, on Thursday, April 1, 1802, one Moses McCan was presented for trial on charge of killing an Indian. The indictment preferred by the grand jury is given below:

That Moses McCan of said county, yeoman, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, did on the 16th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, at the hour of five in the afternoon of the same day, with force and arms at Clarksville, in the county aforesaid, in and upon an Indian man of the Shawnee tribe, in the peace of God and the United States then and there (the said Indian not having any weapon drawn, nor the aforesaid Indian not having first stricken the said Moses McCan) feloniously, maliciously, and of his malice aforethought did make an assault, and that the aforesaid Moses McCan, with a certain tomahawk made of iron, of the value of $2, which the said Moses McCan in his right hand then and there had and held, in and upon the head of the said Indian . . .

. strike, giving to the said Indian one mortal wound of the breadth of two inches and of the depth of one inch, of which said mortal wound he, the said Indian, on the day aforesaid died; and so the jurors aforesaid do say that the said Moses McCan him, the said Indian, on the said 16th day of January in the year aforesaid at Clarksville aforesaid in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, maliciously, and of his malice aforethought did kill against the peace and dignity of the United States; and the said jurors further present that the said Moses McCan not having the fear of God before his eyes but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the 16th day of January, in the year first mentioned, at the time of five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day . . . make an assault, and that the said Moses McCan with a certain poking-stick made of the value of five shillings, which the said Moses McCan in his right hand there and then held, in and upon the head of the said Indian . . . did strike, giving to the said Indian and there with the said poking-stick aforesaid in and upon the head of the said Indian one mortal wound of the length of two inches and of the depth of one inch, of which he, the said Indian, on the day aforesaid died; and so the jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said Moses McCan, him then said Indian on the said 16th day of January in the year aforesaid at Clarksville, in the county of Clark in manner and form aforesaid feloniously, maliciously, and his malice aforethought, did kill, against the peace and dignity of the United States.

The prisoner was bound in the sum of $100, and two sureties in the sum of $50 each, to keep the peace for the term of one year. George Wood and George Huckleberry became his sureties and McCan was released. Such was justice at that time.

At the same term of court William Fitzgerald was brought before the grand jury charged with killing an Indian man, one Quatansaugh, by striking him on the back of the head with a wooken stake. Fitzgerald was indicted and his trial set for the next session of the court, September30, 1802, at which time he entered into bonds to keep the peace, in the same manner as McCan, and was discharged from custody.

There was among certain of the inhabitants a feeling of hostility against the Spanish possessions in the South, and we find that Major Davis Floyd, and others, rested under suspicion of being instigators of an armed expedition to take possession of that portion of the country. This was at the time Aaron Burr was connected with the conspiracy to found an independent republic. On the journey down the river he made a short stop at Jeffersonville. Major Floyd and John Berry were brought before the court charged as above, but on trial were declared not guilty.

The first person naturalized under the laws of the United States in this portion of Indiana Territory was Nicholas Coster, a native of Holland, who produced proof before the session of court held July 5, 1808, that he had resided in the United States since the year 1800, and in this Territory four years. He was therefore admitted to all the privileges, rights, and duties of a citizen of the United States.

The crime of horse-stealing was deemed a greater offense than that of murder, as is shown in the trial of John Ingram, November 8, 1809. He was charged with stealing a bay horse of the value of $10, said horse being the property of Richard Dean. The case was duly tried, and evidence of the crime being conclusive, a verdict was rendered as follows:

United States vs. John Ingram. } An Indictment for feloniously stealing a horse, etc.

The defendant was brought into court to receive his sentence, and it being demanded of him whether he had anything to say for himself why the court to judgment and execution of and upon the verdict and premises should not proceed, the said defendant, by James Ferguson, Esq., his counsel, moved the court to set aside the verdict, because the prisoner had been remanded to jail after the jury had retired to consider of their verdict, and was not personally present in court at the time the jury delivered their verdict into court in the presence of the prisoner's counsel, which motion being maturely considered of by the court is overruled.

It is therefore considered by the court that the said John Ingram is guilty in manner and form as the jury in their verdict have declared; by reason whereof this court do sentence the said John Ingram to be remanded to the jail from which he came, there to continue until Friday the first day of December next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and from thence to the place of execution; that he be hanged by the neck until he be dead, dead, dead.

The record further states that John Ingram came into court and voluntarily made confession of his guilt, and a disclosure of the persons who were his accessories; the court therefore recommended him to the clemency of the Governor. An order was at the same time issued to the sheriff to cause a gallows to be erected at some convenient place, not on individual property. The prisoner was brought to the gallows at the appointed time, in a cart, his hands pinioned, and the rope placed about his neck, when a horseman was seen riding rapidly from the ferry waving a paper in his hand and shouting "a reprieve, a reprieve." It was just in time. The prisoner was taken to Kentucky where he was

proved to be a deserter from the army, to which he was returned. He afterwards died at the hands of the Indians when the military post to which he was attached was attacked.

Henry Bannister, of Harrison county, was indicted and tried in that county, charged with the murder of Moses Phipps, and on a change of venue was brought before the Clark county court in Jeffersonville, at the August session, 1811; where he was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to be branded in the hand by a red hot iron with the letter "M," which sentence was duly executed.

John Irwin, of Springville, was also tried for the murder of Joseph Malott by a rifle shot. He was sentenced to be branded in the left hand by a red hot iron.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

The seat of justice of Clark county has several times been changed. At the organization of the county it was established at Springville, near the present town of Charlestown, though no one would now recognize the place of its early location. Hardly a vestige is left of what was at one time a busy little town. The buildings have been suffered to go to decay and nothing more than a pile of old brick where once stood a chimney now marks the spot. From Springville it was moved to Jeffersonville in 1802, and here many of the early cases at law were tried and difficulties adjusted; county roads were ordered and the various details of county government instituted. To the great disappointment of the embryo city, and at that time thriving town, an act of the Legislature in 1811 transferred the seat of justice to a point nearer the geographical centre of the county, Charlestown being designated as the place for holding courts. In 1838 the question of again removing the county seat to Jeffersonville became a vital issue in local politics, the anti-removal party placing in nomination for the State Senate Benjamin Ferguson, and for the lower house General John S. Simonson and Mr. Henley, while those in favor of the removal made choice of William G. Armstrong for the Senate, Dr. Nathaniel Field and Major William H. Hurst for the lower house. A stirring canvass followed these nominations, speeches pro and con being made by the respective candidates, the result being the election of the men in favor of removal. The Legislature having just decided a similar case in another county declined to take action on the question, and Charlestown retained its advantage. The idea of a change having taken firm hold of the people in the southern part of the county, was quietly nursed until 1877, when the population of this section had so increased as to demand renewed action. The question was accordingly again brought before the people at the April election of 1878, and the numerical strength of Jeffersonville and the surrounding country carried the day. This was a gratifying result to the people hereabouts, and particularly accommodated the legal profession, many of whom resided at Jeffersonville. A modest court-house, jail, and sheriff's residence were erected in the northeastern part of the city, where was the only available square of ground, in close proximity to the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad, and on its completion the records of the county were removed to this place, and the officers settled in pleasant and convenient rooms.

The change of the county seat was finally ordered by the commissioners in September, 1878, and the building being completed the records were transferred in October of the same year. The lot for the erection of the county buildings was donated by the city, which also built the court-house and jail, expending in all for this purpose not far from $100,000.

The removal of the county seat, as was natural under the circumstances, engendered a bitter feeling in remote parts of the county, it increasing the distance to be traveled by those having business at the county seat, and it will take years to eradicate this feeling, but time levels all things, and eventually will reconcile its most bitter opponents to the removal.

While the county is strongly Democratic, owing to differences among the leaders of the party the offices are equally divided between Democrats and Republicans, at this time, 1882.

THE BAR OF THE COUNTY.

We are able to make but brief mention of some of the men who have had a part in the legal affairs of the county. Several of the earlier lawyers are mentioned in the records of the court as given in the preceding pages; but little is known of them, however.

Perhaps the most prominent member of the bar in Clark county was Jonathan Jennings, the first Governor of Indiana under the State constitution. He was a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, and was born in 1784. When a youth his father emigrated to Pennsylvania, and the boy having obtained some knowledge of Greek and Latin, commenced the study of law, but before being admitted to the bar removed to the Territory of Indiana, and was employed as clerk by Nathaniel Ewing, of Vincennes. In 1809 he was elected delegate to Congress, and remained as such until the formation of a State constitution. He was chosen president of the constitutional convention, and at the first State election, in 1816, was the choice of the people for Governor. He was again elected to the office in 1819, and in 1822 was returned to Congress from the Second district, continuing its representative until 1831, when he failed of a re-election. He died on his farm about three miles west of Charlestown in 1834, and was buried in the old graveyard in Charlestown. No monument has been erected to mark the spot where lies the body of the first Governor of the State of Indiana.

Major William Henry Hurst was a member of General Harrison's staff and accompanied that commander on his campaign against the Indians, performing valiant service at the battle of Tippecanoe. Early in the present century he practiced law at Vincennes, and when the Territorial government was removed from that place he came to Jeffersonville, where he continued practice in the courts of Clark county. He was a man of fine presence, and an able advocate. During his residence here he became clerk of the United States courts, making the journey to Indianapolis to attend his duties there on horseback. He represented his county in the State Legislature in 1838–1839, and was a prominent man here until his death about 1854, at the age of nearly eighty-four years.

William H. Hurst, Jr., son of Major Hurst, practiced law with his father some years. He was receiver of public moneys for the land office, under General Jackson, and died about 1866. Samuel Gwathmey was register of the land office at the time Hurst was receiver.

Charles Dewey was practicing law in Clark and adjoining counties about 1815, and traveled the circuit some twenty-five years, his residence being at Charlestown. He was on the supreme bench from 1840 to 1844, and is said to have been the ablest lawyer of his day in Indiana. He was a native of Massachusetts, and at his home acquired a more than average knowledge of law, besides a fund of valuable information on various subjects. In his personal appearance he much resembled Daniel Webster, particularly so in his massive head. The resemblance was further carried out in the massive intellect he had. Unlike Webster he never became a great political leader, but was a bright light in legal matters. He died in 1862.

Judge William T. Otto, who served as circuit judge from 1847 to 1852, was a man of strong mind, great legal knowledge, and a worthy and upright judge. Previous to his service on the bench he was professor in a law school at Bloomington, Indiana. During the civil war he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln. He is now reporter of the United States courts at Washington, District of Columbia.

Judge Ross was prominent among the early lawyers of the county. He served as judge from the year 1828 to 1835, residing in Charlestown.

Following Judge Ross came Judge James C. Thompson, a good speaker and a man of fair abilities, though not a brilliant lawyer. He was engaged in practice as early as 1828, and after his retirement from the bench removed to Indianapolis, where he died.

Judge George A. Bicknell, of New Albany, succeeded Judge Thompson on the circuit. He was a good lawyer, and an exemplary judge. After retiring from the bench he represented his district in Congress for two terms, and was succeeded in 1880 by Mr. Stockslayer.

Judge John S. Davis, of Floyd county, succeeded Judge Bicknell as circuit judge. He was quite a politician, a good party organizer, and several times represented the county in the Legislature. In 1847 he was a candidate for Congress against T. J. Henley, and though the Democratic majority in the district was seventeen hundred he was defeated by but forty-seven votes. In 1876 he ran against Judge Bicknell for Congress in the nominating convention, but was defeated. At the same time he was nominated circuit judge, to which office he was

elected, and served with fidelity until his death in 1880.

Judge Amos Levering occupied the bench as first judge of the court of common pleas, in which office he served four years. At one time he had quite an extensive practice in the county. His residence was in Jeffersonville some years, but after his retirement from the bench he removed to Louisville, where he passed the remainder of his days, dying in great want.

Isaac Howk, an Eastern man and a capable lawyer, practiced in this county and on the circuit from about 1828 to 1840, in which year he died. He had the reputation of a good advocate. His son, George V. Howk, attained some eminence at the bar, and was elected to the supreme bench in 1876, and is still serving as judge of the supreme court. His reputation as a lawyer is of the best.

Thomas Ware Gibson, a native of the State, came to Charlestown from Dearborn county about 1835, and remained in practice until 1852, when he removed to Louisville and there died. He was a man of marked traits of character and great ability. During his residence in Louisville he continued his practice at the bar of this county, where his services were in demand many years. Mr. Gibson was a graduate from West Point Military academy, and during the Mexican war served as captain of a company, distinguishing himself at Buena Vista. One of his sons was also educated at West Point, and after a varied service in the United States army as an officer, died recently in California while at the post of duty.

Another of the early judges of Clark county circuit was Judge Thompson, who retired from the bench about 1846. During his legal service he had the name of being a just judge. Of his career after his retirement from the bench little is known.

Joseph G. Marshall was a giant at the bar. He was large, brawny, rough, a powerful man physically and in debate. Few men cared to rouse him in argument, for in intellect he was almost unapproachable, and as for rousing the fierce spirit in him, most men would prefer to beard the lion in his den. He practiced at the bar quite a number of years.

Judge Cryus L. Dunham practiced in Floyd and Clark counties during the latter years of his life. He served several terms as criminal judge, and removed to Jeffersonville about 1870, while on the bench. He represented the district in Congress six years, and for his fourth term was defeated by George G. Dunn in 1854. Several times after this his name was presented before the conventions, but his personal habits had become such that he was never again able to secure a nomination. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, a fluent and forcible speaker, powerful in debate. But for his habits he might have attained to higher office than he ever held.

John F. Read, the oldest practitioner of the law in Jeffersonville, is a son of James G. Read, and a native of Indiana. He pursued a course at law with Major William H. Hurst, and was admitted to practice in 1850. He soon after opened an office, and practiced alone until 1867, when he formed a partnership with J. G. Howard, who read law with him, and has since continued this connection.

Judge C. R. Ferguson, who has served several terms as circuit judge, is a sound lawyer, a forcible thinker, and well versed in legal lore. His reputation on the bench is that of an upright judge, both litigants and lawyers being willing to submit many of their cases to his decision without calling a jury. Since the removal of the county-seat from Charlestown he has resided in Jeffersonville, and occupies a pleasant and sightly residence on the river front.

J. G. Howard read law with John F. Read and was admitted to practice in 1852. He practiced by himself until 1860, when Simeon S. Johnson, at that time justice of the peace, occupied the office with him until 1867, when John F. Read became his associate, which relation is still continued.

Judge P. H. Jewett came from Scott county about 1872, served as district prosecuting attorney several terms, and for eight years as judge of common pleas for Scott, Floyd, Washington, Harrison and Clark counties. After the expiration of his term of office he remained here.

James B. Meriwether read law with Jesse Bright and James W. Chapman, at Madison, Indiana, and remained in partnership with them for a time. Afterwards Bright retired and with Mr. Chapman he continued two years. He went to Louisville in 1857, and practiced with Charles G. Wintersmuth. At the breaking out

of the war he entered the service, in which he attained the rank of colonel. In April, 1871, he engaged in practice in Jeffersonville, and has since served two terms as city attorney.

George S. Voight, one of the younger members of the bar, was a student at the Louisville Law school, and has been in practice about two years.

Simeon S. Johnson came to Jeffersonville about 1860, at which time he entered the law office of J. G. Howard, and remained some eight years, serving during a portion of the time as justice of the peace. He now practices law by himself.

James K. Marsh read law with Judge C. L. Dunham, and has practiced at the bar since 1868. Some eight years since he removed from Charlestown to Jeffersonville, where he is now practicing.

M. Z. Stannard read law with Howard & Read, and afterward graduated from the Louisville Law school. After his admission to the bar he entered the firm of his preceptors, the firm name now being Howard, Read & Stannard.

James A. Ingram, also a law student under Howard & Read, opened an office and has practiced before the courts of the county about five years.

Frank B. Burke, the present prosecuting attorney for Clark county, was elected to that office in 1880. He was a student at the Louisville Law school, and has been in practice but a few years. He bears promise of great usefulness in his chosen profession.

John L. Ingram has been a lawyer some ten years. About the time he engaged in practice he was elected clerk of the circuit court, in which he served some four years. He then went to Texas, and 1880 returned and again opened an office.

JEFFERSONVILLE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The township now known as Jeffersonville was established February 10, 1817, and at that time included a much larger area of territory than now. The original boundaries were as follows:

That one other township be struck off and formed of that part of Clark county commencing on the river Ohio at the line dividing lots Nos. 17 and 27, and running thence with the line of Charlestown township until it strikes the mouth of Muddy fork of Silver creek; thence with the Muddy fork of Silver creek until it strikes the line dividing lots Nos. 166 and 183; thence with the said line to the top of the knobs to the county line; thence with the said line to the river Ohio; thence with the meanders thereof to the place of beginning; which shall constitute and form one township, to be called and known by the name of Jeffersonville township.

The first election was ordered for the second Monday of March next following, to be held at the house of Charles Fuller, in the town of Jeffersonville, and James Lemon was appointed inspector thereof. The officers to be elected were three justices of the peace.

On the 12th of May of the same year the boundaries of Jeffersonville were changed on the west by the formation of a new township as follows:

ORDERED, That all that part of the said township[Jeffersonville] west of Silver creek, lying and being between the said creek and Greenville township, do constitute and form one new township, and that the same be called and known as New Albany township.

William Hobson was appointed constable, and Ebenezer McGarrah and Andrew Galwick, Esq., listers of property for Jeffersonville for the year 1817.

May 12, 1819, the boundary line between Charlestown and Jeffersonville was changed, beginning at the mouth of Pleasant run, thence in a direct line to the upper corner of lot seventeen on the Ohio river opposite the lower end of Diamond Island.

The township of Utica was established November 7, 1831, the line adjoining Jeffersonville being as follows: "Commencing on the Ohio river on the line dividing Nos. 5 and 6; thence on a straight direction to the line of No. 13, at the corners of Nos. 22 and 23; thence on the line dividing said Nos. 22 and 23, and on the line between Nos. 35 and 36, 49 and 50, and 67 and 68 to Silver creek," etc.

JEFFERSONVILLE CITY.

A description of the Illinois Grant, on which this city is located, will be found in another chapter of this work, and it will be but repetition to define its boundaries in this connection. The plan of Jeffersonville was one devised by Thomas Jefferson, from whom the place was named. The town was laid off in squares similar to a checker-board, with streets crossing diagonally through each alternate square, leaving four triangular spaces for parks in each square through which streets passed. The original plan looked well on paper, but does not seem to have been followed in practice, as all the squares are now occupied by dwelling or business houses.

When first platted the city occupied but a small part of number one in the Grant. This was land owned by Isaac Bowman, of Shenandoah county, Virginia. To sell his tract he disposed of this portion through his attorney, John Gwathmey, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, June 23, 1802, to Marston Green Clark, William Goodwin, Richard Pile, Davis Floyd, and Samuel Gwathmey as trustees to lay off a town and sell lots, all monies accruing from such sales to be used in establishing ferries and improving the facilities of the new town. John Gwathmey laid off the town, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres on the lower part of number one of the Grant. The boundaries as platted were as follow :

Beginning at a stake on the bank of the Ohio river, running thence up the river and binding thereon north seventy-seven degrees east seventy-five poles, to a stake on the bank; thence north forty-eight degrees east one hundred and fifty-two poles to a small locust; thence from the river north thirty-seven and one-half degrees west one hundred poles to a stake at the northeast corner; thence at right angles south thirty-two and one-half degrees west one hundred and seventy-four poles to the northwest corner; thence south thirteen degrees east ———— poles to the beginning.

Two acres of this plat were reserved for use as a public square, adjoining lots seventy six and seventy-eight on the west ; lots eighty-nine and seventy-seven on the east, lots one hundred and four, one hundred and five, and one hundred and six on the north, and Market street on the south.

In 1836 an association of several persons was formed, called the Jeffersonville association, which made an addition to the town, of land owned by Peter G. Fore. A second addition was made in 1839. The eastern division was platted by the same association in 1841, and Benson's addition was platted by Samuel Church in 1848. The latter two were a part of survey number two, and comprised sixty-one acres. Jeffersonville city now occupies the whole of number one of the Illinois Grant, containing five hundred and forty acres, besides the sixty-one acres already mentioned as belonging to number two.

The original plan of the town was changed by act of the Legislature in 1817, which allowed the alternate lots that were reserved on the Jefferson plan to be sold.

The streets of the city are unusually wide, being sixty feet in most cases, with forty feet driveway between the curbing, and nearly all paved and macadamized. Court avenue and one or two other streets are one hundred feet in width. By action of the city council an ordinance was passed in October, 1881, requiring property owners to plant and maintain shade trees in front of their respective lots throughout a great part of the city. The old Market square, at the northeast corner of Spring street and Court avenue, was ordered improved, and a thirty foot street laid off on the north side of the park, which has just been done. The park has been graded, walks laid out, fences built, trees and shrubs planted, and has been christened Warder Park, in honor of the present mayor of the city.

The town of Jeffersonville was laid off in 1802 by John Gwathmey and others, its government being vested in a board of trustees, which ap pointed its own successors. Under this government it remained until January, 1839, when a resolution was introduced in the State Legislature by the then representative of Clark county, Dr. Nathaniel Field, authorizing its incorporation as a city. An act in conformity with this resolution was passed, and on his return to Jeffersonville, Dr. Field, as president of the board of trustees, called a meeting, at which an election was ordered to be held in April for the choice of mayor and ten councilmen. The city was divided into five wards. The election resulted in the choice of Isaac Heiskill as mayor, at a salary of $50 per annum. The trustees turned their records over to the city authorities, and as a power in the government they ceased to exist.

The population of the city in 1839 was five hundred and eighteen. The present population is something over ten thousand. Previous to the war it was about seven thousand.

In the suburbs of the city proper are several small towns. Port Fulton on the east, Ohio Falls city on the west, and Claysburg on the north. The latter was platted by Dr. N. Field, who owned eight acres of land at that place, Colonel William Riddle two and one-half acres, and Edmund Schon, seven acres. It received its name in honor of Cassius M. Clay. These suburban towns add much to the apparent size of Jeffersonville, but as they are not included within the present corporate limits, do not count in an estimate of the population of the city.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY FROM 1839.

MAYORS.

Isaac Heiskell, 1839 to 1843; Christopher Peasley, 1843 to 1845; William Cross, 1845 to 1848; W. F. Collum, 1848 to 1854; John D. Shryer, 1854 to 1855, 1858 to 1861; U. G. Damron, 1855 to 1856; T. J. Downs, 1856 to 1857; William Lackey, 1857 to 1858; O. C. Woolley, 1861 to 1865; Gabriel Poindexter, 1865–1867 to 1869; John Ware, 1865 to 1867; Levi Sparks, 1869 to 1873; B. C. Pile, 1873 to 1875; Luther F. Warder, 1875.

TREASURERS.

John Mitchell, 1848 to 1852; David A. Fenton, 1852 to 1853; W. A. Buchanan, 1853 to 1855; James Keigwin, Jr., 1855 to 1858; J. D. D. Woodburn, 1858 to 1859; R. S. Heiskell, 1859 to 1865; Robert McGill, 1865 to 1867; A. J. Howard, 1867 to 1875; James Burke, 1875 to 1881; James S. Whicher, 1881.

CLERKS.

Thomas Wilson, 1840 to 1841, 1848 to 1855, 1863 to 1865; Isaac Cox, 1841 to 1844; John McCoy, 1844 to 1848; Eli McCauley, 1854 to 1855, 1856 to 1857; W. H. Dixon, 1855 to 1856; J. Johnson, 1857 to 1859; A. J. Howard, 1859 to 1861; C. R. McBride, 1861 to 1863, 1865 to 1869; John H. Anderson, 1869 to 1875; Theodore Bachley, 1875 to 1879; James W. Thomson, 1879.

MARSHALS.

Jackson Hulse, 1847, died in office; Barnabas Golden, 1848, resigned; S. P. Morgan, 1849 to 1850; Benjamin P. Fuller, 1850 to 1851; William Rea, 1851 to 1853, 1855 to 1859; Blakesly Hulse, no date; S. P. Bell, 1853 to 1854; George Green, 1854 to 1855; William Howard, 1859 to 1861; Dennis Kennedy, 1861 to 1863; M. G. C. Pile, 1863 to 1865; George W. Baxter, 1865 to 1871; James Kennedy, 1871 to 1873; James H. Lemon, 1873 to 1877; William H. Northcutt, 1877 to 1879; John M. Glass, 1879.

ASSESSORS.

L. B. Hall, 1848 to 1849; N. L. McDanald, 1849 to 1850, 1857 to 1858; Joseph E. Moore, 1850 to 1851; John D. Shryer, 1851 to 1854; Lod. W. Beckwith, 1854 to 1855; T. J. Downs, 1855 to 1857; Ephraim Keigwin, 1858 to 1859; Felix R. Lewis, 1859 to 1869, 1871 to 1875; George D. Hand, 1869 to 1871; Lee S. Johnston, 1875 to 1879; Charles I. Eccles, 1879 to 1881.

COUNCILMEN.

First ward—L. B. Hall, 1839 to 1840; James G. Read, 1839 to 1841; T. J. Howard, 1840 to 1841; Joshua Phipps, 1841 to 1842, 1843 to 1844; John McCoy, 1841 to 1843; John F. Gibbs, 1842 to 1843; James Keigwin, Sr., 1843 to 1844; D. T. Jackson, 1844 to 1845; Lloyd White, 1844 to 1845; Alexander Christian, 1845 to 1850; James T. Davis, 1850 to 1851, 1853 to 1854; M. R. Mitchell, 1850 to 1851, 1852 to 1854; Cyrus Wright, 1851 to 1852; John F. Read, 1851 to 1853; John W. Ray, 1854 to 1857; Charles Moore, 1854, resigned; Charles Friend, vacancy to 1855; George W. Twomey, 1855 to 1857; Frank Potter, 1857 to 1859; W. L. Merriwether, 1857 to 1858; George W. Lampton, 1859 to 1865; Charles J. Keller, 1859 to 1867; John N. Ingram, 1865 to 1869, 1877 to 1879; James Keigwin, Jr., 1867 to 1871, 1872 to 1876; William A. Ingram, 1869 to 1870; B. F. Burlingame, 1870 to 1872, 1873 to 1875; H. T. Sage, 1871 to 1873; William Lee, 1875 to 1877; Samuel P. Rodgers, 1876 to 1877, died in office; M. A. Patterson, vacancy; William H. Carter, 1878 to 1880; George T Anderson, 1879 to 1881; W. A. C. Oakes, 1880 to ——; F. A. Young, 1881 to ——.

Second ward—John D. Shryer, 1839 to 1841, 1843 to 1844; Samuel Merriwether, 1839 to 1840, 1842 to 1850; B. C. Pile, 1840 to 1841, 1848 to 1849, 1850 to 1855, 1857 to 1859; Benjamin Hensley, 1841 to 1842; Christopher Peasley, 1841 to 1842; T. J. Howard, 1842 to 1843, 1852 to 1853; Robert Eakin, 1844 to 1845, 1849 to 1851; Daniel Trotter, 1845 to 1848; Alexander Christian, 1851 to 1852; Joseph Lane, 1853 to 1854; George W. Ewing, 1854 to 1857; S. P. Morgan, 1855 to 1857; John N. Ingram, 1857 to 1859; J. G. Howard, 1859 to 1863; J. H. McCampbell, 1859 to 1865; William H. Fogg, 1863 to 1867; Cornelius Beck, 1865 to 1870, 1877 to 1879; George W. Davis, 1867 to 1869; J. E. Plumadore, 1869 to 1873; Reuben Wells, 1870 to 1874; Alexander Sample, 1873 to 1875; M. A. Sweeney, 1874 to 1878; Ephraim Keigwin, 1875 to 1877; Floyd Parks, 1878 to ——; Frank Deitz, 1879 to 1881; Frank X. Kern, 1881 to ——.

Third ward—A. Wathen, 1839 to 1845; J. B.

McHolland, 1839 to 1840; Benjamin Hensley, 1840 to 1841; Abraham Miller, 1841 to 1844; N. L. McDanald, 1844 to 1848; William F. Collum, 1845 to 1848; Thomas J. Downs, 1848 to 1851, 1852 to 1853, 1854 to 1855, 1858 to 1859; J. S. Bottorff, 1848 to 1850; Mathew Tomlin, 1850 to 1851: George F. Savitz, 1851 to 1852; J. H. Halstead, 1851 to 1852; Joseph Lane, 1852 to 1853; V. W. Rose, 1853 to 1854; J. D. D. Woodburn, 1854 to 1855; H. N. Holland, 1855 to 1857; Delaney Wiley, 1855 to 1857; Levi Sparks, 1857 to 1869; Reuben Deidrick, 1857 to 1858; G. W. Amsden, 1859 to 1861; B. A. Johnson, 1861 to 1865; Frederick Bleyle, 1865 to 1869; S. B. Diffenderfer, 1869 to 1871; W. A. Steele, 1869 to 1870; Joseph Baker, 1870 to 1872; Abel W. Hall, 1871 to 1873; L. F. Warder, 1872 to 1876; J. C. Dorsey, 1873 to 1875, 1876 to 1880, 1881 to ——; Simon Goldbach, 1865 to 1881; John S. McCauley, 1880 to ——.

Fourth Ward—Nathaniel Field, 1839 to 1840; James Slider, 1839 to 1840; Henry French, 1840 to 1843; William Dustin, 1840 to 1841; William Hart, 1841 to 1844; H. McClaran, 1843 to 1844; William Bowman, 1844 to 1845; Basil Prather, 1844 to 1845, 1848 to 1849; M. Tomlin, 1845 to 1851; Robert Curran, 1845 to 1848; D. M. Dryden, 1849 to 1850; U. G. Damron, 1850 to 1851, 1852 to 1853; J. H. Halstead, 1851 to 1852; Henry French, 1851 to 1852; J. H. Fenton, 1852 to 1853; Myron Stratton, 1853 to 1854, 1857 to 1873; William Logan, 1853 to 1857; M. W. Veatch, 1854 to 1857; G. Poindexter, 1857 to 1859; George W. Sterling, 1859 to 1863; James Burke, 1863 to 1872; Thomas J. Stewart, 1872 to 1876; S. B. Hally, 1873 to 1875; John L. Delahunt, 1875 to 1881; J. E. Finch, 1876 to 1880; Jacob Schwaninger, 1880; A. I. Frank, 1881.

Fifth Ward—Daniel Trotter, 1839 to 1843; C. W. Magill, 1839 to 1842; William Cross, 1842 to 1845; R. G. Parker, 1843 to 1848, 1849 to 1851; T. E. Veatch, 1845 to 1848, 1851 to 1852; Samuel Cash, 1848 to 1849, 1852 to 1853; Myron Stratton, 1848 to 1852; William Logan, 1852 to 1853; H. S. Barnaby, 1853 to 1855, 1865 to 1869, 1872 to 1874; John Ware, 1853 to 1858, 1861 to 1865, 1880; William G. Armstrong, 1855 to 1857; Lyman Dolph, 1857 to 1861; G. Poindexter, 1858 to 1859, 1870 to 1872; Edward Moon, 1859 to 1863; C. R. McBride, 1863 to 1864; James Howard, 1864 to 1867; John R. Armstrong, 1867 to 1869; George W. Lewman, 1869 to 1871; Jabez R. Cole, 1869 to 1870; W. H. Northcutt, 1871 to 1877; Edward J. Howard, 1874 to 1878, 1879 to 1881; Samuel C. Day, 1877 to 1879; Maurice Coll, 1878 to 1880; William Pollock, 1881.

COLLECTORS.

J. M. Welsh, 1848 to 1849; Milton W. Veatch, 1849 to 1852; W. A. Buchannan, 1852 to 1853.

MARKET MASTERS.

Alex Christian, 1851 to 1852; William Rea, 1852 to 1856, 1857 to 1859; Joel H. Sylvester, 1856 to 1857; Samuel Bottorff, 1859 to 1866; George W. Baxter, 1866 to 1867.

WHARF MASTERS.

C. C. Young, 1849 to 1850; J. P. Wilson, 1850 to 1851; William Rea, 1851 to 1855; C. H. Paddock, 1855 to 1859, 1860 to 1861; Joseph Runyan, 1859 to 1860; George W. Lampton, 1861 to 1865, 1867 to 1871; A. W. Hamlin, 1865 to 1867; Frederick Bleyle, 1871 to 1873; Joseph Reeder, 1873 to 1875; David Beal, 1875 to 1878; Levi Reeder, 1878 to 1881; J. F. Dorsey, 1881.

CHIEFS OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

E. S. Moon, 1855 to 1857; William Northam, 1857 to 1858; James Keigwin, 1858 to 1859; John W. Barker, 1859 to 1863; William Hagarty, 1863 to 1865; Sam T. Day, 1865 to 1867; S. R. Bottorff, 1867 to 1869; James McQueen, 1869 to 1870; William Patterson, 1870 to 1871; B. A. Johnson, 1871 to 1872; Dennis Kennedy, 1872 to 1873; William Chrisman, 1873 to 1881; George Deming, 1881.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

C. Hensley, 1849 to 1850; R. H. Green, 1853 to 1854, 1855 to 1859; Peter Wilhem, 1854 to 1855; J. Johnson, 1859 to 1863, 1867 to 1869; James Applegate, 1863 to 1865; Edward J. Howard, 1865 to 1867; William H. Howard, 1869 to 1871; J. P. Jones, 1871 to 1873; O. A. Clark, 1873 to 1875, 1878—; Charles E. Clark, 1875 to 1878.

ATTORNEYS.

John Borden, 1849 to 1853; J. G. Howard, 1854 to 1855, 1871 to 1873, 1875 to 1879; D. O. Dailey, 1855 to 1857; John F. Read, 1857 to 1863; S. S. Johnson, 1863 to 1869; O. C. Curry,

1869 to 1871; J. B. Merriwether, 1873 to 1875; James A. Ingram, 1879 to 1881; G. E. M. Liston, 1881.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

William F. Collum, 1855 to 1857, 1859 to 1865; Robert Curran, 1855 to 1856, 1859 to to 1863; N. Field, 1855 to 1865, 1872 to 1873; T. A. Clark, 1856 to 1857; D. Wiley, 1857 to 1859; H. N. Holland, 1857 to 1859; W. W. Goodwin, 1863 to 1872; David McClure, 1865 to 1877; D. Mercer, 1865 to 1870; L. W. Beckwith, 1870 to 1875; F. A. Seymour, 1873 to 1875; T. A. Graham, 1875 to 1879, 1880 to ——; W. D. Fouts, 1875 to 1881; C. B. McClure, 1877 to 1880; W. N. McCoy, 1879 to 1881; W. H. Sheets, 1881 to ——; David Field, 1881 to ——.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

J. G. Howard, 1853 to 1855, 1869 to 1876; Thomas E. Veatch, 1853 to 1854; W. L. Merriwether, 1853 to 1855; Myron Stratton, 1854 to 1861; W. M. French, 1855 to 1861; Nathaniel Field, 1855 to 1863, 1865 to 1870; G. Poindexter, 1861 to 1863; William H. Fogg, 1861 to 1863; John N. Ingram, 1863 to ——; Robert Curran, 1863 to 1865; C. Leonhardt, 1863 to 1865; Thomas S. Crowe, 1865 to 1867; J. H. Campbell, 1870 to 1873; Charles Rossler, 1873 to 1875; Hugo Albin, 1875 to 1880; William Lee, 1876 to 1879; O. O. Stealey, 1879 to ——; George Pfau, 1880 to ——.

CITY JUDGE.

Nicholas Mathews, 1869 to 1873.

WEIGHERS.

Thomas Wilson, 1849 to 1855; W. L. Merriwether, 1855 to 1856; Eli McCauley, 1856 to 1857; J. Johnson, 1857 to 1859; John D. Shryer, 1859 to 1861, 1863 to 1865; O. C. Woolley, 1861 to 1863; Joseph McCormick, 1863 to ——; William Jones, 1865 to 1866; George W. Belote, 1866 to 1867.

CITY GAUGER.

Ed. Lott, 1879 to 1881.

CHAPTER XXIX.

JEFFERSONVILLE—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Post-office — Physicians — Schools — Churches — Cemeteries — Societies.

POST-OFFICE.

When the plat of Jeffersonville was surveyed and the land offered for sale a land office and post-office were established in the town. Samuel Gwathmey had charge of the land office, but the name of the first postmaster is lost. The first name recalled is that of Mr. Raymond, who held the office sometime about 1820. Mr. Staley, then an old man, administered the office in 1829. At that time the mail could be placed in a hat. The old gentleman had poor sight and frequently sent letters and papers to Louisville when they should have gone in another direction. The clerks in Louisville used frequently to try his patience at such times by returning the article and offering to furnish him a pair of leather goggles. There may have been one or two persons who followed Mr. Staley in the office, but the next postmaster remembered is William L. Levison, who had charge in 1836. At that time the office was kept in a building on Front street, near the location of the present ferry office. Levison died while in charge of the office, and was probably succeeded by Levi Sparks, who was appointed by the then President, James K. Polk, some time in 1844 or 1845. He kept the office some two years, in his store, but his business demanding his entire time he resigned, and T. M. Elmer was appointed in his place. He was in turn succeeded by Mr. Gresham, who held the office under President Pierce, and soon after the election of James Buchanan as President, W. W. Caldwell was appointed. He held the office during that administration, and in the beginning of the war entered the service in Colonel Sanderson's regiment, as captain. Subsequently he was commissioned colonel of the Eighty-first Indiana infantry, and did excellent service throughout the war, at its close locating in Chicago. Thomas J. Downs succeeded Caldwell in 1861, and administered the affairs of the office some four years, but being unpopular with many patrons of office he failed of a reappointment and was succeeded by George W. Toomey, who was appointed during Lincoln's second term as President. On the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency James N. Patterson was appointed to the

office, but failing in securing confirmation, after a year, was succeeded by William Ingram. James Ferrier followed Ingram and administered the office some nine years, and in April, 1878, was succeeded by the present incumbent, A. M. Luke. Mr. Luke entered the army as a lieutenant in the Seventh Indiana infantry in the early part of the war, and after serving with distinction was promoted to a captaincy. During the terrible battle of the Wilderness, May 25, 1864, he was seriously wounded. On his recovery he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps, in which he served eighteen months, and until the volunteer soldiers were discharged.

PHYSICIANS.

When first settled, and for many years thereafter, this portion of the Ohio valley, like all others, was infested with malaria, which became the worse as the growth of cane and underbrush was removed, so that the rays of the sun reached the mass of decaying vegetation underneath. It was many years before the cause of frequent fevers, agues, and bilious complaints was removed, and in those days physicians were needed to exercise all the skill they possessed in the preservation of life and health. For some years medical attendance was had from Louisville, but the growth of the place demanded and warranted the settlement of a physician in Jeffersonville.

As near as can now be ascertained, Dr. Samuel Meriwether was the first physician to settle in Jeffersonville. He was a native of Jefferson county, Kentucky, and pursued his medical studies in Philadelphia under Dr. Rush. He married his cousin, Mary Meriwether, in Kentucky, and soon after marriage entered the army as surgeon's mate, serving during the War of 1812. For some time he was stationed at Vincennes, and for a period of three months was unable to communicate with his young wife, who was greatly alarmed for his safety. Finally, obtaining a short leave of absence, he visited his home and on his return to Vincennes was accompanied by his wife. The hardships of that lonely ride through the forest can only be appreciated by those who have had a similar experience, and they are few in these days of steam cars and steamboats. Mounted on a safe horse, her husband preceding her, and a faithful servant following, they rode until late at night before reaching a frontier post, where she was obliged to sleep in a room filled with the rough soldiers, yet the first ray of light from that lonely post in the woods was one of the most welcome things she ever saw. Dr. Meriwether remained in the service until 1815, when he resigned on the urgent entreaty of his wife, though offered permanent service. Soon after resigning he settled for a time in Jeffersonville, remaining until 1823 or 1824 when he removed to Louisville. In 1830 he again returned to Jeffersonville and made this his permanent abode, becoming one of its best respected and most prominent citizens. As a medical practitioner he was very successful, and in addition to being well-read in matters a time to the healing art, he possessed the happy faculty of bringing relief to many sick beds by means of his cheerful ways. When a young man he became the owner, through inheritance, of several slaves, but believing the system wrong he gave them their freedom. He was an earnest Christian and a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, of which he was one of the first members and founders. His family consisted of four children, three daughters and one son. The latter, Walter Meriwether, yet lives, at the present time with a son in another part of the country. But one daughter, Mrs. McCampbell, wife of Mr. J. H. McCampbell, now lives. Mrs. Meriwether died in 1847. Dr. Meriwether survived until 1853. A case of surgical instruments used by him during the War of 1812 is now in the possession of Dr. Beckwith, of Jeffersonville, who was his pupil.

Dr. Stephenson came to Jeffersonville as early as 1821, and perhaps several years previous to that date. He continued in practice until the excitement consequent on the discovery of gold in California, when, with a party of some twenty-five persons, he departed on the overland route for the land of gold. Not long after leaving St. Louis cholera attacked several members of the party and they were obliged to make a stop in Independence, Missouri, where they remained in a miserable hovel until the scourge spent its strength. Quite a number of the men died, and among them Dr. Stephenson. They were buried near the place of their death, a part of the survivors returning to their homes and the remainder pushing on across the plains. Four lived to return to their native place.

Dr. Nathaniel Field came from Jefferson county, Kentucky, and settled in Jeffersonville in 1829. His home was near Louisville. He has remained in the former place since his settlement, and has seen the ups and downs of professional life in this place, witnessing its growth from a small town to a busy manufacturing city. His practice has been regular throughout these years, and now, in the decline of life, he can look back on a life spent for the best good of his fellow-men in ameliorating the ills to which both flesh and spirit are heir, as in addition to being a physician for physical ills he is a worthy minister of the gospel. A more extended biography of Dr. Field appears in another part of this work.

Dr. Holiday made his appearance sometime about 1831. He came from Virginia in a boat containing his family, and on his arrival in Jeffersonville was in destitute circumstances. Chancing to call at the office of Dr. Nathaniel Field, he offered for sale some of his medical books, in order to procure funds to carry him to his destination in Illinois. He was persuaded to relinquish this plan, and instead, with the advice of Dr. Field that this was a good point for a physician, located in Jeffersonville, where he remained some five years. At that time he went on down the river and settled in Mississippi, where he died soon after.

Dr. H. N. Holland, one of the oldest practitioners in Jeffersonville, came here in 1849, in which year he graduated from the University of Kentucky. Originally a practitioner in the allopathic school, he became convinced that he could do humanity better service by giving medicine in small doses than in large, and after a few years' practice embraced homeopathy in 1853. Before coming to the city he was a resident of Scott county for nine years. In 1846–47 he was elected from that county to the State Legislature, and served with ability. He was first to introduce homeopathy into Jeffersonville, and has been successful in building up an extensive practice, which he has retained. He has served here as school trustee and member of the council.

Dr. Farnsley, formerly a resident of Kentucky, located in Jeffersonville soon after 1840, and remained for a short time.

Dr. William Stewart settled here about 1850, and a few years later removed to other parts. He is now inspector of marine hospitals and lives in Washington, D. C.

Dr. William F. Collum, an excellent surgeon, came here in 1838 or 1839, and practiced successfully until his death in 1870. His death was a particularly sad one, being caused by the absorption of poison from a wound made in a post-mortem dissection of a man who died of sudden disease. A slight cut on the hand absorbed the poison, which spread throughout his system and could not be eradicated.

Dr. W. H. Sheets, a graduate from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, entered the military service of the United States as acting assistant surgeon, and was assigned to duty at the United States hospital at Madison, Indiana, in 1862, immediately after leaving college. There he remained until the close of the war. In 1865 he came to Jeffersonville, where he soon established a lucrative practice, to which he is still attending. Since his location here he has served for five years as physician to the Indiana State Prison South. In 1880 he was appointed pension examiner for this section of the State. To this business he has proved faithful, being strict in the performance of the duties connected therewith. At the present time he is a member of the board of health of the city.

Dr. C. R. McBride is a native of Clark county, and passed the early part of his life on a farm. At the age of twenty he entered the office of Dr. Field, for the purpose of pursuing a course in medicine, and in 1849–50 attended lectures at the Medical University of Louisville. He then engaged in practice in the vicinity of Jeffersonville until the winter of 1865–66, when he attended a second course of lectures and was graduated. Since that time he has practiced in this city. He has served as township trustee, and was city clerk six years. He was also physician to the penitentiary for two years. In the fall of 1868 he was elected on the Democratic ticket as member of the State Legislature, and served in that body at the regular and at a special session.

Dr. L. W. Beckwith obtained a literary education at Greencastle, Indiana, and in 1849 read medicine with Dr. Samuel Meriwether. In the spring of 1856 he entered the University of Louisville. He afterwards practiced in Harrison

county, from whence he went to Chicago, where he practiced for a time. Soon after the beginning of the war he received a commission as assistant surgeon in the Thirty-eighth Indiana volunteers, with which regiment he served until the close of the war. In 1865 he came to Jeffersonville, where he has since remained. He served the State as physician at the penitentiary some five years. In 1881 he established a drug-store in Jeffersonville, for the purpose of an office, and placed it in the care of Mr. Hugo Alben, a master in compounding medicines.

Dr. Davis L. Field may be said to have grown up a physician, his father being Dr. Nathaniel Field, the veteran physician of the place. After reading with his father he pursued his studies with Drs. Bigelow, Todd, and Harvey, of Indianapolis, and graduated from the University of Louisville in the spring of 1868. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Jeffersonville, and in 1880 opened a drug-store on West Market street, from which he conducts his practice. He is a member of the board of health of the first district of the city.

Dr. W. N. McCoy pursued a course of medical study with Dr. Samuel Reid, of Salem, Indiana, and attended lectures at the University of Louisville in 1860. In his youth his opportunities were meager, and only by close application and persevering industry was he enabled to overcome obstacles that would have daunted many a man situated as he was. Early left with the care of a family resting on his shoulders, his success in his profession is all the more wonderful. After attending a course of lectures he engaged in practice in this county, at which he was quite successful. He entered the medical service of the United States as acting assistant surgeon, and was assigned to duty at New Albany. From that place he was sent to Jefferson baaracks, Missouri, and thence to Mound City hospital at Cairo. He resigned in the spring of 1864, and soon after opened an office in Jeffersonville, where he has since practiced. In the winter of 1869–70 he attended a course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical college, New York, from which he was graduated. In 1866 he was surgeon in charge of the military hospital at Jeffersonville, in which he remained most of the time until the hospital was condemned, and the business connected therewith closed. Dr. McCoy now has a fine practice in Jeffersonville, which he well deserves.

Dr. David McClure, a native of New York, pursued his medical studies and was graduated from Fairfield and Geneva Medical college in 1837–38. In 1839 he came to Indiana, and in 1864 located in Jeffersonville. He has had the confidence of the public to the extent that in 1843–44 and 1853–54 he represented Scott county in the State Legislature, and in 1880 was elected as a Democratic joint representative of Clark, Scott and Floyd counties in the Legislature, which office he still holds. Two sons of Dr. McClure, S. C., and J. D., are also physicians in Jeffersonville.

Dr. H. J. Holland read medicine with his father, Dr. H. N. Holland, and attended a course of lectures at the Homeopathic college at Lansing, Michigan, since removed to Detroit. After practicing for a time in Ovid and Lansing, Michigan, he went to Yazoo City, Mississippi, and remained two years. In 1876 he came to Jeffersonville and entered practice with his father. They have a stock of remedies used in their branch of the profession, and keep the only homeopathic drug store in the city.

Dr. W. D. Fouts was born in Scott county, Indiana. He read medicine with Dr. A. A. Morrison, of Lexington, near his home, and attended medical lectures at the University of Louisville in 1851. During the war he was surgeon of the Eighty-first Indiana volunteers, from which he was promoted to brigade and division surgeon. He was captured while in the service, and confined five months in Libby prison. At the close of the war he came back to Lexington and engaged in practice, in 1871 removing to Jeffersonville.

Dr. Isaac N. Griffith was a student with Dr. Field in 1834 or 1835. He married a Louisville lady and settled in Louisiana, where he died eighteen months after commencing his practice.

Dr. T. A. Graham is a native of this county. He pursued medical studies with Dr. D. S. Armer, at New Washington, in 1868–69–70, and attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, in Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1871; he took the *ad eundem* degree at the University of Louisville in 1872. In 1871 he practiced in the town of Oregon, and in 1872 came to Jeffersonville, where he started a drug store the next

year, associating with him his brother, J. A. Graham, who had studied at the Louisville College of Pharmacy. Dr. Graham is health officer for the county, to which office he was appointed by the State board of health.

Dr. A. McNeil is one of the younger members of the medical profession of the city. He was a student of Dr. Younghusband, at Mt. Clemens, Michigan, and graduated from the Homeopathic college at Lansing in 1871. During the past winter he located here.

Dr. E. W. Bruner read medicine with his father at Utica, in this county, and attended lectures at the Miami Medical college in Cincinnati in 1866–67. After practicing in Sellersville, New Albany, and Utica, he came to Jeffersonville in 1879.

Dr. Gustav Fernitz is a native of Germany, and a student at the University Albertina, in Kœnigberg. He came to the United States in 1866, and became editor of the German Volksblatt in Louisville, which position he occupied ten years. He then established the Daily New Era, of which he was editor one year. In 1880 he graduated from the Louisville Medical college, and in July, 1881, located in Jeffersonville as a physician, his office being on lower Spring street.

JEFFERSONVILLE SCHOOLS.

Prior to the establishment of the public schools (1852), education was obtained in Jeffersonville as elsewhere: in private schools, taught by persons who came principally from the East, and who would teach from two to five months, then move to other places.

Among these early teachers was a Mr. Stewart and a Mr. Bushman, who believed in "no lickin', no learnin'." About forty years ago a private school for girls was established in a building called the Jeffersonville hotel, near the present site of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad depot. This school was in charge of Miss Alice Morgan, who has continuously taught private schools in the city to the present time. Not long after this a school was established for boys on Maple, between Spring and Wall streets, under the care of Godfrey Belding, as teacher. The meager details to be obtained concerning these private schools are conflicting as to names and dates; and, as there was nothing worthy to be called a system, we are obliged to be content with beginning this account at the year 1852, when the public school system of the city was established. The first school building was erected in that year, and still stands at the corner of Maple and Watt streets, being now occupied as a colored school. Who was the first principal of that school cannot be learned.

In 1853 the first board of school trustees was elected, and consisted of J. G. Howard, T. E. Veatch and W. L. Meriwether.

The growth of the system and attendance has been steady save during the years of the war, when the military occupation of Jeffersonville almost suspended the schools.

In the summer of 1869 the trustees purchased the ground now occupied by the Chestnut-street school and began the erection of the building, which was ready for use at the opening of the school-year of 1870. It was intended and has since served for the accommodation of the Chestnut-street graded school and the Jeffersonville high school. The first principal of the high school then established was H. B. Parsons. John L. Winn and M. C. Ingram were assistants.

In 1866 the city built the New Market school building on Court avenue, and in 1867, when separate colored schools were established, this building was relegated to that use.

In 1874 the Rose Hill school building was erected and a portion of it was occupied at the opening of the school year. W. B. Goodwin then assumed charge as principal, and still holds the place.

Up to the year 1874 a separate female high school was maintained. John M. Payne had succeeded Mr. Parsons as principal of the male high schools. In 1874 he gave way to E. S. Hopkins, now principal of the Chestnut-street graded schools, in the same building, and, in 1876, Mr. R. L. Butler, the present principal, took charge of the united schools.

In addition to the schools named there are two others conducted in the city, the Mulberry-street school, taught by Miss F. C. Addison, and the "Engine House school," taught by Miss Lizzie Hertsch.

In order to gain some idea of the growth of the Jeffersonville schools the following statement is appended:

For the year 1866 number admitted to schools,

823; average attendance, 287: number of teachers, 9.

For the year 1870 number of pupils admitted to graded schools, 871; to high schools, 71; average, 528.

For the year 1875 number of pupils admitted to graded schools, 1,235; to high school, 82; average, 803.

For the year 1880 number of pupils admitted to graded schools, 1,541; to high schools, 82; average, 1,157.

For the year 1882 number of pupils admitted to graded schools, 1,800; to high schools, 77; teachers employed, 32.

The following is a full list of the school trustees of Jeffersonville from the beginning, with their terms of service: J. G. Howard, 1853-55, 1869-76; Thomas E. Veatch, 1853-54; W. L. Merriwether, 1853-55; Myron Stratton, 1854-61; W. M. French, 1855-61; Nathaniel Field, 1855-63, 1865-70; Gabriel Poindexter, 1861-63; William H. Fogg, 1861-63; John M. Ingram, 1863; Robert Curran, 1863-65; C. Leonhardt, 1863-65; Thomas S. Crowe, 1865-67; J. H. McCampbell, 1870-73; Charles Rossler, 1873-75; Hugo Alben, 1875-80; William Lee, 1876-79; O. C. Stealey, 1879; George Pfau, 1880.

DARMAN S. KELLY,

the present superintendent of instruction at Jeffersonville, was born in Owen county, Indiana, June 25, 1852.

He was educated at a private academy at Patricksburg, in the same State, at Ascension seminary, at Sullivan, Indiana, and at the Indiana State Normal school at Terre Haute. He began teaching a country school; he was later two years in charge of his old school at Patricksburgh. In February, 1876, he became principal of a ward school at Evansville, Indiana, and in 1877 became assistant superintendent of the Evansville schools under John M. Blass. That place he retained until March, 1881, when he was elected superintendent to fill the place of Mr. Bears for the balance of the year. He then came to Jeffersonville in his present capacity.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST.

The Wall-street Methodist Episcopal church is oldest in years of any church in Jeffersonville. Preaching services were held as early as 1808, in which year a class was formed, of which Rev. William Beaman was the leader. It met for some years in a private house on the site of the present church building, and was under ministerial charge of Rev. Moses Ashworth, who at that time traveled the Silver Creek circuit. The original class contained twelve members, all of whom are long since dead. Richard Mosely was one of the first members, and his daughter, who became Mrs. Tuley, was the last among the early members. She died in 1873. The members were poor and had to worship wherever there was a house containing rooms sufficiently large to accommodate the audience. The old court-house was used as a house of worship for all denominations, and with others the Methodists shared its hospitality. Among the early preachers were Moses Ashworth, Josiah Crawford, Bela Raine, Isaac Linsley, William McMahon, Thomas Nelson, Charles Harrison, Shadrack Ruark, James Garner, Joseph Kinkaid, Joseph Purnell, John Cord, and David Sharp, all of whom preached here before 1820. The present pastor, who has served the church since 1879, is Rev. John S. Tevis. He was also at this station in 1860.

The German Methodist Episcopal church was organized about 1845. A small brick church was built on Locust street, which was used until 1877, when the present substantial and neat brick building was erected on the corner of Maple and Wall streets. In 1881 a neat parsonage was built adjoining the church, the two buildings, with lot costing not far from $13,000. There is a membership of about one hundred and twenty, and a Sunday school of about ninety.

Some years later the Methodist church South organized a church which is still continued. The house of worship is on Market street west of Spring.

An African Methodist Episcopal church was organized in Claysburg about 1842, where quite a settlement of colored people had gathered. Preaching had been held for some years in private houses, before a church was formed. The first house of worship was a log building; the second, a frame, was built on Prison hill, the congregation having changed to that part of the city. This building was burned, as was the third, which was built near by, on the public square. The present church was built in 1880, on Court avenue, near Ohio avenue, and is not finished.

Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal church was organized about 1867, and soon built a small frame house, which was used until 1876, when a new building was erected near the Government store house, and is now occupied.

EVANGELICAL REFORMED.

St. Lucas German Evangelical Reformed church was organized in May, 1860, the first members being J. L. Rockstroh, Louis Henzler, Andrew Bauer, Herman Preefer, Henry Sittel, John Ruehl and others. A small church was bought from the Presbyterians, opposite the city hall, which is yet occupied. In 1870 a lot adjoining was purchased and a parsonage built. The membership is about one hundred and eight families. The pastor is Rev. H. M. Gersmann.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Jeffersonville Presbyterian church was organized May 22, 1830, by Rev. Messrs. Cobb, Cressy, and Sneed. The first members were Warwick Miller, Mrs. Martha Miller, Samuel Meriwether, Mrs. Mary Meriwether, Miss Sarah L. Meriwether, Mrs. Sarah Stephenson, Mrs. Jane Gilmore, Mrs. Ann Wade, Mrs. Eliza Weathers, and Miss Sarah Armstrong, all of whom came from the church of Louisville to establish a church in this place. There were also received on examination Mrs. Rebecca Reeder and Miss Sarah Rue. Samuel Meriweather was chosen ruling elder, and also acted as clerk of the church. June 1, 1830, Rev. Michael A. Remley was received as stated supply. Meetings were held at the old court-house, but the church felt the need of a permanent home, and the corner-stone of a church edifice was laid September 24, 1832. On the 1st of December, 1833, Rev. E. P. Humphrey succeeded Mr. Remley as stated supply, and was followed in August, 1835, by Rev. Mr. Russell. January 1, 1836, Rev. P. S. Cleland came and served the church one year. Rev. H. H. Camburn succeeded Mr. Cleland, and two years later came Rev. John Clark Bayless, who also ministered two years. Then followed Rev. William H. Moore, Rev. R. H. Allen, Rev. S. F. Scovel, Rev. Dr. Thomas Crowe, and in 1871 the present pastor, Rev. J. M. Hutchison.

The first church edifice, a brick, of one story, was used until 1860, when the necessities of the congregation demanded additional accommodations, and the present brick church was erected on the corner of Chestnut and Walnut streets.

The present membership is about three hundred and forty. A Sabbath-school of two hundred and fifty is sustained, besides a mission school of two hundred members.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

A church of this denomination was organized in Jeffersonville in 1830, by Dr. N. Field, who, in addition to being a medical man, is a preacher of considerable note. The first members were Christian Bruner and his wife Mary, Fanny McGarrah, Mary Riker, Mary Philips, Elizabeth Wright, and Mrs. Sigmond. In the afternoon of the day of organization, which was Sunday, March 1st, the church admitted Mrs. Sarah A. Field, wife of the pastor, and Sarah Phillips, who were at that time baptised into the faith. Meetings were held at the old court-house, which was the general meeting place for all denominations for some years. A church was built in 1840, which remains in use. Dr. Field was the pastor for eighteen years. The present membership is about one hundred and seventy-five. A Sunday-school is well sustained.

THE SECOND ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Differences regarding doctrine and church discipline arose in the Christian church, which culminated by the withdrawal of the pastor, Dr. Field, with quite a portion of the flock, and the third Sunday in August, 1847, a new church was formed, which was designated the Second Advent Christian church. Their meetings were held in a hall until 1850–51, when a church building was erected, which is yet occupied. Of the one hundred and thirty members now connected with this church, some sixty or seventy came out from the Christian church. Dr. Field, now a venerable, but hale and well preserved man, has been the pastor for thirty-five years. A Sabbath-school is well sustained, and is industriously instilling the principles of Christianity into the minds of the youth of the church.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Some few years before 1836 preaching services were held here under Episcopal forms, and a church organized with a few members, nearly all of whom were women. In 1837 a small frame church was built on Spring street, which was used as place of worship many years. Occasional

services were held by ministers who came over from Louisville for that purpose. The first regular preacher was Mr. Page, a school teacher from Louisville, who administered to the needs of the church for several years. He recently died in Washington, District of Columbia. After his retirement services were very irregular for some time, when Mr. Chapman came as rector. He remained a short time, as did his successor, Mr. Totten. The next preacher was Mr. Austin, from New Albany, who afterwards went to Terre Haute. The present rector is Rev. Mr. Carey. For some eleven years after the formation of the church a home was provided for the minister at the house of Mr. S. H. Patterson, who, though not a member of the society, knew the members were not able to make such provision for his comfort as they would like. After the close of the war the old church building was removed, and the then rector, Mr. Austin, bought one of the barrack buildings on the breaking up of Camp Joe Holt, and moved it to Mulberry street, where it was transformed into the neat church now occupied by the congregation.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The first Baptist church was organized in 1836 by Rev. William C. Buck, at that time editor of the Baptist Banner, which was published at Louisville. Thirteen members were present at the organization. L. B. Hall and wife, James Gill, William McCoy, Frank King, and Mrs. Halstead were of the number. A church was built on Market street, between Wall and Elm, the same year. This church was occupied until some time after 1860, when it was burned. The congregation then bought the old Episcopal church, and used it until the present house on Maple street, between Mulberry and Ohio avenue, was built in 1868.

The Enon Baptist church was formed by a split from the First church on matters of doctrine, and built a house of worship, which was occupied perhaps two years, but the congregation being unable to pay for the building, it was sold by the sheriff to satisfy creditors and the organization was given up.

The First Colored Baptist church was organized about 1861 by Philip Simcoe, who became its pastor. A church building was erected on Illinois avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets soon after organization. This was occupied until rebuilt by the present pastor, W. M. Miller, in 1881.

The Second Colored Baptist church was also organized by Philip Simcoe about 1865, by a split from the First church. A building was put up on the corner of Indiana avenue and Sixth street, which is yet used. The pastor for some time past has been Harvey Johnson, who preached his farewell sermon in April last.

ST. ANTHONY'S AND ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCHES (CATHOLIC).

At quite an early period in the history of Jeffersonville a number of Catholic families settled here, and mass was celebrated in private houses. The first visit of a priest recorded is that of Father Daniel Maloney, who celebrated mass at a private house on the bank of the river, at that time owned by Mr. Wathen. It was known as the Hensley house, and was a three-story brick building. Soon after a German named Zapf raised money by subscription, and a brick church, 25 x 50 feet in size, was built. The corner-stone of this building was laid with appropriate ceremonies, by Bishop Spalding, of Louisville, August 10, 1851. Father Otto Jair, a Franciscan monk, of Louisville, said first mass in the unfinished building. In March, 1854, Father August Bessonies came to take charge of the parish, accompanied by the bishop of Vincennes, Dr. St. Palais. Father Bessonies remained until November 5, 1857, during the time attending a congregation on the knobs back of New Albany, besides seven surrounding stations. He was succeeded by Father William Doyle, and he by Philip Doyle, his brother. In 1860 Father Philip Doyle was removed, and the congregation was without a settled minister for a year, but was visited on Sundays by a Franciscan from Louisville. In December, 1861, Father Ostlangenberg was appointed pastor, and remained in charge until 1863, when Father Philip Doyle was returned. In April, 1864, Rev. J. A. Michael succeeded him. The English-speaking portion of the Catholics then resolved on building a church for themselves. Father Ostlangenberg took the first steps toward laying the foundation of the new church, on land donated by the bishop of Vincennes and Father Bessonies, at the northeast corner of Locust and Chestnut

streets, Bishop Spalding, of Louisville, officiating on the occasion of laying the corner-stone, October 8, 1863. This was during the war, and many Catholics were encamped as soldiers in and about the city. The foundation of the church was built by Father A. Michael, but the building was not completed until after he left in 1867, when Father James Mougin, of New Albany, at the request of the bishop of Vincennes, undertook to put up the walls. This was done in time to have it blessed on St. Patrick's day, March 17, 1868. The congregations were attended by Father Mougin until December, 1868, when the present rector, Rev. Ernest Audran, formerly rector of the cathedral at Vincennes, came and took charge, and has since completed the church, improved the grounds, and built a school for boys, which has an average attendance of about one hundred. This school is in the care of the Sisters of Providence, seven in number. They also opened a school for young girls some years since, in the pastor's residence, which was vacated for their use, until the Community to which they belong bought a lot opposite the church, and established the school there, with a membership of about one hundred and ten.

Among the first members of the Catholic church were John Burke, Thomas Bow, D. Bow, Mrs. Kennedy, Theobald Manning, C. Lausman, E. Spinner, Frank Voigt, E. Hurst, and others. The present number of families is about three hundred and fifty, besides thirty families of colored members.

St. Anthony's was the name of the first church, and its history is largely included in that of St. Augustine's. After the English-speaking members formed a new congregation, the Germans remained in the old church until 1878, when the present church edifice was built by Father Leopold Moczigamba. He was succeeded by Father Joseph, Father Avalinus Sczabo, Father Clement, and again by Father Moczigamba. The present pastor is Father Anthony Kottever. Since the second church was organized the Germans have purchased a cemetery, near the Eastern cemetery, in which members of both churches are buried.

The schools of St. Anthony are conducted by the Ursuline Sisters, three in number. The congregation comprises some one hundred and thirty families.

CEMETERIES.

The first general burying-ground known was located on the river front, between Spring and Pearl streets. It was between Front street and the river, for, strange as it may seem to the people of to-day, there were reserved between Front street and the river a row of lots fronting nearly the entire original plat of the town. Next adjoining the river, and on the bank, was Water street, which if still accessible would be not far from the present ferry wharf-boat at low water. The river encroached so rapidly on the bank at this point that it was thought best to grade down the bluff and pave a levee. The contract for this grading was let to Mr. J. H. McCampbell, who prosecuted the work to completion. Many bodies were found buried during the grading, the hard walnut cases having withstood the action of the soil through some forty years. The remains were carefully gathered together and moved to the old cemetery, between Market and Maple streets, west of Mulberry, were they were again buried, the city procuring an appropriate monument, which was placed on the spot.

The old cemetery between Chestnut and Market streets has been used so many years that no one can now tell when the first burial took place in it. This ground has not been used since 1862, an ordinance passed in May of that year forbidding its further use.

Long before this time Walnut Ridge cemetery was located in the northern part of the city, where the dead were buried. In 1864 a tract of five acres was bought adjoining the eastern limits of the city, which was set apart by action of the council in August, the management being vested in a board consisting of five directors. In addition to this the members of the Catholic churches purcahsed grounds near by where the dead of that faith are buried.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

The first lodge instituted in the county of Clark was Posey lodge No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons, which was organized under dispensation in 1818, and the following year received a charter. In 1820 the Grand Lodge of Indiana met with Posey lodge. The representatives to the Grand Lodge at this time were Reuben W. Nel-

son and John H. Farnham. Visitors were Samuel Peck, James Nesmith, Thomas Wilson, Charles M. Taylor, Israel Gregg, William Wilkinson, and James McNeal. This probably represented nearly the entire membership of Posey lodge, which remained small during its existence. In 1828 the lodge surrendered its charter, it being found impossible to sustain it at that time.

Clark lodge No. 40, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered December 17, 1818, and was so named in honor of General George Rogers Clark. Its first officers were Thomas D. Lemon, M.; B. C. Pile, S. W.; and Robert A. Heiskell, J. W. This lodge is still in a flourishing condition and has raised many worthy Masons in the sixty-four years of its existence. Meetings are held in the Masonic hall, on the corner of Spring and Chestnut streets.

Jeffersonville lodge No. 340 is of comparatively recent date, its charter having been issued May 29, 1867, the officers appointed by the Grand lodge to open the lodge being William H. Fogg, M.; Theodore W. McCoy, S. W.; and William Beard, J. W. The officers of this lodge for 1882 are: Harry T. Sage, W. M.; William B. Hayes, S. W.; Isaac McKenzie, J. W.; Alfred O. Schuler, treasurer; John R. Shadburn, Jr., secretary; Nate E. Heinsheimer, S. D.; Daniel M. Austin, J. D.; William H. Isgrig, tyler; George W. Lukenbill and William Powers, stewards. Calvin W. Prather, who was master of the lodge in 1870–71–72–73, was elected grand master of the State in 1880, which office he now holds.

Jeffersonville council No. 31, Royal and Select Masters, was chartered October 29, 1869. The members to whom were granted the charter were William H. Fogg, James G. Caldwell, Robert S. Heiskell, Simeon S. Johnson, John G. Briggs, Thomas Sparks, Reuben Wills, Matt A. Patterson, W. H. Snodgrass. William H. Fogg was first T. I. G. M.; James G. Caldwell, D. I. G. M.; and John G. Briggs, P. C. of W.

Jeffersonville commandery No. 27, was instituted April 26, 1876, with Simeon S. Johnson, E. C.; Richard L. Woolsey, G.; and Calvin W. Prather, C. G.

Horeb chapter No. 66, was chartered May 23, 1867, by W. H. Fogg, T. W. McCoy, W. H. Snodgrass, J. W. Sullivan, J. G. Caldwell, and others. The officers were J. G. Caldwell, H. P.; T. W. McCoy, K.; W. H. Snodgrass, scribe.

All Masonic bodies hold meetings in their hall on the corner of Spring and Chestnut streets. This lodge hall has been leased for a long term of years, and is comfortably, though not extravagantly furnished for the purpose.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Jefferson lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., was chartered September 4, 1867, by C. H. Paddox, Thomas Humphries, John Applegate, Benjamin Riggles, and Nicholas Kearns.

Excelsior encampment No. 14, I. O. O. F., was chartered July 14, 1848, by John Dixon, William Rea, Alexander Christian, T. J. Howard, John G. Frank, Samuel H. Patterson, and David Dryden.

Tabor lodge No. 92 was chartered January 23, on application of John Dixon, R. H. Gresham, LeRoy Woods, and others.

Tell lodge No. 52 (German) was instituted May 22, 1867, the charter members being A. O. Schuler, Jacob Roos, Christian Seeman, A. Kleespies, Ph. Miller, John Weber, Louis Henzler, Leonard Carl, Jr., William Strauss, John Sittel, and Henry Sittel.

Thomas Degree lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 22, 1867, on application of John N. Ingram, A. J. Howard, O. N. Thomas, G. W. Rose, Herman Preefer, J. Johnson, H. N. Holland, and others. The degrees formerly conferred by this lodge are now conferred by the other lodges, and the Degree lodge is now extinct.

Rebekah lodge No. 8 was instituted March 1, 1869, with Herman Preefer, Mary Preefer, R. H. Timmons, M. C. Timmons, H. N. Holland, J. T. Davis, James W. Jacobs, and others, charter members. This lodge is for the benefit of the wives and daughters of members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and it gives the ladies the benefit of the fraternal ties that bind their husbands and brothers in the bonds of Friendship, Love, and Truth.

Some years since William Beach erected a two story brick building on the corner of Market and Locust streets, to which the lodge of Odd Fellows added a third story for use as a lodge hall. This was completed about 1856. On the death of Mr. Beach the fraternity purchased the building, the lower part

of which they lease for other purposes, reserving the upper part for their own use. Their room is neatly carpeted and furnished, the ladies taking great interest in its appearance. It is now occupied by eight lodges, which includes the United Order of the Golden Cross.

UNITED ORDER OF THE GOLDEN CROSS.

This is a benevolent organization, and was originated in Tennessee within the past decade. It admits to membership both males and females, and since its first inception has had a marvelous growth, lodges having sprung up in all sections of the country. Two lodges have been instituted in this city.

Clark commandery No. 57 was chartered June 7, 1879, on application of D. L. Field, T. T. Thompson, James D. Wilson, Sarah L. Thompson, E. M. Goodrich, J. H. Miles, and fourteen others. It includes three degrees, Golden Star, Golden Rule, and Golden Cross.

Bain commandery No. 15, U. O. G. C., was chartered October 2, 1879, by R. E. Curran, Lee S. Johnson, V. D. Jackson, Sallie C. Jackson, F. A. Seymour, Charles D. Shell, E. B. Jacobs, and fourteen others.

These societies meet at Odd Fellows hall, on the corner of Market and Locust streets.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

Two lodges of Good Templars have been established in Jeffersonville, both of which have done much good in the temperance cause.

Ohio Falls lodge was organized April 27, 1866, with Rev. A. N. Marlett, W. C. T., and Mrs. Heaton, W. V. T. Its meetings are held in Becht's hall, on Spring street. Since its organization it has received a total membership of three thousand. The course of many of these members has been followed after they left this lodge to engage in work in other and distant places, and a very large number have adhered to the pledge taken here.

Jeffersonville lodge No. 122 was organized April 7, 1871, with V. D. Jackson as W. C. T., and Mrs. M. A. Johnson, W. V. T. This lodge also meets at Becht's hall. During its existence it has received over two thousand members.

On the 12th day of February, 1874, a large number of ladies met at the Methodist church to take concerted action against the growing evil of intemperance. The call for the meeting was issued by Mrs. Sallie C. Jackson. At this meeting an organization was perfected, which was known as the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and was one of the first, if not the first organization of this name established. On Saturday of the same week the crusade was begun in earnest. A band of near a hundred women passed along the streets, stopping at each saloon, singing, exhorting, and praying, urging the dealers to abandon their traffic. Some impression was made, but aside from deterring persons from entering saloons after drink, but little apparent progress could be seen. A week later more than two thousand saloon-keepers and their parasites came over from Louisville determined to frighten the women away. They brought with them plenty of beer, which was passed in kegs over the heads of the praying women, the roughs singing vulgar German songs to try and drown the voice of prayer. The services were kept up by the ladies until darkness caused them to withdraw. The result was almost a drawn battle, the ladies having maintained their ground as long as they cared to hold it. The warfare was kept up with the local saloon-keepers to their manifest disadvantage. Several were starved out, and one sold his stock to a committee of the ladies, and removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where he again opened a saloon. During the progress of the crusade and after its close many signed the pledge and have remained sober men.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Eureka lodge No. 3, K. of H., was instituted November 6, 1873. The charter members were James W. Jacobs, Dr. J. Loomis, John W. Weber, Henry A. Horn, Max Edelmuth, C. Kreutzer, and George Eyrish. This is the third lodge of this order organized, No. 1 and No. 2 being instituted in Louisville. The organization has had a marvelous growth since its inception, lodges being now established in every State in the Union. The grand secretary for this State, James W. Jacobs, has his office in Jeffersonville.

Harmonia lodge No. 88, K. of H., was instituted March 19, 1875, with I. E. Plumadore, E. V. Staley, S. S. Cole, W. G. Raymond, and nine others as charter members.

Barbarossa lodge No. 146, K. of H., was instituted August 24, 1875, with L. Becht, A.

Laun, F. Dietz, M. Killgus, and six other charter members.

Mystic Tie lodge No. 7, Knights and Ladies of Honor, was instituted December 12, 1877, and received its charter April 1, 1879. The first members were E. V. Staley, Eva Staley, Mary A. Dean, C. M. Carter, Leslie Carter, and twenty-seven others. This organization came into existence a few years later than the Knights of Honor, and was designed to provide a system of insurance in which the wives and daughters of the members of the former organization might also have a part.

Eden lodge No. 240, K. & L. of H., was instituted January 17, 1880, the charter being issued on petition of Margaret S. Jacobs, Sarah S. Thompson, Elizabeth J. Moore, Dr. Thomas A. Graham, E. W. Berry, Nancy Berry, and thirteen others.

Helvetia lodge No. 306, K. & L. of H., was instituted March 3, 1880, by J. W. Jacobs. The charter members were J. W. Weber, Theodore Bachly, Michael Bourk, James Pierson and seventeen others.

All the above lodges meet at the hall on the corner of Spring and Maple streets.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Anchor lodge No. 39, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was instituted March 20, 1878. Charter was issued to Thomas J. Edmonson, P. M. W.; William H. Shaffer, M. W.; J. M. Williams, G. F.; Thomas V. Hewitt, O.; William K. Gray, recorder; D. L. Field, F.; John M. Totten, receiver; L. H. Jenks, G.; Henry Resch, I. W.; William P. Finn, O. W.

Falls City lodge No. 8, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was organized November 13, 1866, with the following officers: G. W. Finley, P. M. W.; C. L. McNaughton, M. W.; W. H. Langdon, G. F.; George Green, O.; W. H. Baltimore, G.; A. A. Mallingro, F.; Simeon Resch, R.; I. W. Robinson, O.

These lodges meet in the hall occupied by the Knights of Honor, corner of Spring and Maple streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Hope lodge No. 13, Knights of Pythias, was chartered July 25, 1871, the members being H. Preefer, C. H. Kelley, W. H. Northcott, S. B. Halley, W. S. Bowman, and twenty-five others.

Myrtle lodge No. 19, Knights of Pythias, was chartered July 24, 1872, by A. L. Eggleston, C. H. Kelley, W. H. Bowman, J. B. Piper, O. W. Rodgers, G. W. Prather, W. E. Rose, and thirty others, who came out from Hope lodge to organize an additional lodge.

Samson lodge No. 32, Knights of Pythias, was also organized by members of the two previous lodges, July 22, 1873. The members were William H. Myers, W. S. Bowman, W. W. Crocker, R. M. Hartwell, J. E. Finch, Charles Rossler, G. W. Ware, E. A. Barnett, and M. Myers.

Endowment Rank No. 59, Knights of Pythias, was organized December 29, 1877, by William T. Myers, R. M. Hartwell, Alexander Sample, Charles H. Kelley, and ten others.

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

Eureka lodge No. 271, American Legion of Honor, was organized by M. Cohn, W. M. Staley, Sarah Tibbets, Thomas B. Rader, and eleven others, August 26, 1880. This is purely a social and benevolent society, and admits members of the gentler sex.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Court Morning Star No. 3, Independent Order of Foresters, was instituted under special dispensation granted Seprember 14, 1877. Its charter is dated October 19, 1877. No list of charter members or officers is given in the charter.

Court Cohn No. 4, Independent Order of Foresters, was chartered September 17, 1880, with sixteen members. The officers were I. B. Walker, C. R.; James McPherson, V. R.; George Sigler, treasurer. The lodge received its name from Mr. Morris Cohn, who has been instrumental in organizing a number of benevolent secret orders in Jeffersonville. Meetings are held at the Ohio Falls school-house.

CHAPTER XXX.

JEFFERSONVILLE—INDUSTRIAL.

Newspapers—Banks—Ferries—Canal—Woolen Mill—Ship Building—Railroad.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first paper issued in the county was published before 1820 by George Smith and Nathaniel Bolton. The name of this paper cannot be recalled, and it is probable not a copy is now in existence. Their office was in their residence on Front street, near the river. In 1821 they removed to Indianapolis, where they established the first paper in that city.

In about 1848–49 Joseph Usher published a paper called the Jeffersonville Democrat, which he controlled a year or more. In 1850–51 William S. Ferrier published a paper here, but whether he continued Usher's paper is not known. Ferrier sold to William M. French in 1854, who remained in charge until about 1856. Mr. Ferrier went to Charlestown where he now publishes the Record.

THE JEFFERSONVILLE REPUBLICAN,

a weekly political journal representing Democratic principles, was established in Jeffersonville about the year 1837, by Robert Lindsey. Not having means sufficient to carry out this enterprise, Dr. Nathaniel Field and others became his sureties for the payment of the material needed, and at the end of five years of alternate disappointment and encouragement he was obliged to abandon his paper, which came into possession of Dr. Field as the principal surety. The doctor continued its publication some three years at a financial loss, though making a very acceptable journal. He then closed the establishment and sold the press to J. M. Mathews, of Bloomington, who moved it to that place, and for some time Jeffersonville had no paper published within its borders.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

In 1854 William Lee established a weekly newspaper in Jeffersonville with the above title, which he conducted with ability two years. At the end of that time he sold to T. J. Howard, and the publication was continued by his son A. J. Howard, the present warden of the Indiana State Prison South. Mr. Howard retained its management two years when he sold to H. W. Rogers, and some years later it came into possession of Henry B. Wools. During his possession Rogers had the entire legal advertising of the county, and made money from the publication, as there was at that time no other paper in the county. Reuben Dailey purchased the office from Wools in 1872, and has since continued the paper, enlarging and improving it. He was not satisfied with a weekly edition, and on November 18, 1872, issued the first number of the

DAILY EVENING NEWS

in the form of a hand-bill, the sheet being printed on one side only. It had but three columns of reading matter and advertisements, and was published at the price of five cents per week. It was not long until the paper was enlarged, extra help procured and steam presses employed. Now the paper is printed on a sheet 22x30 inches, in a six-column folio form, at a yearly subscription price of $5.00. The weekly is published at $1.50 per year.

THE DAILY EVENING TIMES,

edited and published by Armstrong & Fitzpatrick, was first issued in February, 1880. The editors are workers, and are using their best endeavors to build up a good paper. They also publish a weekly edition of the Times from their office, corner of Chestnut and Spring streets. The first Monday of January, 1882, they issued a double sheet, containing much information concerning the business interests of the city. The subscription price of the daily is ten cents per week, and $5.00 by the year. The weekly is $1.50 per year.

BANKING.

The fact that a bank was started in Jeffersonville in 1817 is known to but few of the present citizens of the place, but such is the case. In that year Beach & Bigelow established a bank here, and issued currency that was a great convenience to the people of the county at the time. The bank was continued until after the failure of the canal, and strange as it may appear, redeemed all bills that were presented, and some came in many years later. It is said that a passenger on one of the ferries enquired of a boatman if a ten dollar note he held on that bank was good. He was informed that he would do well to enquire of one of the original members of the firm, and on presenting it it was cashed without hesitation. Mr. Beach came to this

vicinity from New Jersey, and to the time of his death was known as Judge Beach, though he never held that office here.

Jeffersonville suffered through the unlimited circulation of "wild cat" money for many years, and it is not an uncommon thing for bills on some of the banks of that time to be sent to one of the banks now located here, with an inquiry as to its value. But the history of these institutions is too well known to need repetition here. Their day is long past, and it is devoutly to be hoped that the time may never again come when such a system will be allowed to exist.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.

A branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana was established at Jeffersonville in 1857, with a capital of $100,000. The officers were Captain James Montgomery, president; W. H. Fogg, cashier. James Montgomery, Thomas L. Smith, H. N. Devol, S. H. Patterson, and Dr. W. F. Collum, constituted a board of directors. Under the system of State banks this branch was in active operation eight years, when it was incorporated into the Citizens' National bank, which is now represented by John F. Read, president; John Adams, cashier; F. W. Poindexter, assistant cashier.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

was organized in April, 1865, with J. H. McCampbell president; W. H. Fogg, cashier; Samuel Goldbach, Abraham Fry, S. C. Taggart, John Biggs, and J. H. McCampbell, directors. The capital stock is $150,000. The bank is located in the finest block in Jeffersonville, which was built for the purpose. The second story is arranged for offices, and the third is fitted as a fine hall. This story was originally intended for use as a Masonic hall, but for some reason is not so used, and at this time is unoccupied.

FERRIES.

Among the first and most important industries was the establishment of numerous ferries across the Ohio river for the transportation of immigrants and viewers of land from one shore to the other. Jeffersonville had a full share of these ferries. Though Isaac Bowman, in his sale of the original one hundred and fifty acres comprising the old town, reserved the exclusive right of ferriage from the town across the river, he seems never to have claimed the right for himself and heirs. Consequently nearly every person who purchased a lot bordering on the river, claimed the right to establish a ferry. During the first few years of the existence of the town licenses were issued to several persons by the court, granting the right to run a ferry. The first of these licenses recorded was granted to Marston G. Clark in October, 1802. In 1807 Joseph Bowman was granted a ferry license, and in 1820 George White was also granted a license. Clark sold his ferry right in 1816, to James Lemon. Dr. Meriwether also owned a ferry right across to the mouth of Beargrass in the same year. These ferries were very simple affairs, in many cases being a skiff or flat-bottomed boat. The larger ones were flat-bottomed, and easily carried a team and loaded wagon, the propelling power being oars and poles. An improved ferry was run by horse power, some employing two horses, and others four, a large cog-wheel under the deck communicating power to the wheel. In times of high water it was frequently a hard task to propel the loaded boat across the swift current.

Soon after obtaining his ferry-right in 1820, George White went to Corydon, at that time the capital of the State, and procured the passage of an act consolidating the several ferries at Jeffersonville. The same kind of boats were used under the consolidation until about 1831, when a single steam ferry-boat was placed on the route. This boat was used a portion of the season, but in the fall exploded its boiler, killing three men, and wounding several others. This boat was replaced by another. In 1832 the ferry was owned by Wathen & Gilmore. In 1838 Shallcross, Strader and Thompson bought Gilmore's interest, and about 1850 placed on the route two steam ferry-boats. As the city of Jeffersonville increased in size, the ferry became more important, for many years everything being transported across the river over this route. During the war the traffic was great. The building of the railway bridge across the river at the rapids has taken off some of the passenger traffic, but the ferry does a large business at the present time, and probably will continue so to do.

Some years since an effort was made to establish a rival line, but the projectors were bought off, some receiving stock in the Jeffersonville & Louisville Ferry company, as it is now called.

The first ferry was run from the foot of Spring street directly across the river to Keiger's landing, the island now located near the Kentucky shore at that time being no obstacle, a small sand bar only being visible at extremely low water, where the boys used to go hunting after turtles' eggs, the waters near by being a favorite bathing place.

FORT FINNEY.

As early as 1786 the work of constructing a series of forts extending down the Ohio river to Louisville, for the purpose of securing the settlers from attacks by predatory bands of Indians, was begun. Major Finney, an officer of the United States army, was employed in the construction of several of these works of defence, and from him the old fort at the Falls of the Ohio derived its name. Another fort in the chain having the same name, this was soon called Fort Steuben, and as such is known in history. A map of the Falls of the Ohio, published in London, England, in 1793, shows the location of the fort, which is there designated as Fort Finney. This was an important post for the defence of the growing settlement of Louisville in 1786, and was from that time until 1790, in command of Colonel John Armstrong, who was an officer in the regular service. In 1790 three hundred Virginia militia were gathered here to go to the attack on Vincennes. In 1791 it contained a garrison of sixty-one soldiers. The fort appears to have been abandoned not long after that date, as no further record can be found regarding it.

This old fort was situated on the river front, at the foot of Fort street, a commanding location, from which a full view of the rapids was had, as well as a view of the river for some distance above. Colonel Armstrong, when in command, erected works of defence farther up the river, commanding the crossing at Eighteen-mile island, which furnished still further protection against savage marauders crossing the river to attack frontier settlements in Kentucky.

The site where stood the old fort cannot be traced, though a very few of the old residents remember playing among the ruins when children.

THE CANAL.

In 1818 the project of building a canal through Jeffersonville to a point on the Ohio river below the falls at the mouth of Cane run was decided upon. Just who was the originator of the scheme it is hard to say, but John Fischli and Messrs. Bigelow and Beach were interested in its success. The Legislature authorized a lottery by which to provide funds, and a large amount of money was secured from the sale of tickets. Contracts were awarded for opening the canal, Michael I. Myers being engaged to do the work of removing the grubs, etc., from Spring street to the old corner post of the town allotment. The ditch was opened and a strong dam built across Cane run, which backed up the water that was to wash out the bed of the canal to its upper end near Barmore's mill. Several ponds were also tapped to contribute their contents to the same purpose. The waters carried out a small quantity of loose dirt, but when the blue clay was reached had no effect, and had it continued running to this day would not have made a canal. The project was finally abandoned, and the old ditch is mostly filled up. What became of the lottery drawing is unknown, but certain it is, a considerable sum of money was expended with no practical results.

BRIDGING THE OHIO.

As early as 1837 a project was started for building a bridge across the Ohio river to connect Indiana with Kentucky. Who were the formulators of this enterprise it is now hard to tell, but it took such definite form that work was commenced down the river near the ancient town of Clarksville, and a foundation made on which to lay the abutments. This was near the old mill, which is also a thing of the past. Great enthusiasm was shown when the laying of the abutments was commenced, but lack of funds soon forced a cessation of work. This was intended to be a carriage and foot-bridge, no railroad being thought of at that early time.

During the war the Government built a pontoon bridge across the river, the end on this side being near the foot of Fort street. This was built about the time Bragg's army was threatening Louisville, and was used only for the transportation of military stores and troops. As soon as the emergency passed it was abandoned.

WOOLEN MILL.

The first manufacture of woolen goods was at the penitentiary, during the years 1849 to 1856, when Mr. S. H. Patterson contracted for the

labor of twenty convicts, and engaged in the making of coarse jeans and linseys for the Southern market. This class of goods was much used as clothing for slaves, it being made very strong and firm, capable of long wear.

In 1858 Mr. Patterson built a large two-story brick building for use as a woolen mill, near the old pork house beyond Canal street, and supplied it with machinery. This mill he placed in the hands of Mr. J. W. L. Mattock, who had formerly managed a mill of like kind in Danville, Indiana. In 1863 the mill was sold to Moses G. Anderson, who run it some two years. In 1865 it was bought by J. L. Bradley, Dillard Ricketts, and S. H. Patterson, who conducted it under the firm name of Bradley & Co. During the following year and a half the firm lost considerable money, and closed up the mill, selling the machinery to various persons. Since then the building has remained vacant a portion of the time, and at others has been used as a storage room and workshop.

SHIP-YARDS.

From an early day Jeffersonville has held a prominent position as regards the ship-building interests of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. Many of the finest steamers that ever floated on the rivers were built and furnished here. The first large steamer built was the old United States, which was launched in May, 1819. She was a famous vessel in her day, and has been well represented by others since that time.

In 1831 or 1832 Robert C. Green had a small yard at the upper end of the city, where he made a few boats, but did not continue the business long. Green started a foundry where the glass works now are, and paid more attention to making engines and machinery than to boat-building.

David Barmore and James Howard also built vessels here in 1834–35, and after a year's continuance of the business failed.

William, George, and Henry French engaged in ship-building in 1829, and turned out some fine boats. They were in the business several years, and ranked high as builders. Henry French and Peter Myers engaged in the business in 1847, and turned out considerable good work in the five years they were associated. Mr. French attended to the ship-yard while Mr. Myers had charge of the saw-mill. The business was finally divided, Mr. Myers retaining the saw-mill, which he rented to French, Stratton, and Logan, and some years later it burned. Logan, who was connected with the saw-mill, died, and Stratton sold to David S. Barmore in 1864.

BARMORE'S SHIP-YARD.

David S. Barmore was engaged in the business with Samuel King in 1856, and in the firm of Stuart & Barmore in 1864. In 1869 Mr. Barmore bought Stuart's interest, and has since continued the business alone. He had a considerable yard and turns out many fine boats. During the war he built a number of boats for the Government. When first in business alone he built four boats, the Coosa Belle, Julia, Swan, and Jesse K. Bell. Since that time he has built the following steamers, some being side-wheel, stern and others center wheel boats:

Lilly, Warren Belle, Sam Nicholas, Atlantic, Dexter, Belle Lee, John Lumsden, Mary Houston, Lizzie Campbell, W. S. Pike, Grand Era, Belle Yazoo, Seminole, Bradish Johnson, Wade Hampton, M. J. Wicks, C. B. Church, A. J. White, Lightest, Southwestern, Lucy Kevin, Ouichita Belle, Katie, Capitol City, Fannie Lewis, Emma C. Elliott, Maria Louise, Carrie A. Thorne, Sabine, Business, Silvertthorn, Fowler, Fannie Keener, Mary, W. J. Behan, Yazoo, Ozark Belle, W. J. Lewis, Mattie, Belle St. Louis, May Bryon, Mary Lewis, Sunflower Belle, Lilly, Tensas, Tallahatchie, Baton Rouge, Barataria, Osceola Belle, Calhoun, Yellowstone, Southern Belle, Gold Dust, Little Eagle, J. Don Cameron, General Sherman, John Wilson, Alvin, Carrie Hogan, Mary Elizabeth, Little Bob B., New Mary Houston, Whisper, John H. Johnson, E. C. Carroll, Jr., Sunflower, Leflore, Deer Creek, St. John, Maggie F. Burke, Shields, W. P. Halliday, General Barnard, Richard Ford, Kwasind, E. H. Barmore, Napoleon, E. W. Cole, J. Bertram, Jack Frost, John F. Lincoln, City of St. Louis, Iohn, Belle Crooks.

Besides the above Mr. Barmore has built the following wharf-boats, barges, coal boats, etc.:

Wharf-boat, Hettie, Mary, Essetelle, Flat-boat Eva, Coal float, Missouri No. 1, Missouri No. 2, Charlie Hill, Saline No. 1, No name, Little Eagle No. 2, No. 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, Lime barge, Nos. 57, 58, 59, Engineer No. 1, Engineer No. 2, Khedive, Egypt, Saline No. 2, No. 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, Saline No. 3, Barges No. 26, 37,36, 79, 80,81, 82, 83, 84, 85, Saline No. 4, Barges, 86, 87, Landing barge, Four grading boats, Eight pile drivers for the Government.

Besides the above, twelve pile drivers are now in course of construction. About one hundred and sixty men are employed in the yards.

THE HOWARD SHIP-YARD.

The Howards, James and Daniel, engaged in ship-building in 1848. During the seventeen

years they were connected in the business they built up a very large trade, and made the finest boats ever run on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Previous to the war their boats were mostly used in the Southern trade, though some were made for the smaller streams emptying into the two great rivers. The outbreak of the war found the brothers in good financial shape, though much was due them from Southern purchasers. Work was continued uninterruptedly, and the yard gradually enlarged, until at this time there is none larger on either of the large rivers. In fact, Jeffersonville is the principal ship-building place for the river trade. In 1865 Daniel Howard withdrew from the firm. The next year James was accidentally drowned from a ferry-boat. He had driven his horse on the boat, and was sitting in his carriage, when the horse backed to get out the way of a team, and the gate being unfastened the carriage was overturned in the water, drowning its unfortunate occupant. Daniel Howard in early life was a ship-carpenter, and afterwards engineer on Mississippi river boats. While engaged in vessel-building the brothers built over two hundred boats at a cost of $35,000 each, or a total of over $7,000,000. In the early years sawing of lumber was done by means of whip-saws, and hewing by axes. Since then the saw-mills prepare most of the timber.

On the retirement of Daniel Howard the firm became James Howard & Company, the company being represented by a brother, John C., and a son, Edward J. The present firm is Howard & Company. For many years the firm built only the hulls of vessels, the cabins and interior work being done by contract with other parties, but for some time all work except the machinery has been done at the yard. Boats are built of various degrees of displacement, the lightest drawing but ten inches of water.

The land on which this yard is located was formerly the property of Mr. Zulauf, but is now owned by the Howards. The number of men employed is two hundred and fifty. At present six boats and five barges are in course of construction; a large steamer, the City of Cairo, having lately been completed, made her trial trip the latter part of March, 1882.

The Howards have built and launched the following-named boats and barges:

In 1834 and 1835, at Jeffersonville—Steamers Hyperion, Black Locust (ferry), Tecumseh.

In 1836 and 1837, at Madison—Steamers Irvington, Livingston, Argo, Robert Fulton; barges Hard Times, Natchez.

In 1843, at Madison—Steamer Montezuma.

In 1846, at Shippingsport, Kentucky—Steamers Courier, Mobile, Major Barbour, General Jessup, Lavacca, James Hewett.

In 1848, at Jeffersonville, Indiana—Steamers Emperor, Louisiana, Mary Foley, Prairie Bird (ferry boat); dredge boat for Louisville and Portland canal.

In 1849—Steamers St. Charles, Isabella, Falcon, Fanny Smith, Lexington.

In 1850, at Louisville—Steamers Empress, Helen, Cuba, Music, Blue Wing, John Simpson, Wade Allen, Terrebonne, S. W. Downs, Swan; barges No. 1 and No. 2.

In 1851, at Jeffersonville—Steamers Lucy McConnell, Glendy Burke, Southern Belle, Frank Lyon, Peter Dalman, W. B. Clifton, Trinity, Dr. Smith, Kate Swinney.

In 1852, at Jeffersonville—Steamers Brunette, Octavia, Sallie Span, Jennie Beale, Magnolia, H. M. Wright, Messenger, Sam Dale, A. Wathen, St. Francis, Empress, W. P. Swinney.

In 1853 at Jeffersonville—Steamers George W. Jones, S. S. Prentiss, Southerner, Gopher, C. D. Jr., Runaway, Alice W. Glaze, Josiah H. Bell, Lucy Bell, Ceres, James H. Lucas.

1854—Steamers Fannie Bullitt, Rainbow, Ben Franklin, Capitol, National, Marion, David Tatum.

1855—Steamer P. C. Wallis, barge Parker, steamers John Tomkins, Victoria, R. L. Cobb, R. M. Patton, Carrier, Scotland, Diamond.

1856—Steamers N. J. Eaton, John Warner, Dove, Princess, Pete Whetstone, Kate Howard, Woodford, Governor Pease, Uncle Ben, W. R. Douglas, Colonel Edwards, Silver Heels.

1857—Steamers Joseph G. Smith, Twilight, Alonzo Child, Southwestern, New Orleans, Jefferson, Diana, Music, Platte Valley, John D. Perry; barges, Nos. 1 and 2.

1858—Steamers St. Francis, Rescue, Aline, Judge Porter, and Grand Duke.

1859—Steamers D. F. Kenner, Laurel Hill, Lafourche, Bayou City, J. M. Sharp, J. D. Swain, and James Woods.

1860—Steamers Isaac Bowman, Mary T., Little Sallie, Memphis, Accachie, J. F. Pargood, Robert Campbells, and John A. Colton.

1861—Steamer Major Anderson.

1862—Steamers General Buell, Wren, Ruth, and James Thompson.

1863—Steamers Julia, Olive Branch, Bostonia, Tarascon, and Blue Wing.

1864—Steamers Ida Handy, Morning Star; wharf-boat.

1865—Steamers Virginia, North Missouri, Stonewall.

1866—Barge Galveston; steamers Belle Memphis, Birdie Brent; barges William Dwyer, W. R. Jarmom; steamers Jessie, H. M. Shreve.

1867—Steamers Dove No. 2, Governor Allen, Early Bird, Frank Pargoud.

1868—Steamers Belle of Alton, East St. Louis, Thomas M. Bagley, Trade Palace, St. Francis.

1869—Steamers Ben Franklin, Gladiola, La Belle, Texas, Trenton, Texarkana, Big Sunflower.

1870—Steamers Idlewild, Grand Tower, Cherokee, City of Vicksburgh, Diana, City of Chester, Lessie Taylor; barge Howard; steamers James Howard, John Howard; barge

Bayou City, Gulf barge Paul; steamer James Wathen; barge Dixie.

1871—Barges Houston, Otter, Beaver, Terny, Lee, Rusk, Tarascon, Grey Eagle, and No. 1; steamers, Grey Eagle, Lizzie, City of Helena, St. Mary, John Howard; wharf-boat, Shawneetown.

1872—Steamers Concordia, R. T. Briarly, John S. Bransford, Longfellow; barges No. 2, No. 47, No. 48, Little Fayette; two wharf-boats.

1873—Barges Atlantic, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 50, Little Nell, and John Howard; steamers, Dolphin, Three States, Arch P. Breen, Z. M. Sherley, H. S. McComb, Red Cloud, B. H. Cook, and Ida.

1874—Barges Emerke, Utica, Relief; steamer Fawn.

1875—Barges Porter White, Jim Black, Chicago, Pinhook, and Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20; steamers Junius S. Morgan, Bonnie Lee, Rene McCready, Timmie Baker, Assumption, and Statie Fisher.

1876—Steamers Celina, Walker Morris, Robert E. Lee, Yazoo Valley, C. W. Anderson, Alberta, and E. B. Stahlman.

1877—Steamers Headlight, Delver, John G. Fletcher; barges Louis Hite, Allen Hite; steamers Mattie Hays, G. Gunley Jordon, Dora Cabler, Fashion, James Howard; barges No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4; wharf-boat; barge Stella Clifton; steamers Winnie, James Guthrie.

1878—Steamers John W. Cannon, J. M. White, New Shallcross, Laura Lee, Jewel, B. S. Rhea; model barges No. 5, No. 6, Herbert, Ed. Richardson.

1879—Steamer City of Greenville; barge Victor; steamers C. N. Davis, City of Yazoo, Rainbow, William Fagan, Churner, Jesse K. Bell, Wash Gray; wharf-boat.

1880—Steamer Milwaukee; horse ferry boat; steamers Gus Fowler, City of Providence, Concordia, Joseph Henry; Anchor Line barge No. 1; steamer Alberta; Anchor Line barge No. 2; steamers Clyde, Thomas D. File, Belle Memphis (2d); railroad transfer barge.

1881—Steamers W. Butler Duncan; Jeffersonville ferry dock; steamers Ella, L. P. Ewald, City of Vicksburg, J. P. Drouillard, City of New Orleans, City of Baton Rouge; barges Hermit, Guy Clark; three crane boats; steamer City of Nashville; barge No. 4; steamer City of Cairo; barge No. 1, Barge No. 2.

On the stocks are an Anchor Line steamer, four barges, one ferry boat, and a Cumberland river steamer.

FLOURING MILLS.

In the early day a flouring-mill was built on Cane run, near Clarksville, operated by water-power, and kept busy until about 1840. It was at one time run by the Longs. The foundation finally became undermined and the building was abandoned.

Another grist- and saw-mill was built at Silver creek, which was in operation before 1838. It was at one time partially destroyed by the stream, but was rebuilt and is yet running.

In 1847 S. H. Patterson and James Callahan erected a brick flouring-mill on Spring street, in Jeffersonville. This was the first steam flouring-mill in the city, and was run by them some two years, when Mr. Patterson bought the interest of his partner, and soon after sold the entire mill to John F. Howard, a merchant of Louisville, who, in company with Dr. Warren Horr, kept it in operation about two years, and the business failing to meet their anticipations they sold the machinery and closed the mill. The building is now occupied with store rooms.

The only flouring-mill now in the city is that of Henry Same, which contains two run of stones, one for corn, the other for wheat. This has been in operation since 1868, and does a moderate business.

In 1812 a mill site was granted to General George Rogers Clark in Clarksville, which he seems never to have used, but soon sold to Fetter & Hughes, who built a mill below the railroad bridge which now crosses the Ohio, and kept it in operation when the state of the water would permit, for many years. A large warehouse was built on the second bank, for the storage of grain. This mill was an important one to the people of that day, and did an excellent business, but was allowed to go to decay previous to 1831. The old mill-stones remained in existence many years, but are now gone.

In 1850 Smith & Smyser built a mill above where the bridge now stands, which was in active operation until 1869, when it was burned. A new mill was then built just below the bridge, and put in operation in 1870. The power used is a turbine water-wheel, though an engine has since been placed in the building for use when the water is too high for the wheel. The mill is now called the Falls Power mill, and is owned by R. O. Gathright, who bought the building, including the race-course made by the Ohio Falls Hydraulic & Manufacturing company, in 1880. This mill now has eleven run of stone and seven set of rolls for making patent process flour, and can now turn out four hundred barrels of flour daily.

TANNERY.

In 1841 James Lamair, a Frenchman, started a tannery in the north part of Jeffersonville, at the corner of Broadway and Eleventh streets. The buildings he occupied were of frame. Here he carried on the business of dressing leather until 1848, when J. M. Ross and John Ingram bought the business. Ross died a year or two later, and in 1871 Mr. Ingram sold the buildings and land to the Ohio & Mississippi railroad com-

pany, who now have a pumping station at that place. Mr. Ingram then bought land and in 1872 erected buildings in Claysburg, near the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad track, where he continues the business. Some years before selling the original site he had erected brick buildings, and when he made his new purchase he also erected a substantial brick building, which has a capacity for $25,000 of business per year. Previous to and during the war the tannery was run to its full capacity, but for some years business has been dull, and it seldom reaches that amount. The raw material is mostly procured from slaughterers here and at Louisville, bark for the works being obtained from the knobs. A market for the product is found at Louisville to some extent, but mostly in the West. For a time in 1871, Mr. Ingram's brother, William A., was associated with him in the business until his death.

FOUNDRIES.

The first foundry started in Jeffersonville was located on the ground now occupied by the glass works, and was owned by Robert C. Green, who had formerly owned a large foundry and machine shop in Cincinnati. He came here in 1832, built a shop and carried on the business a number of years. Where he located his works was then timber, which had to be cleared away to make room for the buildings. Here Mr. Green built several steamboats, constructing the engines at his machine shop. After a few years he left and engaged in business at some other place.

THE JEFFERSON FOUNDRY.

Charles C. Anderson came here from Cincinnati with Robert C. Green, with whom he learned the foundry business, and remained until the latter removed elsewhere. About 1840 Mr. Anderson started a small machine shop a short distance above Howard's ship-yard, which he carried on about four years, when he formed a partnership with Hamilton Robinson, Richard Goss, and James Keigwin, and removed to an old carriage shop situated on the lot adjoining the City Hotel on Spring street. Here the firm carried on business a number of years, when a change was made in the business and a shop was built on Watt street between Maple and Court avenue. In 1860 this shop was burned, and Mr. Anderson, who was at that time sole proprietor, lost most of his property. His friends came to his assistance, and in about six weeks he had erected a temporary building and resumed business. Since then he has added to his buildings and stocked his foundry with tools, so that he can and is doing a good business. The name of the establishment has been the Jefferson foundry, but it is generally called Anderson's foundry.

SWEENEY'S FOUNDRY.

The foundry now owned and conducted by Michael A. and James Sweeney, on the upper part of Market street, was originally established in 1869 by Michael A. Sweeney and Chris. Baker, who opened a small shop on Pearl street, near the present Court avenue. Mr. Baker retired from the firm in 1870, Mr. Sweeney continuing the business alone. In 1872 he moved to Court avenue, and in March, 1876, admitted James Sweeney as a partner. The business was continued here until March, 1881, when the firm purchased nine acres of ground from Guthrie, Marlin & Company, of Louisville, and as soon as buildings could be erected moved their works to the place they now occupy. They have a river frontage of nine hundred and sixty-five feet, and since their purchase of this property have made many valuable permanent improvements. Their machine shops are 200 x 80 feet, foundry 44 x 130, blacksmith shops 120 x 44, pattern house, three story, 100 x 40, office and storeroom 120 x 30, frame warehouse 200 x 60. They also have an extensive boiler shop, which is one of the most complete this side of Pittsburg. At the present time they employ one hundred and twenty men, and will in time, if prospered as they hope, have in their employ four times the present number.

The principal work of this firm is engine building, though they make all kinds of machinery. Their engines are in use on many boats that ply the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries, among others the steamers Milwaukee, Ella, C. N. Davis, Kwasind, Richard Ford —the two latter Government snag boats—the Wichita, Saline, Belle Crooks, and J. A. Woodson. They have also rebuilt the machinery for the Government steamer General Barnard, and are engaged on machinery for a Government tow-boat, and for a boat to be run on the St. Joseph's river. They also do repairing of loco-

motives, of which they have two under way at the yards of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad.

This firm has a leading place in the industries of Jeffersonville.

GAS COMPANY.

In 1859 a company was chartered for the purpose of furnishing the city of Jeffersonville and such private citizens as desired to avail themselves of its privileges, with gas. Pipe was laid and within a year streets were lighted. Since its organization the company has laid some seven to eight miles of main pipe, and lights one hundred and sixty public lamps. The gas is also used to some extent in private houses, as well as in business places. The city at present pays $1.50 per one thousand cubic feet for gas, $20.00 per year for each street lamp, the company caring for and keeping in repair all lamps furnished by the city. They are allowed to charge private parties $2.00 per one thousand feet. The present officers of the Gas company are H. D. Fitch, president, and F. W. Poindexter, secretary, the office being at the Citizens' National bank.

THE JEFFERSONVILLE PLATE-GLASS COMPANY

was chartered in 1877, under the name of the Ford Plate-glass company, with a capital stock of $125,000. The city donated five hundred feet of ground on Market street, east, extending to the river front, to secure the location of this industry in Jeffersonville. John F. Read was chosen president of the company. In February, 1880, the name was changed to the Jeffersonville Plate-glass company, the incorporators being at this time John F. Read, S. Goldbach, Felix Lewis, Edward Howard, James Burke, Edward Ford, Warren Horr, Joshua Cook, Frederick Herron, Abraham Frye, Jonas C. Howard. S. Goldbach was elected president, H. T. Sage secretary and treasurer, and E. L. Ford superintendent. After the reorganization of the company one hundred feet front was added. Two hundred men are employed, and the business is confined to the manufacture of plate-glass.

The manufacture of plate-glass in the United States is of comparatively recent date, the first establishment of the kind, a small one, being located at Lenox, Massachusetts. The quality of glass there made was rough, suitable only for sky-lights and walks, no effort being made to grind and polish the plates. The second works were started at New Albany in 1869, by J. B. Ford, who may be called the originator of plate-glass manufacture in this country, as he was the first person to attempt the polishing of glass. To obtain an insight into the art he imported experienced workmen from England, and profiting by what he saw has materially improved the process since that time. After being connected with the New Albany works for a time he was instrumental in establishing works at Louisville, and soon after at Jeffersonville. At this time he is engaged in building the largest works of the kind in this country, at Pittsburg. Before engaging in this enterprise, however, he conceived the idea of manufacturing glass pipe for use in cisterns and other places where it is desirable to have for a conducter a tube that will not permit the accumulation, nor engender causes of disease, and in this succeeded. A patent was obtained, and a company formed in New York for the manufacture of glass tubing, but owing to other interests of the incorporators demanding their attention for a time, the works are not yet in working condition.

In addition to the glass works already enumerated, there is another establishment at Crystal City, Missouri, which makes five in this country.

So great is the demand for plate glass that the works in Jeffersonville are driven to their fullest capacity, and find it difficult to fill their orders. They have two large furnaces, each with a capacity for eight crucibles holding fifteen hundred pounds of melted glass. One furnace is opened in the morning, the other in the afternoon, and sixteen large plates are rolled each day. As soon as possible after pouring the plates are removed from the iron bed on which they are made and transferred to the annealing ovens, where they are allowed to gradually cool. They then pass through the various stages of grinding, polishing, and cleaning, and are ready to be packed. The entire process requires the greatest care and accuracy, owing to the brittle character of the article, and breakages are not infrequent.

The table on which the molten mass is poured is 11 x 22 feet, and glass can be made of nearly this size, the largest being 110 x 230 inches. The time required to melt the metal in the crucibles, and allow it to cool sufficiently to pour, is twenty-



John Zulauf

four hours. The sales of this company during the past year amounted to $250,000. The finished plate is estimated to be worth $1.60 per square foot.

JEFFERSONVILLE ORPHANS' HOME.

In the fall of 1876 a supper was given by the Masons of the city, and at the close of the evening's entertainment it was found quite an amount of eatables and some money was still in the hands of the committee. This was distributed to the widows and orphans. From this Mrs. S. H. Patterson, Mrs. Dr. Caldwell, and Mrs. Dr. McClure became interested in caring for the orphans of the place. A meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Patterson, where she was chosen president, Mrs. McClure secretary, and Mrs. Caldwell treasurer. In this manner was perfected the organization of the orphan asylum. The self-appointed officers rented a house on Front street—the same now occupied by Mrs. Toomey as a boarding-house—for a term of three years, and opened the institution with a little foundling. In two weeks two more children were received, and during the three years of this lease quite a number of children had been assisted. At the expiration of the three years' lease sixteen children were inmates of the home. A noble-hearted lady, Mrs. Zulauf, donated to the cause three building lots, and on this a two-story brick house was built, which is large enough to accommodate sixty children. At present it has thirty-seven inmates, under the care of a matron and assistant. The cost of the asylum and improvements has been nearly $10,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

For many years after the settlement of the town dependence was had on the "bucket brigade" in the extinguishment of such fires as occurred. The houses were scattered throughout the town, and little danger existed of a general conflagration. In about 1837 a fire company was formed and a hand fire engine purchased. It was not supplied with suction tubes and like apparatus, as are the modern engines, but had more the appearance of a tight box on trucks like a wagon, and with levers at either side which eight or ten men could work. The water was poured into the box by buckets, and pumped out with much force. Two improved hand engines were afterwards obtained, which were sufficient for the subjugation of any fires that occurred at that time.

In 1867 the Legislature passed a general law giving to common councils of cities power to procure steam fire engines and other necessary apparatus for the extinguishing of fires. On the 6th of July, 1871, the city council passed an ordinance providing for a steam fire department, to consist of one engineer, two drivers, and four hosemen for each engine and hose-cart. In September of the same year a committee was appointed to buy the necessary engine, hose-cart, hose, etc. An Amoskeag engine was bought at a cost of $4,500; hose cart, $550; one thousand feet of hose and three horses, $600; and harness, $84.25, making a total cost of $7,224.25. Since that time more expense has been incurred in the purchase of extra hose, furnishing engine house, etc. Four men are now employed—a chief, engineer, engine driver, and hose-cart driver, with salaries as follow: $775, $750, $600, $600. The engine house is a two-story building on Maple street.

The report of the department for 1881 says nine fires occurred during the year past.

The men belonging to the department are not uniformed, economy being exercised by the city in this as in other departments of the city government. In case of destructive fire the engine owned by the Government and kept at the military depot responds to a call. Several of the manufactories of the place have fire hose that can be coupled to the engine or pump used in their work, and an incipient fire extinguished without calling on the department. The present chief (1882) is George Deming; engineer, James Fenton; drivers, P. M. Rose and Pat Cronan.

THE JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.

The Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad, as it now exists, is the result of the consolidation of the Madison & Indianapolis railroad with the Jeffersonville & Madison railroad, later organized.

The survey of the former road was commenced in April, 1836, under the provisions of an act of the Indiana Legislature, passed in January of that year, providing for various internal improvements, among others "a railroad from Madison, through Indianapolis and Crawfordsville, to La-

Fayette." For the construction of this road the sum of $300,000 was appropriated. The act gave the road the right to lay its track upon any turnpike or State road, under certain conditions. The survey was made by John Woodburn, construction commenced, and the road completed on April 1, 1839, seventeen miles north from Madison. Then work was suspended. This seventeen miles of road, equipped with two locomotives, two passenger cars and thirty four-wheeled freight cars, was leased by the board of improvements to Messrs. Branham & Co. for sixty per cent. of its gross earnings, until June 1, 1840; again, to Messrs. Sering and Burt until June 1, 1841, at seventy per cent. of its gross earnings. In the meantime the line had been extended by the State, first to Vernon, then to Griffiths, which latter point it reached June 1, 1841, giving it a length of twenty-eight miles from Madison. It was operated from June, 1841, until February 3, 1843, by William McClure, as agent for the State. At the latter date the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad company was organized, and, in accordance with an act passed January 28, 1843, the road was turned over to the new corporation. This transfer was made in pursuance of determination on the part of the State to abandon the prosecution of internal improvements at the public expense, and to sell such as were then owned, to private corporations which should give a satisfactory guaranty as to their completion.

On the 17th day of June, 1842, the organization of the new company was completed by the election of James P. Drake, James Blake, Nathan Kyle, Zachariah Tannahill, John C. Hubbard, John M. Given, James D. Ferrall, Adolph W. Flint, James Cochran, S. S. Gillett, John Lering, Nathan B. Palmer, and Harvey Bates as directors. These directors thereupon elected Nathan B. Palmer president, and George E. Tengle secretary.

Certain formalities being complied with the company took possession of the road. The conditions of this transfer are interesting, considering the present importance of the road. According to the terms of transfer, the company bound itself to complete the road to Indianapolis on or before July 1, 1848, and to pay as annual rental until January 13, 1853, a sum equal to the net earnings of the road for 1841, namely, $1,151, and from that time until July 1, 1868, divide the profits with the State according to the length of road built by the State and company respectively. It was also provided that the State might redeem the road at any time previous to 1868, by paying the amount actually expended by the company, with six per cent. interest, less the company's net profit. The road was completed to Indianapolis October 1, 1847, and on April 1, 1851, the company issued its first mortgage, for $600,000. On the 28th day of February, 1852, the State absolutely sold the road to the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad company. This arrangement was, however, delayed by the failure of the company to fulfil its part of the contract to pay for the road $300,000 in four equal annual installments, and was not carried into effect until February 26, 1856.

On the 27th day of March, 1862, the road was sold, for purposes of reorganization, for $325,000. On the 28th day of March, 1862, the company was reorganized with the following officers: Frederick H. Smith, Nathan Powell, William M. Dunn, Jacob B. McChesney, Peter McMartin, E. H. Miller, Elihu Day, John Ferguson, and E. Cauldwell, directors; Frederick H. Smith, president; Thomas Pollack, secretary; Thomas P. Matthews, treasurer. The capital was placed at $850,000, in seventeen thousand shares of $50 each.

The Jeffersonville Railroad company was incorporated by an act approved January 20, 1846, with power to build a railroad from Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Columbus in the same State. The road was expressly granted the right to run its trains over the tracks of the Madison & Indianapolis road. The company organized under the name of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad company, on the 17th of March, 1848, with James Keigwin, Samuel Meriwether, William G. Armstrong, A. Walker, Woods Maybury, Benjamin Irwin, J. B. Abbott, J. D. Shryer, W. A. Richardson, W. D. Beech, and Samuel McCampbell as directors, and William C. Armstrong, president, Samuel McCampbell, secretary, and J. G. Read, treasurer, as its officers. The name of the corporation was changed to the Jeffersonville Railroad company in 1849, and, in the fall of 1852, the road was completed.

The two roads were consolidated subsequent to 1862 as the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indian-

apolis Railroad company. This consolidation was a practical absorption of the older by the younger road, as the officers and directors of the Jeffersonville Railroad company were retained in office.

The entire road is now operated by the Pennsylvania company as lessee, under a lease dated February 21, 1873, with the following directors and officers representing the stockholders: John P. Green, William Thaw, J. N. McCullough, Thomas D. Thessler, G. S. McKiernan, Jesse D. Brown, Robert McKrees, James L. Bradley, J. H. Patterson, J. H. McCampbell, D. S. Caldwell, and Joseph J. Irving, directors; and George B. Roberts, president; George S. McKiernan, secretary and treasurer; D. W. Caldwell, general manager.

JEFFERSONVILLE IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Probably few cities in the United States beyond the limits of the actual scene of conflict, felt the effect of the civil war so acutely as did Jeffersonville. It was, from its situation, naturally a property-room for the theater of war. There three Northern railroads met the Ohio river, and disgorged men, horses, arms, ammunition, commissary and quartermasters' stores, all to be borne down the river or by the single track of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad to the armies of the South and Southwest. Returning, the boats and cars brought their loads of moaning wounded for the hospitals at that point, and their long lines of dusty and travel-worn prisoners en route for Camp Douglass and Camp Chase. Louisville was the only point which possessed advantages equal to those of Jeffersonville as a point from which to feed, arm, equip, and reinforce the Federal armies to the southward, and Louisville had the river in its rear instead of its front, which was a fatal objection. As a result of this conjunction of circumstances there grew up at Jeffersonville, early in the war, a small city of store-houses, shops, and hospitals, added to, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service demanded, until the importance of the place to the army and to the North became enormous. There was no organization, as there is of a military depot in time of peace. The place was under command of various officers detailed from time to time by heads of the various branches of the service, and its history and records are buried in those of the Quartermaster, Commissary, Ordnance, and Hospital departments of the United States army. All that can now be ascertained on the subject of Jeffersonville's war record, comes to us from the personal recollections of men who were then residents of the city. Certain it is that the Jeffersonville of that day was very different from the quiet city we now know. Its streets and squares were crowded with wagons by day, and infested by lawless hangers on of the army by night. Crime and vice were rampant, and, daily and hourly, there was the monotonous movement of the sinews of war to the front, and the pitiful return of its victims to the rear.

Probably the first military occupation of Jeffersonville was early in 1862, when Lovell Rousseau raised two Federal regiments and established a camp, pending his movement to the front, on a farm owned by Blanton Duncan, the well known Kentuckian who had entered the Confederate army. This farm is on Spring street, close to the Springs property. Rousseau christened his camp "Camp Joe Holt," and it held its name after it had ceased to be a camp and become a hospital, passing throughout the war as "Joe Holt Hospital."

Not long after the establishment of "Joe Holt hospital" the Government took possession of the Jesse D. Bright farm, three miles east of Jeffersonville, and erected thereon a chapel and very comfortable hospital buildings. The Bright hospital contained three thousand cots; the "Joe Holt hospital," though smaller, was an excellent one, and had also a chapel, and these chapels now remain among the few tangible reminders of the war, the former standing on Scott street and occupied as a church by the colored Baptists; the latter owned and occupied by the only Protestant Episcopal church in the city. Dr. Goldsmith had general charge of the hospitals during a large part of the war.

Throughout the city there grew up, in addition to buildings named, and without pretence of order, a large number of warehouses, shops, and offices. They came into being as circumstances demanded their creation, and again passed away, after the war, leaving only the report of their existence behind them.

In a piece of timber known as "Taylor's woods" was erected a barrack for the accommodation of the military guard of the place. Upon

the square now occupied by the Clark county court house were extensive army stables and blacksmith shops. In the square now enclosed as a city park were erected four large bakery buildings, where hard-tack by the car load was made for the army. Not far from the bakery buildings and on the line of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad, stood the row of buildings used for keeping quartermaster's stores. The commissary department also had large store-houses on the river front for receiving supplies shipped by water. In addition to the buildings named there were structures occupied by the ordnance department and a provost marshal's office.

The Government was, of course, compelled to purchase largely in advance, and the close of the war found an enormous accumulation of stores of every description at Jeffersonville. Such of these as were perishable were sold at auction, and it became necessary to find a place for the storage of such as were retained. The hospital buildings on the Bright farm were selected, and from that time until 1870 the stores remained in that place, awaiting the establishment of a permanent depot for their reception.

THE MILITARY DEPOT.

In January, 1870, the city of Jeffersonville purchased, at a cost of $11,000, and deeded to the Government of the United States the land now occupied by the great military depot, from which the entire army of the United States is furnished with quartermaster's stores.

By joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, January 31, 1871, all jurisdiction over the property was ceded to the United States, making it a military reservation, and it may be said to be controlled by the quartermaster-general of the army, under the authority of the honorable, the Secretary of War.

The immense building having been planned by Major-general M. C. Meigs, quartermaster-general of the army, and who still occupies that position, was begun in the spring of 1871, and completed for occupancy in February, 1874. Since that time, from year to year, improvements have gradually been made, especially upon the inside grounds, making the entire premises very attractive.

The building is fire-proof. The available space for the immense storage under roof is 2,700,000 cubic feet, the exterior dimensions of it 3,205 feet 4 inches, and depth of the same 52 feet 2 inches. The interior corteil is 696 feet square. The area covered by the entire depth is four squares, and fronts upon four streets. With the tower building in the center, seen a long distance, it is one of the most conspicuous structures about the falls of the Ohio.

The depot, in its temporary and permanent form, has been commanded, since the war, by the following officers, in turn: Captain Tucker, assistant quartermaster United States volunteers, 1865; Captain J. N. Breslin, assistant quartermaster United States volunteers, 1866; Colonel R. C. Rutherford, quartermaster volunteers, 1866; Captain R. N. Batchelder, assistant quartermaster United States Army, 1867; Major H. C. Ransom, quartermaster United States Army, 1868; Major J. A. Potter, quartermaster United States Army, 1869; Captain C. H. Hart, assistant quartermaster United States Army, 1870–72; Colonel James A. Ekin, assistant quartermaster general United States Army, 1872–82.

The present officers of the depot, military and civil are: Colonel James A. Ekin, commanding; Captains Hull, Rodgers, and Barrett, military storekeepers; R. L. Woolsey, chief clerk; James G. Hopkins, superintendent; L. A. Allen, chief clerk to military storekeepers.

THE AVERAGE PAY-ROLL

of regular employes per month amounts to $5,000. The stores handled since July 1, 1881, received into the depot up to December 1st of the same year, amounted in value to the round sum of $273,420. There was paid to female employes, in the manufacture of clothing and equipage, from July 1 to December 1, 1881, $25,193.80. This last is a leading feature of the establishment, and gives employment to several hundred women of the city, which number, at times, when heavy and continuous orders for clothing and equipage are on hand, has run to over a round thousand.

THE OHIO FALLS CAR COMPANY.

The Ohio Falls Car company, the largest concern engaged in the manufacture of both freight and passenger cars in the United States, is located within the town of Ohio Falls, adjacent to the corporate limits of the city of Jeffersonville. The business was established



June 1, 1864, at which date the Ohio Falls Car and Locomotive company was organized, with a capital stock of $300,000, afterwards increased $428,500. The following were the first officers of the company: President, D. Ricketts; secretary and general manager, Hiram Aldridge; treasurer, J. L. Smyser. Its first directors were: D. Ricketts, A. A. Hammond, J. L. Smyser, W. P. Wood, and H. Aldridge.

On October 1, 1866, Mr. Joseph W. Sprague took charge of the works as president and general manager. The business of the company was not then of the best, its credit was questionable, and its stock selling far below par. Under Mr. Sprague's judicious administration a great change was wrought, the company was pressed with orders, the stock was brought up to par, and there was every prospect for a continued and increased prosperity.

So matters stood when, one night in 1872, the works caught fire, and, before anything could be done to prevent such a result, were completely swept out of existence. Fortunately a heavy insurance was carried, and the building of the present magnificent system of fire proof and isolated structures was commence. These were still incompleted and the business of the company barely resumed, when came the panic of 1873, which, with the long period of financial depression that followed, completely paralyzed the building and equipment of railroads in the United States, and compelled the company to suspend, and ultimately to dissolve and offer its property for sale to cover its indebtedness.

On the 7th day of August, 1876, was organized the present Ohio Falls Car company, with Joseph W. Sprague as president and general manager, and R. M. Hartwell secretary and treasurer. Its directors were J. W. Sprague, S. A. Hartwell, J. L. Smyser, J. H. McCampbell, and S. Goldbach, and its capital stock $88,300, later increased to $400,000. The officers have since remained the same, with the exception of the appointment of R. S. Ramsey as general manager, made September 27, 1881, to relieve Mr. Sprague from overwork. The company purchased the lands, buildings, machinery, stock, and tools of the old corporation, and at once began operations, first in a comparatively small way, gradually increasing to its present enormous proportions. The new company is made up of nearly the same stockholders as the old, and any losses made by the former failure have been retrieved ten fold. The success of the institution has been largely due to the enterprise and business tact of its managers, but not a little to natural advantages of location. The works are located about five hundred feet from the Ohio, and, being outside the city limits, a low rate of taxation is permanently secured.

The Ohio river affords the cheapest class of transportation for iron, coal, lumber and other supplies. The Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad and the Ohio & Mississippi railroad enter the premises by switches. By means of the railroad bridge over the Ohio river, located half a mile below the works, immediate connection is made at Louisville with the southern net work of railroads of five feet gauge. Within a very small radius an ample supply of the quality of white oak, white ash, yellow poplar and black walwalnut used in construction can be obtained at reasonable prices. Empty cars returning from the South insure very low rates of freight on yellow pine, and the various brands of irons made from the rich ores of Alabama. Considering the convenience of receiving supplies and of the distribution of products, this location can hardly be surpassed for almost any branch of manufacture.

The real estate upon which this extensive institution is located embraces a large territory. The buildings which were first built are situated upon out-lot No. 34, containing an area of about nineteen and two-thirds acres. Part of out-lot No. 23, containing about five and a half acres immediately west of out-lot No. 34, is used as a lumber-yard. The Falls View hotel, belonging to the works, is located upon this lot. River slip, containing about 13,800 square feet, lies opposite the works on the river bank. On this are located the engine-house, engine and pump for furnishing the water supply. Lot No. 9, Jeffersonville, containing about 5,060 square feet, secures a connection with the Ohio & Mississippi railroad blocks Nos. 18, 19, 49, and 80, situated on the west side of Missouri avenue, were recently purchased by the company, upon which to construct new shops.

The buildings of the company, about fifty in number, are all nearly new, are of brick, and, with the exception of the cupola and pattern

lofts, are only one story high. The roofs are all covered with the best quality of slate. These buildings are arranged with high gables, with ample spaces between them, and are substantially fire-proof on the outside. The buildings are all thoroughly lighted, and most of them are amply provided with skylights of heavy plate glass. The machine shops in the freight and iron departments are provided with gas from the city mains of Jeffersonville.

Since Mr. Sprague took charge of the institution in September, 1866, he has labored faithfully for the interests of the company. He has, until recently, assumed personal charge of all the departments, having a knowledge of everything manufactured in the institution and knowing just when it is well done. The business of the company since 1876 has been unprecedently large. The company is at present employing between one thousand eight hundred and one thousand nine hundred men, and its pay roll amounts to nearly $55,000 per month. A number of mechanics employed reside in Louisville and New Albany, coming to work on the early morning train over the Jeffersonville Short Line railroad, but, practically, the entire benefit arising from the presence of the works is enjoyed by Clark county.

THE INDIANA STATE PRISON SOUTH.

For purposes of penal confinement the State of Indiana is divided into two districts by a line intersecting it from east to west about midway. All persons convicted of crime in the northern jurisdiction are liable to confinement in the Indiana State Prison North, which is located at Michigan City; those from the southern division are sent to the Indiana State Prison South, situated upon one of the outlots of the extinct town of Clarksville, just beyond the line of Jeffersonville. This institution was established in the year 1822, with the very small capital of one prisoner. The prison system of the State had not at that time been made the subject of any considerable amount of theorizing; it was, on the other hand extremely simple, being governed by a rule not unlike the famous recipe for cooking a rabbit—first catch your man, then find a person who has nothing better to do, who will take him as a boarder and guard against his changing hotels. Such a man lived at Jeffersonville and, as Abraham Lincoln, when postmaster of a small Illinois town, had his office in his hat, so this early citizen probably made a kind of portable jail of himself and carried this first Indiana convict about under guard. What crime led to this peripatetic incarceration, history relateth not—probably it was neither murder nor horse-stealing, for murderers were wont in those days either to die in their boots or go to Congress, and the horse-thief who took full swing in life, had full swing of a different order in punishment. We simply have the words of the record which give us this terse legend:

"For the year ending November 30, 1822, received, 1; remaining in prison, 1; daily average, 1." We are justified in believing that the man who was received, the man who remained, and the man who constituted the daily average was one and the same individual.

The prison of to-day is of very different order. The daily average of prisoners confined for the year ending October 31, 1881, was 524; the number remaining in the prison on that date, 563.

The first lessee of the penitentiary was a man named Westover, who was killed with Crockett at the seige of Fort Alamo, in Texas. He was succeeded by James Keigwin, who continued in charge for eight years. Mr. S. H. Patterson became the lessee of the penitentiary, associated with Benjamin Hensley, in 1836. Their lease ran for five years. At that time there were 56 prisoners confined in the prison, and in 1841, at the close of their term there were 165. At the expiration of their lease they retired, and in 1846 Mr. Patterson contracted the entire prison work, for $10,000 per year. Under his contract, he built most of the old cell house. The prison was then located on West Market street, below the old Governor's house, and beyond the original plat of Jeffersonville. At the beginning of his second term, Mr. Patterson had 205 convicts under his charge, and when he gave it up in 1856, there were 307.

Since 1822 the State of Indiana has developed from the embryo of organization and civilization to the full glory of its present greatness. With this advance in resources and intelligence has come an influx of foreigners; with the growth of cities and the vast increase of facilities for transportation, there has come to be a class of professional criminals within the State, and a daily

coming and going of the most skilful and desperate criminals of other cities and States. All these facts have combined to necessitate the organization and equipment of large and safe prisons on a basis which, at the least possible net cost to the honest tax-payers of the State, should insure the safe keeping of a large body of prisoners, with a reasonable regard to their physical and moral welfare.

The prisons of Indiana have been conducted on three different principles. The first, adopted at their inception and above referred to, was suited to the days when but a small number of persons were convicted, or confined, and may be designated as the boarding system. During its continuance the keeping of every prisoner was at the direct cost of the State, without any return and without any sufficient check upon the dishonesty and rapacity of keepers, who could abuse the men committed to their charge by semi-starvation and other measures of "economy."

So soon as the number of convictions in the State had so far increased as to warrant the change, prisons were erected at the cost of the people. In these the convicts were confined, building, prisoners and all, leased to private individuals who fed, clothed and maintained the prisoners, and paid a certain gross annual sum in addition for such labor as they could extract from them.

The third system, now in force at Jeffersonville, is the one common to nearly all the Northern States, of renting the labor of the convincts to contractors, who pay a certain per diem for each man employed, while the discipline, control, and personal care of the men is in the hand of a warden and other officers representing the State. This is commonly designated as the contract system. One of the chief objections to our boarding system has already been noted; another, scarcely less serious, was the keeping of the men in complete idleness, thus leading to the still greater hardening of confirmed criminals, while it led to the complete eradication of any germs of decency remaining in the younger offenders.

The curse of idleness was removed by the lessee system, but only to give place to abuses so horrible that it is a matter of congratulation that so many States have abandoned it. In Indiana a warden was appointed by the State for each prison, whose duty it was to see that the contract of the lessee was lived up to, but the convicts were body and soul in the hands of the contractors, and the warden had little power and too often less inclination to restrain those whose interest often led them to commit the greatest cruelties. The one aim of most of the lessees was to obtain from the convicts under their control the greatest possible amount of labor at the least expenditure for maintenance. Men were ill-fed, ill-clothed, punished by the lash with the utmost severity, for trivial derelictions, or for a failure to perform in full the daily allotment of labor, often when sickness and infirmity made it an impossibility to fulfil the requirement. The sick and disabled were neglected as if the consideration of life weighed lightly in the balance against the few cents daily necessary for their maintenance. The cells and corridors were foul, damp, and unwholesome; swarms of vermin infested every corner, and thus overwork, cruelty, starvation, filth, the pistol and lash of the guard, all contributed to a wholesale murder of the weak, and to brutalizing the strong beyond the hope of redemption here or hereafter. The horrors of the prison systems before the lessee ceased to be the guardian of convicts were such as to better befit the days of the Spanish Inquisition than the enlightenment of the nineteenth century.

Against the contract system now in force the principal argument advanced is based upon the competition of prison with free labor. Whatever may be thought of this, it is assuredly true that the convicts in the Indiana State Prison South, were never so well cared for in body and mind, never so orderly and well disciplined, and never so small a draft upon the treasury of the State as now.

The present prison buildings were commenced many years ago, and have been constantly improved and enlarged since that time, until they represent an investment of not far from $400,000. Of late the number of convicts have so far exceeded the proper capacity of the prison as to render it impossible to avoid certain objectionable and injurious overcrowding. To give point to this statement and also to illustrate the effect of increased population and the improvement in the machinery of justice upon the prison, the av-

erage yearly population of the Southern penitentiary since 1822 is extracted from the exceedingly careful and valuable table prepared by Warden A. J. Howard, and embodied in his last report:

1822	1	1852	212
1823	3	1853	223
1824	16	1854	259
1825	29	1855	260
1826	35	1856	277
1827	28	1857	304
1828	27	1858	397
1829	34	1859	484
1830	27	1860	410
1831	39	1861	281
1832	42	1862	202
1833	46	1863	214
1834	44	1864	245
1835	43	1865	247
1836	51	1866	399
1837	53	1867	420
1838	37	1868	387
1839	65	1869	393
1840	74	1870	380
1841	100	1871	381
1842	77	1872	399
1843	57	1873	395
1844	81	1874	388
1845	91	1875	456
1846	98	1876	531
1847	122	1877	553
1848	129	1878	626
1849	120	1879	624
1850	122	1880	600
1851	150	1881	524

To provide for the great increase in the commitments to the prison, indicated in the foregoing table, the Legislature made an appropriation of $50,000 for the building of a new cell house. The work was at once undertaken, and the spring of 1882 finds it substantially completed. The building contains cell accommodations for four hundred prisoners, and will quite do away with the unfortunate crowding which has compelled more than three hundred inmates of the penitentiary to sleep upon cots closely placed in the corridors of the old cell house. It will readily be seen that no ordinary guard system would be equal to the task of maintaining discipline and preventing communication between convicts, the formation of plots, and the fomenting of discontent among the men, when they are thus crowded together, and, worse still, as every man inhales and throws out in a poisonous condition from three to four hundred cubic feet of air per hour, it is obvious that the death rate of the prison, though now quite low, will be largely decreased by the change. As an evidence of the truth of this statement it may be said that for the year ending October 31, 1880, with an average of six hundred convicts in the prison, there were seven deaths. One of these was from the effects of a wound inflicted by a fellow-convict. Of the remaining six, five died of pulmonary diseases of one or another form. The mere fact of confinement inclines a man to consumption, but the number of deaths from lung troubles in the prison is certainly in an unnatural proportion.

The system of discipline in the Southern prison has passed through every phase from the extreme severity of the earlier years of the century, keeping pace with the public sentiment of the day until the administration of corporeal punishment has been reduced, under the administration of Captain Howard, to the minimum consistent with the maintenance of any degree of discipline. Captain Howard may be said to represent the advanced practical school in his effort to secure at once obedience, order, and humanity in the prison. He has no sympathy with the brutal and brutalizing system which destroys every remnant of self-respect in the convict by constant and cruel bodily punishment, and almost as little with the sickly sentimentalists who believe that the life of an imprisoned criminal should be made a sort of perpetual Sunday-school picnic. His desire is that a change in the prison system may be made which will isolate the prisoners and render reform as well as punishment possible. Under the congregate system he does not regard the former as to any considerable degree practicable. In his report to the Governor for the year 1880 he gives his views on the subject in these words:

"These men are here mainly because of an unwillingness to conform to the laws of the State. It could not be expected of them that they would render a voluntary submission to the laws of the prison. As it requires the dread of punishment to restrain them outside, and even this has not been sufficient, it follows as a matter of course that to maintain good order, and obedience to the prison laws, there must be maintained a deterrent system of punishments within the institution. Associated together for work, an average of forty to the guard, there is the occasional opportunity to break over the rules without de-

tection. This leads to more or less frequent infractions. But for the dread of punishment if apprehended, the whole mass would become a howling mob. It would be sheer nonsense to talk about regulating the conduct of these congregated outlaws, simply by kind and generous treatment or by moral influences of whatever kind. If they could have been reached by such influences, the great bulk of them would not be here. The enforcement of the necessary discipline under such conditions, is not promotive of the moral reformation of the convicts.

"The conclusion follows, that the congregate prison as here, is not in any considerable degree a reformatory institution. Being neither reformatory in its effects upon the inmates, nor sufficiently deterrent in its influence upon the criminal classes generally, it fails to accomplish the purposes of its creation, and should be abandoned whenever any better system of penal institutions may be found.

"Any attempt at reformation in the prison system that does not look to making the institution more deterrent in its character, with increased facilities for the reformation of the convicts, would, in my opinion, be utterly barren of results."

The underlying principle of the system of discipline which has been made so largely to replace the lash is the time allowance for good behavior, which secures to the convict maintaining a certain standard, a shortening of the term of imprisonment. The law of Indiana provides for an abatement which renders it possible for a man constantly keeping to this standard to gain time for various sentences, as follows:

In 1	year	12 days.
In 2	years	36 days.
In 2½	years	54 days.
In 3	years	92 days.
In 4	years	120 days.
In 5	years	180 days.
In 6	years	252 days.
In 7	years	336 days.
In 8	years	432 days.
In 9	years	540 days.
In 10	years	660 days.
In 11	years	790 days.
In 12	years	936 days.
In 13	years	1092 days.
In 14	years	1260 days.
In 15	years	1440 days.
In 16	years	1602 days.
In 17	years	1836 days.
In 18	years	2052 days.
In 19	years	2280 days.
In 20	years	2520 days.
In 21	years	2772 days.

In addition to this inducement to good behavior, Captain Howard has made a rule which requires every guard to report daily the conduct of the men under his charge, according to a system of plus and minus marks—the highest plus marks for behavior beyond suspicion; the lowest minus mark for extremely bad deportment. These reports are daily recorded and a report for each convict made at the close of every month, and upon this report are based the grading of privileges, as for example for the use of tobacco and corresponding with friends. If the convict fails to reach a certain percentage, his allowance for "good time" is denied, and if he falls to a certain lower range, he loses a proportion of the time already credited to him, if any there be. This system has already, in the short time of its enforcement, produced good results, and much is hoped for it. The lash is contemplated as an agent in the prison discipline, but it is only used for the punishment of prisoners guilty of the most serious offenses, and its greatest value lies in the effect of its presence as a passive agent for awing such prisoners as are not amenable to more gentle influences.

A new chapel and hospital building have recently been completed and the moral and religious instruction of convicts will now be prosecuted with more effect than when facilities for proper teaching were lacking.

An excellently selected library is also a feature of the prison, and its books are eagerly sought and read by the convicts. The hospital facilities and surgical attendance are of the best, as the low death rate in the face of so many disadvantages attests.

The food of the prisoners is plain, nourishing, abundant, and well cooked. It is carefully selected with a view to its quality and variety, that in dietary, as in other matters, the health of the prisoners may be preserved. That this is done is sufficiently attested by the fact that, while the prisoners largely represent the idle classes and are required to work hard and submit to confinement while in the institution, the average increase in weight between commitment and discharge is six and one-half pounds.

Warden Howard is certainly entitled to great credit for his humane, careful, and wise adminis-

tration, which has resulted in placing the institution upon so excellent a footing in point of health, discipline, and expense, though so much of his labor has been in the face of so serious obstacles. That his efficiency is appreciated is evident from the fact that though opposed in politics to the present administration of the State, no one has desired to disturb him in his tenure of an office sufficiently important and profitable to be regarded as a very desirable acquisition by the place-hunters.

The Southern prison, since the adoption of the contract system, has in the main represented the average of discipline in institutions of its class. There has, however, been one notable exception, which in itself furnishes one of the strongest arguments in favor of a system which involves some form of hard and nearly constant labor. The panic of 1873 and the great financial stringency which followed, was so disastrous to business men that some of the contractors for the labor of the prison became insolvent, and others, so fast as their contracts expired, refused to renew them. Hence the labor of the prison went begging, and, during the year 1876, with a daily average of five hundred and thirty-one prisoners, there was no employment for any, save such as the routine work of the prison afforded. This, with cell accommodation for only about one-half the prisoners, made the temptation to escape and the opportunity for perfecting plans to that end, quite exceptional. This state of affairs soon began to bear fruit in repeated and well organized attempts to escape —attempts so well organized as to leave no doubt in the mind of Captain A. J. Howard, then newly installed as warden, that a constant and systematic communication was being kept up among certain prisoners. The further fact that whenever such an attempt was made, the men engaged were well armed and equipped, pointed beyond a doubt to a communication with the outer world as well. Captain Howard resolved, at whatever cost of time and trouble, to make himself master of the situation by solving the mystery. At last, upon searching a convict who was about to go out on the expiration of his sentence, a cipher letter was found concealed under his shirt, and this, after infinite pains, the warden succeded in deciphering. Its contents were such as to clearly show that the suspicions of the prison officers were well founded, and that Bill Rudifer, a professional bank robber and one of the most desperate men in the prison, was at the head of the conspiracy. Rudifer had, previously, in July, 1875, made an effort to escape, which was only frustrated after he had been shot in two places. For this and subsequent breaches of discipline he was, at the time of the discovery of the letter in question, confined in a cell by himself, securely chained, and, as the prison authorities supposed, deprived of all writing materials.

The warden discovered that Rudifer had made the convict boy who carried water to the cells his messenger, and under threats of punishment this boy was compelled to deliver each letter to the clerk of the prison. It was then kept long enough to permit of its translation, when it was returned to him and delivered. In this way the facts were developed that many convicts, including Kennedy, Ryan, Applegate, and Stanley, who killed a guard in an attempt to escape during that year, were interested in the scheme—that Rudifer had invented and taught to the others and to persons outside, no less than twelve separate and very ingenious alphabets, and that the communication between convicts and their friends without the prison was kept up by the writing of cipher letters in invisible ink made of onion juice and water, on the inside of the envelopes which enclosed the ordinary letters which inmates of the prison were allowed to write to and receive from their friends. In the manner indicated no less than thirty-two letters were intercepted and read, before Rudifer became aware that his operations were known, and a number of bold and ingenious plans for escape were frustrated. Rudifer was the originator of all the projects and the inventor of all the alphabets, and the accomplishment of so much by a man heavily ironed, confined in a solitary cell and closely watched, makes the series of occurrences sufficiently notable to entitle them to rank among the celebrated cases of prison conspiracy.

Of the prisoners confined in the penitentiary during the present year (1882) about eighty per cent. are at work for contractors and are constantly contributing to the income of the State. The contractors are: Peren, Gaff & Co., manufacturers of shelf hardware; the Southern Indiana Manufacturing company, boots and shoes;



Rider & Hyatt, cooperage; and J. R. Gathright, horse collars.

Following are the present directors and officers of the prison: Thomas Shea, J. J. Finney, P. L. D. Mitchell, directors; Andrew J. Howard, warden; John Craig, deputy warden; Matthew I. Huette, clerk; W. F. Sherrod, physician; Thomas G. Beharred, moral instructor; William Royce, captain of night watch; David M. Allen, storekeeper; Jesse D. McClure, hospital steward.

CHAPTER XXXI.

JEFFERSONVILLE—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Captain James Howard—John Zulauf—Dr. Nathaniel Field—James G. Reed—Joseph W. Sprague—The Shelby Family—Mayor L. F. Warder—James W. Thomson—Reuben Dailey—Dr. H. H. Ferguson—William G. Armstrong—William Keigwin—William H. Fogg—James S. Whicher.

CAPTAIN JAMES HOWARD.

This well-known ship-builder was born near Manchester, England, December 1, 1814. His father, a wool-carder and cloth-dresser, emigrated with his family to the United States in 1820, and settled in Cincinnati, where he engaged in business. James worked with his father in the mill from the age of eleven until he was fifteen, when he was apprenticed to William Hartshorn, a steamboat builder in the same city, to serve until he attained the age of twenty-one. He was an apt scholar, and soon mastered the details of the business, proving an efficient workman. When nineteen years of age he came to Louisville, determined to make a start in the world for himself. After remaining in this place a week or two he secured a contract to build a steamboat. He went to Jeffersonville, where was a good bank from which to make a launch. Here he procured material, employed the necessary assistance, and built the hull of a boat, which gave perfect satisfaction to the owners. The following spring he was importuned to return to Cincinnati and serve the remainder of his apprenticeship, but decided that he could do better to remain where he was, and declined to return to Mr. Hartshorn's service.

In 1835 he commenced business life in earnest, with no capital but his experience of a few years, but with a strong determination to persevere until he should stand at the head of the boat-building industries of the interior rivers. Being possessed of industry, energy, and ability, he overcame all obstacles, and time brought the distinction in his line of business that he desired.

A few years spent on the river as an engineer gave him an insight into the working of boats, and proved where the strength was most tried. In 1836 he went to Madison, Indiana, where he remained several years, and in that time built sixteen boats. In 1846, at Shippingsport, Kentucky, he was engaged in the building of six steamers. The flood of 1847 swept his yard clean. From Shippingsport he went to Louisville, and, in company with John Enos, was in business a year, during which time they built several boats. Mr. Enos died, and in order to settle his estate the property was sold. Mr. Howard, not feeling able to purchase the mill and yard, came to Jeffersonville, where, in 1849, in company with his brother Daniel, he engaged in ship-building, at which they continued uninterruptedly until 1865, when Daniel Howard withdrew from the partnership, and James associated with him his younger brother, John, and his son Edward, the firm being James Howard & Co.

From the year 1848, when the first extensive boat-building was engaged in, most of the steamers built were designed for the cotton trade on the lower Mississippi, and its tributaries, though boats were also built for Ohio river and upper Mississippi river service.

The outbreak of the civil war was a heavy blow to the Howards, much of their means being invested in boats that proved a total loss, or at best brought in at the time no returns. The business was continued, though with reduced capacity, for some years, but the building interests soon increased and the yard was busied to its fullest capacity.

Before the change in the firm by the withdrawal of Daniel Howard, some fifty boats had been completed and launched, and during his life Captain James Howard saw two hundred and fifty of his boats floating on the inland rivers, engaged in all branches of the carrying trade, and transporting a large part of the wealth of the country to profitable markets.

The death of Captain Howard was a peculiarly sad one. October 14, 1876, he left home to drive to Louisville. He reached the ferry safely, drove on the boat, where his team became unmanagable, caused by another team crowding them, and the gate being unfastened his carriage was run back precipitating him into the river, where he was drowned.

On the occasion of his funeral a large procession was formed on First street, Louisville, the workingmen taking the head, then followed the pall bearers, the hearse, and the long line of carriages. The procession marched silently up First street, Market, Jackson, and Broadway, to Cave Hill cemetery, where the remains were deposited. The procession numbered fully fifteen hundred persons. From the time it left First street until the cemetery was reached the bells of the fire department tolled the knell of death.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. Craik, rector of Christ church, who says:

It was the grandest and most imposing funeral I ever witnessed. There were no societies, no music, no military display, the usual trappings of an imposing funeral, to mark the obsequies of this boat-builder. We have buried from this church the commander in chief of the United States. And all that the power and majesty of the great Government could do to make the occasion grand and honorable was done, but it was nothing in comparison with the funeral solemnities of the simple, untitled citizen, James Howard.

The Courier-Journal said of James Howard:

He was a man of medium height and good figure. His head was large and long, with a high, broad forehead, and all the other features prominent and expressive. In his manners he was unassuming and cordial to all persons. He was strong in purpose and action. The whole energy of an active, comprehensive mind, and of an almost tireless physica organization was given to whatever scheme or duty he ever had in view. His battle in life has been no easy one, but he stood true throughout to the principles of honor and integrity, and, having an industry and mechanical knowledge which he has suffered no man in his occupation to excel, he gained both success and distinction.

JOHN ZULAUF.

John Zulauf, deceased, of Jeffersonville, was born in Thurgan, Switzerland, on the 27th day of December, 1818. His father was a miller. He gave his son a good education in the public schools of his native country and in the college of Murten, Switzerland. After graduation Mr. Zulauf spent several years performing clerical duties in some of the largest manufacturing houses and banks in different parts of Europe, and which so eminently fitted him for discharging the responsible duties afterward awaiting him on this side of the water. He spent one year at Marseilles bank, France, then several years in a large manufacturing establishment at Birmingham, England, when he returned to Switzerland on account of ill-health, where he afterwards performed the duties of head bookkeeper three years for the large firm of Benziger & Co. Other and more responsible duties, however, awaited him, that changed his entire plans for the future. A Mr. Fischli had purchased large and extensive tracts of land where the city of Jeffersonville now stands, and at different places throughout the State of Indiana. Mr. Fischli was a native of Switzerland, and had his property left to his heirs, seventeen in number. The amount of property and the great number of persons falling heir to the same complicated matters so much that it necessitated an executor of more than ordinary abilities to make an equitable distribution and disposition of the estate. This responsible position and trust of business affairs was given to Mr. Zulauf. He set sail for the New World in 1846, intending to return to his native country once this whole matter was settled. The extent of his business was not fully realized, nor even surmised at that time, and all claims were not fully adjudicated up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1873.

As time advanced he began to comprehend the situation of affairs, and in 1848 opened up a store on Fourth street, and becoming more identified with the people, and his worth as a business man appreciated, was appointed as the Swiss consul to the western States by the Government, as a representative of his country. This position was held for several years, but desiring to return to his native country, the office was finally relinquished.

He was also selected soon after this as president of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad. He had by a timely business foresight seen the ultimate need of the road, and upon its partly going down, invested capital himself in the enterprise, and was chosen by the stockholders as its second president. He held this position for a number of years.

He had never determined to make America his home, and returned again to Switzerland, where



Dr. N. Field.

he remained five years, but the vast amount of patrimonial lands left in his trust necessitated his return to America at the expiration of that time. He was married in 1857 to Miss Wilhelmina Schoch. Her father was a prominent Government official of Bavaria, her native country, where she was raised, and received a liberal education.

There have been born to this union four children, two of whom are dead. John and Johannah are living. Mr. Zulauf was a member of the Protestant church; was a Republican in politics, an esteemed citizen, and his death, which occurred November 7, 1873, occasioned not only a loss to his devoted family, but to his neighbors and to the citizens of his adopted country in general. He was a finely educated gentleman, spoke in all six different languages, and was well read in ancient and modern lore.

DR. NATHANIEL FIELD

is one of the oldest physicians in the State of Indiana, a graduate of Transylvania Medical school, founded at Lexington, Kentucky, in the early part of this century, and the only one west of the Alleghany mountains. He was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, on the 7th day of November, 1805, located in Jeffersonville, Indiana, in September, 1829, where he has since resided. His father was a native of Culpeper county, Virginia; was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; was at the siege of Yorktown, and after the surrender of Cornwallis emigrated to Kentucky in the spring of 1783, taking up his quarters in the fort at which was afterward Louisville, near the head of the canal. He was the first delegate from Jefferson county to the Virginia Legislature. He resided in that county until his death in September, 1831.

Dr. Field is in some respects a remarkable man, is an original thinker, forming his opinions independently of popular sentiment or the authority of books. Whatever he believes to be right he advocates boldly and fearlessly, regardless of consequences to himself. Though born in a slave State, and in a slave-holding family, at an early age he contracted a dislike to the institution of slavery, and wrote an essay against it entitled Onesimus. He was one of the first vice-presidents of the American Anti-Slavery society; was president of the first anti-slavery convention ever held in Indiana, and president of the Free-soil convention held in Indianapolis in the summer of 1850.

Notwithstanding his anti-slavery principles, he never would take any advantage of the slaveholder by advising his slaves to leave him and make their escape to Canada; nor did he take any part in what was called the "Underground railroad." In a contest between the slave and his master on the question of freedom, he was neutral. He determined to abide by the law creating and maintaining the institution, until abrogated by the moral sense of the masters themselves. He opposed slavery on moral and religious grounds, and appealed to the reason and conscience of the slaveholder and the slave.

As an illustration of his uncompromising devotion to the right, in June, 1834, he voted against the whole township of Jeffersonville on the question of enforcing one of the black laws of the State at that time. At a township election in the month mentioned the following question was submitted to vote: "Shall the law requiring free negroes now in the State, and such as may hereafter emigrate to it, to give bond and security for their good behavior, and that they will never become paupers, be enforced or not?" The law had been a dead-letter on the statute book, and this new-born zeal for its enforcement was not prompted by any fear that the negro might become a pauper or a criminal, but by hatred of the Abolitionists. At that time pro-slavery mobs were wreaking their vengeance on anti-slavery men, destroying their printing presses, burning their houses, and driving them from their homes, culminating in the cowardly murder of Elijah Lovejoy, at Alton, Illinois.

The mob spirit at that time was epidemic, and was never at a loss for a pretext to make war on the negroes. After scanning the paper submitting to him the question, and on which he requested to vote, the Doctor noticed that every voter in the township, saints and sinners alike, had voted for enforcing the law. It was near the close of the polls and the voting place was infested by loafers and roughs, indignant at the idea that the Abolitionists were trying to put the negroes on an equality with them. They were anxious to see if Dr. Field would take sides with the negroes, knowing that he was an anti-

slavery man. He knew very well that hatred of the negroes would make it impossible for them to give the required security, and that their expulsion at that time in the year would be attended with loss of their crops and great suffering. He tried to reason with the excited crowd, asking for an extension of time until the poor creatures could make and gather their crops, pay their rent and leave the State in peace. But he might as well have tried to excite the compassion of a herd of hyenas. After giving his reasons for delay he voted in the negative, the only man that had the moral courage to vote for mercy. As might have been foreseen, the negroes could not give security nor had they the ability to get out of the State as their enemies required, and consequently they were driven from the town and neighborhood by mob violence. For three weeks there was a perfect reign of terror. The negroes were shamefully abused, and fled in every direction for safety, leaving most of their property behind them. No magistrate or constable pretended to interfere with the mob. Dr. Field was notified that he would have to leave town with the negroes whose cause he had espoused. Without a moment's delay he made preparations for defence, resolving to stand his ground, and, if necessary, sell his life as dearly as possible. He provided plenty of ammunition, and fire-arms, and fortified his house. One brave man volunteered to assist him in defending his castle. Each of them had a large knife for close quarters. When all arrangements were made the mob was notified that they could commence the attack whenever it suited their convenience. But fortunately for some of them, and the doctor too, the invitation was declined.

Notwithstanding the perils of those days that tried the strength of a great moral principle, Dr. Field has lived to see its triumph, the downfall of American slavery, and the enfranchisement of the negroes. But very few of the men of that day are now living. They nearly all passed away without witnessing this wonderful change in the status of a once oppressed and down-trodden race.

In 1854, by the death of his mother, Dr. Field came into possession of several valuable slaves, whom he immediately emancipated, thereby proving the sincerity of his professions and his consistency. In July, 1836, he represented Jeffersonville in the great Southern Railroad convention which assembled at Knoxville, Tennessee, for the purpose of devising ways and means to make a railroad from Charleston, South Carolina, to Cincinnati, with a branch to Louisville, from a point somewhere west of Cumberland Gap. He represented Clark county in the State Legislature in the session of 1838–39. He was chairman of a select committee to investigate charge against Andrew Wylie, D. D., then president of the State university. He made an elaborate report, completely acquitting him of the charges preferred against him. He was surgeon of the Sixty-sixth Indiana volunteer infantry in the late civil war, and rendered important service on several battle-fields and in improvised hospitals, having charge of hundreds of wounded men, and performing nearly all operations known to military surgery. He is an excellent operator, and is acknowledged to be among the best surgeons of the State. In 1868 he was president of the Indiana State Medical society. His contributions to medical literature consist of papers published in the transactions of the society, and also articles for the State Medical Journal, besides essays on various medical subjects read before the County and District Medical societies. He has also written quite a number of scientific papers entitled Moses and Geology, The Chronology of Fossils, The Antiquity of the Human Race, and The Unity of the Human Race. Also lectures on miscellaneous subjects, viz: The Arts of Imposture and Deception Peculiar to American Society, The Financial Condition of the World, Hard Times, and Capital Punishment.

One of the most extraordinary circumstances in his life is, that he has been a pastor of a church in Jeffersonville for more than a half century, without a salary, making a gospel free of charge to the world. He has strictly followed the example of John the Baptist, Christ and the Apostles, who never made merchandise of the gospel. He has baptised nearly one thousand persons in the Ohio river; has held several theological debates, one of which was published in 1854, an octavo work of three hundred and twenty pages. The subject was the State of the Dead, involving the doctrine of the natural and inherent immortality of the soul. His opponent was Elder Thomas P. Connelly, a graduate of



James. G. Read

the State university. The doctor is now far advanced in years, but possesses a remarkable degree of intellectual and physical vigor for one of his age.

JAMES G. READ.

This well known and prominent citizen of Jeffersonville, was born in Washington county, Kentucky, in 1793. When a lad he went to Nashville, Tennessee, and there served an apprenticeship in a printing office. In 1816 he came to Indiana and settled in Davis county, where he founded the town of Washington. Starting in life with no other capital than a strong constitution and indomitable will, he gradually accumulated a fortune and became an extensive land owner, having property in Davis, Clark, Jefferson, Washington, Scott, and many other counties in the State. He was appointed receiver of the land office at Jeffersonville under President Jackson, and served in that capacity during his administration. In politics he took an active part and was a strong candidate for Governor against Noble and Wallace, suffering defeat, however, in each instance. After the expiration of his term as receiver of the land office, he represented Clark county several terms in the State Senate and House of Representatives; was president of the Senate one term and speaker of the House two terms. He was a clear headed, far seeing financier, and during his service in the Legislature, was principal in taking action for the sale of the interest of the State in the Wabash and Erie canal, to the bondholders, which sale paid $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 of indebtedness of the State. The canal had already cost the State some $15,000,000, and was now in good working condition, but this clear-headed man saw beyond his time, and anticipated the building of railroads, which soon made the canal of no value to its purchasers. He was a man of enterprise in building up the State, a strong advocate of the railroad system, but opposed to State investment in works of that kind, believing private enterprise should forward and control the industries of the country.

When a resident of Washington, Davis county, he was engaged in mercantile business, and wherever he dealt his word was his bond. He was a man kind and unassuming, of strict integrity in all the affairs of his busy life, social with his equals and inferiors, and charitable to the poor.

In his family he was a kind husband and father. He left a widow, who yet survives, and four children, John F. Read and Sarah A. Ransom, of Jeffersonville, Mary J. Randall and Martha A. Meriwether, of Fort Wayne. On his death, which occured in 1869, he left $1,000 to the poor of the city, and the balance of his large estate to his widow and children.

JOSEPH WHITE SPRAGUE.

Joseph White Sprague was born in Massachusetts, January 18, 1831. His youth was passed in the family homestead, at Salem, standing on the street which Hawthorne in his Scarlet Letter describes as "long and lazy, lounging wearisomely through the whole extent of the peninsula, with Gallows Hill at one end"—this same Gallows Hill being historic as the place where more than two hundred years ago took place the famous executions for witchcraft. The old house stands as a relic of pre-revolutionary times; its chambers, with their quaint furniture and tiled fire-places—the latter illustrating, in one instance, the fables of Æsop; the old parlor, in one corner of which a rare old clock, made as a gift to the Pope, and captured by the patriots of the war of Independence, has for more than a hundred years marked the hours and quarters by the playing of popular airs of a century ago. Everywhere is, in its original form, that which the exponents of modern æstheticism have striven to imitate, and, beyond all, as it may not be imitated, a savor of age, and an historical interest that few mansions now standing can boast.

Joseph W. Sprague was the son of Hon. Joseph E. Sprague and Sarah L. Bartlett. His father was graduated from Harvard college with the class of 1804.

A complete statement of the genealogy of the Sprague family, as it exists in Joseph W. Sprague, and others of his generation, would be interesting, did the limits of this biography permit of following the authentic and comprehensive records of the various branches; as it is, a quotation, here and there, will not be amiss.

In the Higginson fleet, which reached this

country in June, 1629, were three brothers, sons of Edward Sprague, of Upway, in the county of Dorset, England. The father died in 1614, and the sons, when they emigrated, did so entirely at their own cost, an exception at that day, when so large a share of those coming to America owed much or little to the holders of the patents of the King. President Everett records of them that "they were persons of substance and enterprise, excellent citizens, and general public benefactors." Although they disembarked at Salem they did not long remain there, but selected a home in the woods, at a spot which the Indians called Mishawaum, but which every school-boy knows as Charlestown. Ralph, an ancestor of J. W. Sprague, took the freeman's oath in 1630, and, with his wife Joanna, was first to enter the covenant of the church in 1632. In November, 1666, Ralph Sprague was chosen representative to the general court, and filled the seat during seven different sessions.

The descendants of the Spragues lived in Charlestown and Malden until 1769, when Major Joseph Sprague, sixth in lineal descent from Edward Sprague, removed to Salem.

On Sunday, February 26, 1775, before the struggles at Concord and Lexington, this same Major Sprague was wounded by the British, under Colonel Leslie, who were moving to seize some cannon in the neighborhood of Salem. The residents of Salem had raised a drawbridge to prevent Leslie from crossing the North river. Major Sprague owned a distillery and gondola which lay in the river near by. It was while endeavoring to scuttle this craft, to prevent the British from crossing the river, that he received his wound, one of the first inflicted in the war of Independence.

The great grandfather of the subject of this sketch resided, and the grandfather was born, in the house since doubly famous, as the first revolutionary headquarters of Washington and as the late home of Longfellow, and the place of the great poet's death.

Mr. Sprague is the tenth in lineal descent from John Rogers, of London, the martyr prebendary of St. Paul's and vicar of St. Sepulcre, who was burned at the stake at Smithfield, February 14, 1555. John Rogers, fourth in descent from the famous divine, was the fifth president of Harvard college.

James Leonard, who came to America in 1652 and settled at Taunton, Massachusetts, was also an ancestor of Mr. Sprague. Leonard established a forge at Taunton, which was in successful operation two centuries later, and his house, razed in 1851, stood at that time as one of the oldest in the United States. The New England Leonards were supposed to be descendants of Leonard, Lord D' Acre, made a baron in 1297, for bravery shown at the time when the Knights of St. John were compelled by the Sultan of Egypt to evacuate St. Jean D'Acre, in 1291.

The Leonard family was one of the most distinguished in the nobility of the United Kingdom, being descended in two lines from Edward III., through his sons John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Thomas Plantaganet, Duke of Gloucester.

John Johnson, who came to Haverhill, Massachusetts, in the fall of 1657, was likewise an ancestor of Mr. Sprague. He was murdered in an Indian foray in 1708, and his wife was killed at the same time, her infant child, however, being found alive at her breast.

Mr. Sprague also traces his descent from Adam Barttelot, esquire of Brean, a knight, who came to England with William the Conqueror, fought at Hastings and received as share of the spoils of conquest grants of land at Stopham, Sussex. This estate is now owned by Sir Walter B. Barttelot, created a baronet by Victoria, June 1, 1875. The family had its representatives at Cressy and Poictiers, subscribed for the defense against the Spanish Armada in 1588; one of them, Sir John, commanded at the capture of the castle of Fontenoy, in France. Before the beginning of the Sixteenth century and even to this time, the family carries a castle in its crest.

Richard Bartlett, the first American representative of the family, came to this country in 1635, and settled at Newbury, Massachusetts. Hon. Bailey Bartlett, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, maternal grandfather of Mr. Sprague, was fifth in lineal descent from him. Mr. Bartlett was a man of significance and prominence. He was present when the Declaration of Independence was first proclaimed; he was a member of the last Congress holden at Philadelphia, and of the first at Washington, and a member of the convention which adopted the first constitution of the United States.

For forty years from 1789 this sterling Bartlett was high sheriff of Essex county, Massachusetts, being appointed by Governor Hancock, with the unanimous approval of his council. He died in 1830, leaving behind him eleven of a family of fifteen children. One of these, Edwin Bartlett, was for many years United States consul at Lima, Peru, and, returning, built at his country-seat, "Rockwood" on the Hudson, a villa then esteemed the handsomest in the United States. The grandson of Bailey Bartlett, General William F. Bartlett, of Boston, was the youngest general in the Federal army during the war of the rebellion. He lost a leg at Yorktown; at Port Hudson he was severely wounded; at Petersburg he led the brigade which assaulted the lines, and when the mine was exploded every officer of his staff save one was killed, his brigade was almost annihilated, his wooden leg shattered and he taken prisoner.

From an obituary notice of Joseph E. Sprague, published at the time of his death, in 1852, is extracted the following:

Mr. Sprague's political writings during the existence of the old parties, when he was actively engaged as one of the prominent advocates of the Republican cause, were numerous, able, and efficient. Few men probably were more influential or more efficient in carrying the measures which they espoused. Of late years his contributions to the press have been mostly biographical and historical, tributes of affection from his warm heart to personal friend, or reminiscences from his well stored memory, enriched by drawing upon a valuable and extensive correspondence relative to public characters and public services of historic interest. We do not think there is a man living who has made so many and varied contributions of this character to our biographical literature as Mr. Sprague, and for his task he possessed the amplest materials, not only in his thorough knowledge of local and public events, but from his long and intimate association with our most active citizens and politicians, and confidential correspondence with a large circle of eminent statesmen, whose friendship he prized among his most cherished recollections.

In a notice which he wrote of his friend Judge Story, he stated that, for a quarter of a century, he was a member of a social club of a dozen members of his political friends, which met every week at each other's residences, all strangers being invited to share their hospitalities. Here every political question was discussed, and from these discussions arose those measures which placed Massachusetts in the hands of the Republican party, and subsequently elevated that accomplished and upright statesman, John Quincy Adams, to the Presidency. Judge Story and Mr. Sprague were the leading spirits of this political club.

The father and maternal grandfather of Joseph W. Sprague for sixty consecutive years filled the office of high sheriff of Essex county in Massachusetts; the father was the friend and correspondent of John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Edward Everett, and other prominent statesmen of his day, and their letters to him are now a cherished heritage of his son; to these and many other of the foremost men of the time—statesmen, judges, lawyers, scientists, and *literati*, the hospitable home at Salem was always open, and the benefit of such a social atmosphere was enjoyed by the subject of this sketch during those formative years when its value was greatest.

Mr. Joseph W. Sprague had from his youth a strong natural love for mathematics, mechanics, chemistry, etc., and, as a boy, experimented in the last named science to the sad detriment of the carpets and furniture of his home. He pursued his preparatory studies at Salem, entered Harvard college in 1848, and was graduated, with the degree of bachelor of arts, in 1852. This was supplemented, in 1855, by the degree of master of arts. After graduating in the academic department Mr. Sprague pursued his scientific studies for two years in the Lawrence Scientific school of Harvard college, taking, in 1854, the highest of the three classes of degrees conferred upon graduates of that department. Before his second graduation he was for a short time engaged in making solar calculations for the United States Nautical Almanac, and also for one year acted as instructor in the highest mathematics, in the engineering department of the Scientific school.

Upon leaving the school Mr. Sprague entered upon his chosen life work—that of a civil engineer—and for many years was constantly employed in important and responsible places in his profession. From the close of 1854 until 1862 he was most of the time engaged as engineer on the enlargement of the Erie canal, with a residence at Rochester; this work was for a time interrupted by his making the preliminary surveys for the Chesapeake and Albemarle canal through a portion of the Dismal swamp. In 1858, representing the board of trade of St. Louis, Mr. Sprague investigated the obstruction to the navigation of the Mississippi river, caused by the piers of the railroad bridge at Rock Island. The subject had already received the attention of some of the most prominent engineer experts in the country, who had made careful computations to determine the extent to

which it affected the current in the channel. Mr. Sprague, though a much younger man than the engineers who had preceded him, pronounced all their calculations wide of the mark, and submitted others, which were later fully verified and sustained by a board of engineers appointed by the Government. A series of articles on the subject was afterward published by Mr. Sprague in a scientific journal, he having been at an earlier day, as he was later more extensively, a contributor to current scientific literature.

From 1862 to 1866 Mr. Sprague was employed as a civil engineer on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, residing during two of those years in Cincinnati and two in St. Louis.

In 1866 the Ohio Falls Car and Locomotive company, of which, as of its successor, a full account is given at another page of this work, located at Jeffersonville, Indiana, was seriously embarrassed and Mr. Sprague was engaged at the instance of Eastern stockholders, to examine into its condition. While making this investigation he was requested by the Louisville stockholders to assume charge of the works, and, as a result of this request, was elected president of the company in September, 1866. At that time the stock of the company was selling at thirty cents on the dollar; under Mr. Sprague's management a slow but steady appreciation of its value began, until, in 1872, it reached par and the business of the company yielded large profits.

During the five years preceding March 20, 1872, the works of the company were materially enlarged; on the latter day they were swept out of existence by fire. The losses being well covered by insurance, the building of the present and splendid system of works, of which it is unnecessary to speak at length in this place, was commenced, carried well to completion and business was prosperously resumed, when came the panic of September, 1873, which proved so destructive to the business interests of the world. This compelled the company to go into liquidation and to dispose of its assets for the benefit of its creditors.

In 1876 the works were purchased by the Ohio Falls Car company, composed mostly of the stockholders of the old corporation. From the organization of this company Mr. Sprague has been its president and its manager in practice as well as in theory. The works have been completed, the business rendered largely profitable, and so increased as to make the company the largest concern in the United States manufacturing both freight and passenger cars, and still the increase and improvement go on. Mr. Sprague deserves the success the company has won through his efforts, and is fortunate in seeing so rich a fruition. From the time of taking charge of the works until 1879 Mr. Sprague resided in Jeffersonville; since the latter date he has made Louisville his home.

THE SHELBY FAMILY.

Evan Shelby was among the first settlers of Clark county, and descended from that patriotic family who distinguished themselves in the French and Indian wars, and the Revolutionary war. In giving a history of the Shelby family it is necessary to go back to General Evan Shelby, who emigrated from Wales one hundred and fifty years ago with his father, General Evan Shelby, the father of Governor Isaac Shelby, and settled near North Mountain, in the province of Maryland. He possessed a strong mind and an iron constitution. He was a great hunter and woodsman. He was appointed captain of a company of rangers in the French and Indian war, which commenced in 1754. During the same year he made several expeditions into the Alleghany mountains, and was afterwards appointed a captain in the provincial army for the reduction of Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburg. He was in many severe battles in what was called Braddock's war. He laid out the old Pennsylvania road across the Alleghany mountains, and led the advance of the army under General Forbes, which took possession of Fort Duquesne in 1758. His gallantry was particularly noticed in the battle fought at Loyal Hanning, now Bedford, Pennsylvania. In 1772 he removed to the Western waters, and commanded a company in 1774 in the campaign under General Lewis and Lord Dunmore, against the Indians on the Scioto river; he was in the battle on the 10th of October, 1774, at the mouth of the Kanawha. Near the close of the action he was the commanding officer, the other officer being killed or disabled. In 1776 he was appointed by Patrick



Henry, then Governor of Virginia, a major in the army commanded by Colonel Christian, against the Cherokees. In 1777 he was appointed colonel of sundry garrisons posted on the frontier of Virginia; and a commissioner to treat with the Cherokees on the Holstin. In 1779 he lead a strong expedition against the Chickamauga Indians, on the Tennessee river, which resulted in the destruction of their towns and provisions, which occurred at the time General George Rogers Clark captured Governor Hamilton at Vincennes. By the extension of the boundary line of Virginia and North Carolina in 1779, he was included in the latter State, and was appointed brigadier-general by the Governor.

He left three sons: Isaac, James, and John. Isaac, who was justly termed the hero of Kings Mountain, and the first Governor of Kentucky, was born on the 11th day of December, 1750, near the North Mountain, in the province of Maryland, where his father and grandfather settled after their arrival from Wales. In that early day the country was annoyed during the period of his youth by Indian wars. He obtained only the elements of a plain English education. Born with a strong constitution, capable of enduring great privations and fatigue, he was brought up to the use of arms and the pursuit of game. He was lieutenant in his father's company in the battle on the 10th of October, 1774, at the Kanawha, and at the close of that campaign was appointed by Lord Dunmore to command a fort that was built where this battle was fought. He continued in the garrison until it was disbanded in 1775, and served in different capacities during the Revolution; never shirking from danger. When acting as commissary he furnished commissary stores on his own reputation. The Legislature of North Carolina voted him a sword for his heroic conduct at the battle of Kings Mountain, in the campaign of the fall of 1781. He served under General Marion in 1782, and was elected a member of the North Carolina Legislature; was appointed one of the commissioners to settle the preemption claims upon the Cumberland river, and to lay off the lands allotted to the officers and soldiers of the North Carolina line. He performed this service in the winter of 1782–83, and returned to Boonesborough, Kentucky, in April following, and was married to the second daughter of Captain Nathaniel Hart, one of the first settlers of Kentucky. He was a member of the early conventions of Kentucky, held at Danville, for the purpose of obtaining a separation from the State of Virginia; was a member of that convention which formed the first constitution of Kentucky in April, 1791, and in the following year was elected the first Governor and was inaugurated at Danville in a log-house, which was the first State house for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

He was several times elected a presidential elector; was again elected to the executive chair of Kentucky in 1812. His second administration commenced at the time that the Western frontier was menaced by savage foes and by British intrigues. The surrender of Hull and the defeat of Dudley left the Michigan Territory in possession of the enemy. At this period it required all the energies of his character, and at the request of the Legislature of Kentucky he organized a body of four hundred cavalry volunteers, which he led in person at the age of sixty-three, under General Harrison, into Canada in the fall of 1813, and but for the unauthorized, though judicious step which he assumed upon his own responsibility, of calling out mounted volunteers, the favorable moment for operation at this crisis of the campaign would have been lost and the Nation deprived of the important results of the victory of the Thames. His gallantry and patriotism on that occasion was acknowledged by the commanding general and President Madison, and in resolutions by the Legislature of Kentucky, which recognized his plans and the execution of them as splendid realities, which exact our gratitude and that of his country, and justly entitle him to the applause of posterity. His conduct was also approved by a vote of thanks from the Congress of the United States, awarding a gold medal as a testimony of its sense of his illustrious services. In March, 1817, he was selected by President Monroe to fill the office of Secretary of War, but his advanced age and his desire to remain in private life induced him to decline the appointment. In 1818 he was commissioned by the President to act in conjunction with General Jackson in holding a treaty with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, for the purchase of their land west of Tennessee river. This was his last pub-

lic act. In February, 1820, he was attacked with a paralytic affection, which affected his right side; he died on the 18th of July, 1826, of apoplexy. His mind remained unimpaired to his death. He was not unprepared, for in the vigor of life he professed it to be his duty to dedicate himself to God, and to seek an interest in the merits of the Redeemer. He had been for many years a member of the Presbyterian church, and in his latter days he was instrumental in erecting a church on his own farm. He died at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

James Shelby was also an officer of the Revolutionary war. He was with his brother Isaac at the battle of Kings Mountain. He was a brave soldier. He never was married, and was killed by the Indians near Crab Orchard, Kentucky, while emigrating to Kentucky with a company of emigrants. After the company had arrived at Crab Orchard, the first place of safety, at the terminus of the old wilderness road, some stock was found missing, and James Shelby being a brave, resolute man, returned for the purpose of finding the missing stock, when he was killed.

John Shelby, also a brother of Isaac and James, settled in Kentucky at an early day; was the father of Evan Shelby, who was mentioned in the first of this sketch.

Isaac Shelby, a brother of Evan Shelby, came to Clark county about 1800, and settled on the farm now owned by Joseph McComb's widow, near what was then called Springville; was elected the first clerk of the Clark circuit court in 1816. He served as clerk previous to the adoption of the State constitution, having purchased the time of Samuel Gwathmey, who was then clerk of the court, giving in exchange for the clerk's office five hundred acres of land. He was appointed inspector and muster master of the Clark County Territorial Militia. He aided materially in building up Charlestown. He was the owner of considerable property, and was one of the early merchants. He moved to Lafayette, Missouri, in 1845, where he purchased a large tract of land, and spent the remainder of his days. He left several children, who now reside in Missouri.

Evan Shelby came to Clark county at a very early day; was one of the first settlers, and settled near Springville, one mile south of Charlestown, then a trading post. He came down the Ohio river with Colonel Blue, who was moving to the lower part of Kentucky. When he arrived at Jeffersonville he was married on the boat to Margaret, daughter of Colonel Blue, by General Marston G. Clark, then a justice of the peace for Clarksville township. He was a man of fine business capacity, and was the owner of several fine tracts of land in Clark and Floyd counties. Part of the city of New Albany is on the Shelby land. He contributed largely toward improving Charlestown; was one of the first surveyors of Clark county; was one of the early judges of the court for Clark county, and one of the first merchants of Charlestown, having the reputation of being strictly honest in all his transactions. He left four children—William, John, Uriah, and Margaret.

The sons were all business men, engaged in merchandise in Charlestown. John moved to Memphis, Tennessee, in 1842, and engaged in merchandise there. Margaret, his only daughter, was married to Newton Laughery, a nephew of Colonel Laughery, who was killed on the Kentucky shore of the Ohio, opposite to Laughery creek on the Indiana side of the river. The creek derived its name from what was called Laughery's defeat. Evan Shelby has no children now living. Evan Shelby, his grandson, and the son of Uriah Shelby, is the present recorder of Clark county. The widow of William Shelby now resides on the farm that Evan Shelby first settled on, and is known as the old Shelby homestead. The widow of Uriah Shelby resides in Charlestown. William Shelby was in Captain Lemuel Ford's company of rangers that was raised for the Black Hawk war in 1832.

LUTHER FAIRFAX WARDER,

mayor of Jeffersonville, is among the most prominent citizens of that place, and the remarkable life here presented should be read as a lesson of encouragement to the youth of the county.

Mr. Warder, although as yet but a young man, represents to an eminent degree the true type of a self-made man; is an original thinker and possesses a versatility of talent no less remarkable than his zeal, energy, enterprise, and perseverance, manifested in all his undertakings.

We find him beginning life under difficulties,



L. F. Warder

when a mere youth, embarking in commercial pursuits, and before attaining to the age of majority, although having an interest in slaves, raising a company for the Union army, which he afterwards commands in person, and since the war rising step by step, filling so many and varied positions of honor and trust that to-day he is regarded as the recognized representative citizen of this portion of the State.

He was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, December 2, 1840. His parents, Hiram K. and Mary Wallingford Warder, were both natives of Fleming county, that State, their father and mother having emigrated from old Virginia, and were among the early settlers of Fleming county, in the pioneer days of Kentucky.

Mr. Warder's boyhood days and early life were spent in the usual monotony and labor of a farm life, on his father's farm, attending school during the winter months. Kentucky at that time was as famous for her imperfect school system as she was for the chivalry of her sons and loveliness of her daughters. The tedium of a farm life with the poor advantages of an education and opportunities for securing fame or fortune, grew irksome and he longed to leap into the arena amid the conflicts of life and take his chances in the intellectual and business world, trusting to his own energy, perseverance and judgment for success.

He, therefore, at the age of eighteen years, left home and embarked in the dry goods business with his uncle, George C. Richardson, at McCarmel, in his native county, where he remained but eighteen months. In 1860 he opened a branch store at West Liberty, Morgan county, Kentucky, and ran it until 1861, at which time the excitement incident to the war of the Rebellion was at its climax. West Liberty was a hot-bed of secession, and had quarters for recruiting soldiers for the Confederate army. Mr. Warder's convictions were strongly in favor of the maintenance of the Union, and finding this community uncongenial he closed his store and returned to his home, and being thoroughly impressed with the necessity of prompt action, he at once actively engaged in recruiting and organizing company B, Sixteenth Kentucky infantry, the first company of Union troops mustered in from Fleming county. Captain Warder entered the ranks without stripes or shoulder-straps—a private not yet of age, but being vigorous, patriotic, and full of enthusiasm for the old flag, was soon promoted to the first lieutenancy of the company and as such took part in the battle of Ivy Mountain, on the Big Sandy, under the command of the late lamented General William Nelson, in whom he always entertained great confidence and admiration. He was soon after promoted to the captaincy of the company, and was the youngest man in that company, and commanded it in person through all the campaigns of eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, and until the winter of 1863, when, on account of a loss of his health he was forced to resign. He returned home and not recover until the close of the war.

On the 16th day of November, 1865, Mr. Warder was married to Elizabeth A. Lewis, daughter of Felix R. Lewis, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, a member of one of the oldest families, connected with the early settlement and history of Jeffersonville.

Her grandfather, Major William R. Lewis, was register of the land office at Jeffersonville, for many years. Her mother, Patience Wood Robinson, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, and removed with her father, Ira Robinson, to Jeffersonville at an early day. Mr. Warder returned to his native county after his marriage, and settled in Mt. Carmel, where he had first commenced life on his own account, and carried on the business of stock-raising and trading until he received the appointment of assistant assessor of internal revenue, appointed by Andrew Johnson for the Ninth district of Kentucky, which position he held until the district was consolidated, leaving his district vacant; he then removed to Flemingsburg, the county-seat of the county, and engaged in the hotel business, and in 1868 he received the appointment of internal revenue store-keeper, and was placed in charge of an extensive bonded warehouse, located at Flemingsburg, for the bonding and safe-keeping of all the spirits manufactured by a large distillery there, and also of the spirits made from the peach and apple product of that region. This position he held until all the goods were removed from bond during the spring of 1870, when he was induced to enter the political arena in the canvass for county offices of that year. He received the

nomination of the Republican party for the office of county clerk, and made the race against M. M. Teager, the nominee of the Democratic party, and an ex-Confederate soldier. The issue being squarely made, both as to politics and the Blue and the Gray, together with the prejudice against the negro, who was then for the first time exercising the right of suffrage, combined to make it a very exciting contest. The county being largely Democratic, Mr. Warder was of course defeated. He then concluded to take the advice of Horace Greeley and "Go West," and having settled up his business, he left his native heath in February, 1871, but changed his first determination, and located in Jeffersonville, where he engaged in the railway service of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad for two years. In 1872 he was elected to the common council of that city, and re-elected in 1874.

He was admitted to the bar at Charlestown, Indiana, in January, 1873, and is now a practicing attorney in Jeffersonville. In May, 1875, he was elected mayor of the city of Jeffersonville, and has been re-elected in May every two years for the fourth time, making eight years in all.

Here it becomes necessary seemingly to refer personally to the history of Mayor Warder's career, as the present thriving, prosperous condition of the city of Jeffersonville owes its existence of prosperity to a great extent to the untiring industry and energy he put forth in matters of public concern. To better understand this we need to say that Mayor Warder is a man of strong convictions and an original thinker, forming his opinions entirely independent of popular sentiment. He never was known to truckle to opinions contrary to his own judgment. Whatever he believes to be right and just, or whatever policy he believes to be best for the public interest he advances boldly, regardless of consequences to himself, and his bold, honest, and fearless devotion to his own opinions gives him an influence in the city of Jeffersonville that few men ever possessed. To his great enterprise, vim, energy, brains, will-power, and perseverance, is due the present growth and prosperity of the city.

One of his first official acts after being elected mayor of the city in May, 1875, when there was only about six thousand of a population and so many of the citizens out of employment, was to offer and advance to the car works $20,000 out of the city treasury to encourage them to again start up, and it is a fact that but for that $20,000 given by the city, the present car works would have been abandoned, whereas to-day it is the most important manufacturing institution around the Falls of the Ohio, and gives employment to two thousand men.

He next conceived the idea of establishing a plate-glass manufactory in Jeffersonville. There were at that time but three works of the kind in the United States. One at New Albany, one at Louisville, and one at St. Louis. And upon his suggestion the city donated real estate costing $20,000 to encourage the building of the Jeffersonville Plate-glass works, and again when that institution failed, after running two years, Mayor Warder was bold and fearless enough to have the city advance them $25,000 more on their bonds, which saved them from bankruptcy, and to-day it is a prosperous institution, employing two hundred men and women.

So also when Captain B. S. Barmore's shipyard burned, leaving him so crippled he could not rebuild without assistance, and Madison, New Albany, and other points were offering him inducements to go to them, Mayor Warder stepped forward and made an offer of $10,000 for ten years without interest to rebuild in Jeffersonville. The proposition was strongly opposed by certain dyspeptic elements (which are found in every large community) and the loan was very bitterly opposed, but Mayor Warder's positive character so strongly impressed the people that it was eventually triumphant, and its rapid growth and prosperity vindicates his administration of affairs, his clear foresight, and broad views in all municipal affairs of public moment.

No previous administration of any mayor of of this city has been marked by such boldness of enterprise and breadth of view, and it is not likely that any successor will make a more brilliant record or erect so many lasting monuments to his memory.

Says a prominent man of his city: "Mayor Warder understands the magnitude of his office, the scope of his influence, and the future welfare of the city, and has handled none of its interests with littleness or pigmy ideas." He further says: "As long as the Ohio Falls Car works, the shipyard, and the glass works remain in the city of

Jeffersonville they will stand as a public monument to the sagacity, foresight, and judgment of his administration of municipal affairs."

He was also the advocate and prime mover, and took an active part in the erection of the present and first city hall built in Jeffersonville, and it is due to Mayor Warder to state that he was in favor of, and strongly urged and advocated its location on Market square, corner of Court avenue and Spring street, and also wanted to build a $40,000 or $50,000 hall, which would have answered for many years to come, and been a credit and an ornament to the city. He was, however, defeated in both the style and location of the structure. He then set about at once to establish, endow, and beautify Market square for a public park, and like all other enterprises requiring the expenditure of money for public development, comfort, and beauty, he encountered opposition, but only to overcome and be successful, and Market square was duly and forever dedicated as a public park, with sufficient appropriation placed in the hands of a regular committee of the council, of which the mayor is chairman, to carry out and perpetuate the design, and in honor of Mayor Warder, his public services and public enterprises, the common council adopted as a suitable and proper testimonial to him the name of Warder Park.

In politics and religion Mayor Warder might be termed in the true sense and meaning of the word, a liberal. He was, in infancy and early life, taught and trained by his father in the Jeffersonian school of Democracy, but on account of his devotion and service in the cause of the Union, he cast his first vote in 1863 for the Republican party, and continued to act and vote with that party until the memorable campaign of 1872, when he declared for Mr. Greeley, in whom he had great confidence, and for whom he did valuable service in the contest. He still believes that Mr. Greeley was not only one of the greatest and truest and best men America has produced, but that his nomination at that time by the Democratic party did more to liberalize their party and restore it to the confidence of the country than any other event in its history. Since that time Mr. Warder has belonged to that party, and been elected mayor the fourth time as the nominee of the Democratic party, always leading his ticket, and the last time the only Democratic candidate on the ticket who was elected, the majority being nearly two hundred. He also took an active part in all the campaigns, both State and National, rendering much valuable service to his party.

He is a forcible speaker, and possesses rare talent for organizing and conducting campaigns. His energy and zeal when confronted by strong opposition is the more earnest and aggressive, and his political sagacity and personal popularity combined, render him a potent factor in the politics, not only of the city and county, but of his Congressional district. In his administration of city affairs he has never been controlled or influenced by politics, and has as many warm friends among the Republicans as he has in his own party.

He does not belong to any religious denomination, has no creed or tenet in his views of Christianity—believing that religion consists in doing right and all the good we can for the happiness of our fellow-men. His wife is a member of the Episcopal church, to which he is a contributor on her account. He has two daughters and two sons, none of whom have been baptized in any church.

The history of Mayor Warder's administration would not be complete without allusion to the removal of the county-seat. The county government had been located at Charlestown, twelve miles northeast of Jeffersonville, for sixty years, and this township containing nearly one-half of the population of the county the citizens naturally desired the seat removed to this city. For many years the project had been discussed, the transfer asked for, but the political expediency had always interfered. But Mr. Warder's bold and fearless spirit, his devotion to the interests of the people, were just the qualities necessary for a leader in the removal. He was further supported by the consciousness that removal would be eventually to the interest of the entire community. Accordingly, calling a meeting of the leading citizens, he infused his dauntless spirit into the people, set the ball rolling, and the contest commenced in 1876, and it was long, bitter, and fiery, and was costly to both sides, the city expending $70,000.

The long fight entailed upon Mayor Warder prodigious labor, and a constant stream of harrassing anxiety, which a man of less physical health could not have endured. The result of

this movement is another enduring monument to Mayor Warder's ability as a public executive, and, with the other public-spirited acts of his, help to link his name with the most important events in the history of this beautiful and prosperous city.

JAMES WILLIAM THOMSON,

the present clerk of the city of Jeffersonville, Indiana, is a descendant of the earlier settlers of the Ohio Falls cities. His mother, Amanda Shannon Thomson, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, October 12, 1813. Her parents moved to New Albany, Indiana, in 1814, where they raised a large family. Amanda Shannon was married to William S. Thomson, November 11, 1832. Soon after marriage Mr. Thomson established a residence in St. Louis, Missouri, and engaged in mercantile pursuits.

James William Thomson, the subject of this sketch, was born in that city June 4, 1835. In the year 1844 the family returned to Jeffersonville, and the father shortly afterwards died in Helena, Arkansas. The mother, Amanda Thomson, applied herself to providing for the support and education of her four children, and by energy and toil she succeeded in establishing a lucrative notion and millinery business, by which she acquired some property.

James William Thomson, who is now the only survivor of the family, received a fair English education at St. Aloysius college, Louisville, Kentucky. In 1855 he became connected with the clerical department of the Jeffersonville railroad. His services in this capacity were highly appreciated by the management, which was manifested by his rapid advancement in the line of promotion. In 1861, being an honest supporter of the Government in its acts for the suppression of the rebellion, he gained considerable notoriety by informing the Government authorities of the manner of smuggling contraband supplies passing over that road into Kentucky, and by aiding in the capture of the same. His action in this matter, however, caused unfavorable criticism by the officers of the railroad company, which so conflicted with his ideas of duty as a citizen of the United States that he at once severed his connection with the railroad company and shortly afterwards enlisted in the volunteer service and turned his whole attention to assisting in raising and organizing the Forty-ninth Indiana volunteer infantry. He was commissioned second lieutenant by Governor Morton, October 18, 1861, was promoted and commissioned captain February 2, 1862. Being on duty in southeastern Kentucky about this time, he was selected to command one hundred picked men, who, together with a force under the command of Colonel Carter, made a perilous and fatiguing night march across the Cumberland mountains, surprising and capturing a Confederate force, which was encamped near Big Creek Gap, in Tennessee, after which he with his regiment participated in the capture of Cumberland Gap. While encamped here he contracted malarial fever, and being in the hospital at the time of the evacuation of that place by the Federal forces under command of General Morgan, he fell into the hands of the Confederate forces. After lingering for several weeks upon the verge of eternity he recovered, was exchanged, and rejoined his regiment at Young's Point, on the Mississippi river, in April, 1863.

The campaign against Vicksburg was now fully organized, and active operations were being inaugurated. Captain Thomson was not permitted to remain long with his regiment, he being detailed April 28, 1863, by Brigadier-general P. J. Osterhaus, then commanding the Ninth division of Thirteenth army corps, and put upon his staff as acting assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff. In this campaign he participated in the battles of Thompson's Hill, May 1st, Champion Hills, May 16th, Black River Bridge, May 17th, and the assault on Vicksburg, May 19th and May 21st. He was complimented for meritorious conduct on the fields of Thompson's Hill, Baker's Creek, and Black River Bridge by General Osterhaus, in his official reports of those engagements. After the surrender of Vicksburg he, as acting assistant adjutant-general of the Ninth division, took part in the movement which resulted in driving Major-general J. E. Johnston's command beyond Jackson, Mississippi, and the capture of that place. He then returned to his regiment, which was now in the Department of the Gulf, under command of General Banks. Here again he was at once ordered on staff duty and accompanied the reinforcements to the Red



J. W. Thomson



Reuben Dailey

River campaign. His duties here were perilous and arduous, he being placed in command of the pickets and outposts of the retreating army of General Banks, upon which the Confederate forces, flushed with success, were vigorously pressing. He was soon afterwards transferred to Kentucky, where he remained until the close of the war. When mustered out he returned to Jeffersonville, where he has since lived. He was married to Miss Jennie Campbell, August 22, 1866, and now lives in the central part of the city in a modest home, his family consisting of a wife and two children. He was elected clerk of the city in May, 1879, and re-elected May, 1881, by creditable majorities, considering that he is in politics a consistent Republican, and the Democratic party having at that time a conceded majority of about one hundred and fifty votes. In his present official relations to the city he has made for himself a commendable record. He has not only been efficient in his prescribed duties, but has been earnest and aggressive in introducing reforms and systems which are felt and appreciated throughout the various departments. It is principally due to his earnest appeals "that the city provide for itself a suitable, safe, and convenient place of business, where its books and valuable papers could be securely and systematically kept," that steps were taken to build the present city hall, which is a credit to the city. He is a long sufferer from dyspepsia, and delicate in constitutional vigor, which at times makes him appear morbid and morose, but when aroused is equal to the emergency, either in business, politically or socially. This characteristic the biographer is confident will be instantly recognized by Captain Thomson's intimate friends.

REUBEN DAILEY.

Reuben, son of Nicholas A. and Hannah Dailey, was born in Tottenham, Middlesex county, England, March 6, 1844. His maternal grandfather was William Bird, an Englishman, and shoemaker by trade, of a very religious character, and composer of sacred music. William Bird's wife was Sarah Singleton. His paternal grandfather was Michael Dailey, a native of Queens county, Ireland, and a pronounced Roman Catholic. Michael Dailey's wife was Miss Gibson, a strong Protestant, who reared all her boys in the Protestant faith.

Reuben was one of a family of eight boys and one girl. Four of the boys reached maturity with the sister. Each of the boys had peculiar talents, all of which were duly encouraged, with the exception of Reuben's. This was not because of any favoritism, but simply because the bent of his mind was early directed towards the ministry, and his father was violently opposed to educating a preacher, believing implicitly that if a man was called to preach the gospel he would receive supernatural aid, and therefore education was entirely superfluous; certainly a very erroneous opinion.

While at school he received such impressions in favor of American citizenship that he became ardently attached to his adopted country, and frequently expressed his regrets that he had not lived in the Revolutionary days that he might have been a participator in the struggle for American Independence.

Having come to this country in 1848, living from that time variously at Cincinnati, Ohio; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Newport, Kentucky, up to the outbreak of the war, the time at length came when his patriotic yearnings were to be fully satisfied. And upon the very outbreak of the war he was among the first to march to the tread of war's dread alarm. He first joined company G, Fifth Ohio infantry, but on account of his youth, being only seventeen, he could not pass muster, but managed by a tight squeeze to get into company F of the same regiment, under Captain Theophilus Gaines.

Although slender and without robust constitution, and very light of weight, he endured the hardships of a soldier's life much better than many men of large stature and symmetrical proportions, whose very appearance would seem to promise all the traits and abilities of true soldiers. On the march, with but one exception, he never failed to keep up, and in addition to his accoutrements and rations, carried with him many hundred miles a set of short-hand books. These he studied often at a temporary halt, and continuously in camp, determined to fit himself for a reporter by the time he should receive his honorable discharge. A marked trait of his character while a soldier was his devotion to the Christian

religion; and because of his determination in this respect, he avoided cards, drink, profanity, and all associations calculated to taint his character with immorality, and besides, frequently tried to return good for evil, and he was an object naturally of ridicule, and not infrequently imposed upon by swine before whom he had unwisely cast his pearls.

During his three years and two months service he was frequently employed as company clerk, and was a good part of the time clerk to the surgeon-in-chief of the brigade, and after being wounded in the face, August 9, 1862, at the battle of Cedar Mount (Culpeper Court House), he was detailed from the Armory Square hospital as a clerk to General Halleck.

During his stay in Washington he professed religion in the Methodist church, with a request for immersion, and was subsequently baptized into the Christian church at Fulton, Cincinnati, Ohio. He never had any fixed denominational belief, regarding one branch of the Christian church about as good as another, and for this reason generally united himself with any church most convenient.

From the age of fourteen he never relinquished the hope of being a minister of Christ, and was, after the war, at Memphis, Tennessee, before the deacons of the Baptist church for license as a local preacher. His examination was not satisfactory because he was indoctrinated with the "soul-sleeping" doctrine, and did not believe in everlasting punishment. It was understood that he was to be instructed and set right upon this point, when he was to receive license. The delay was fatal. In the meantime his brother John had sent him Theodore Parker's works, which entirely changed his views, and to this was added Paine's Age of Reason, which entirely destroyed his faith in the supernatural nature of the Christian religion, and left him a Unitarian for awhile, but the bonds being loosed he at length became totally skeptical as to any form of worship whatever, believing that all man's thoughts and energies should be devoted entirely to the glorifying of man, to the developing of his moral and intellectual faculties, and to a reasonable, healthful, and decent enjoyment of every faculty which man possesses.

Mr. Dailey is agnostic in his views, neither affirming that there is a personal God, nor that there is not, holding that the subject is too deep for him, and that the more a man tries to obtain a tangible idea of Deity, the worse and worse he flounders, and furthermore, there is plenty of room for the exercise of human intellect, and human goodness in this world. "One world at a time, and that world done well," is his motto.

Mr. Dailey entered the field as a journalist, after being engaged some time as official shorthand reporter of several courts-martial and military commissions, as river reporter of the Memphis Argus in April, 1865. When he entered the army in 1861, he had not finished even a common school education, having preferred to go to work as an errand-boy or in any other capacity; in Pitman's Phonetic Institute as a "devil," and also as a sales-boy in a dry goods store. But there were two things he possessed, first, sense of his lack of education, and second, industry and energy. With a natural disposition to acquire knowledge, as illustrated by the fact that when but ten years of age, while working as errand-boy in a shoe store in Pittsburg for fifty cents a week, he attended night school, and again, after partially recovering from his wound, and while acting as nurse in Armory Square hospital, at Washington, District of Columbia, he there attended night school.

He began reporting without even having read such well known works as Macauley's History of England, Shakespeare, or any of the standard poets; indeed, in his youth his parents had directed his mind entirely to the reading of works of religion, and forbade the reading of fiction of any kind. Nevertheless, he possessed a natural aptness of speech, remembered words well, and being fond of elocution, frequently memorizing choice compositions, which, with the reading of Macauley's elegant diction, gave him the basis of style which he now possesses as a writer, that always makes him clear, perspicuous, and forcible, and at times, when deeply interested, eloquent.

Mr. Dailey says he now often wonders how he ever managed to hold a position as a reporter, when he knows how very scant was his knowledge of the English language; how entirely unversed in the principle of the laws of his country he was at the time he first entered upon the duties of river reporter. For this reason he says no youth who has industry and determina-

tion need fear of success, if to this he add a life of virtuous habits and unbroken sobriety.

Mr. Dailey remained but three and a half years in Memphis, and becoming disconnected with the press there, first, because of the desire to devote his energies to short-hand reporting, and second, on account of prejudices which he had inherited from his father, an old-line Abolitionist of the most radical type. He was once a magistrate in the city of Memphis, and also held the position of United States Commissioner by the appointment of Judge Trigg, but being a pronounced radical, young and ardent, and expressing himself openly, the Memphis climate was uncongenial, and he left there determined to locate at Cincinnati and there seek a position on the press as reporter. By a mere accident he obtained a position on the Courier-Journal as reporter, and in January, 1869, was made the New Albany and Jeffersonville reporter for that excellent paper.

By this time his constant reading began to give him a good style of writing, and his industry had not forsaken him. Mr. Norman, editor of the Ledger, pronounced him the most energetic reporter the Louisville papers ever had in New Albany. His idea of reporting was to fill his columns with personal as well as the other class of news. Hitherto only generals, colonels, majors, or prominent citizens were "personaled," but Mr. Dailey insisted on making brief, spicy personal notes of all classes of citizens. The columns of all papers, especially Sundays, now attest that his ideas were correct.

He read law for a period of eighteen months in spare hours, and intended to make that his profession, but in an evil hour he bought the National Democrat at Jeffersonville, under the hallucination that he could edit a paper and study law at the same time. The paper took the field entirely.

November 18, 1872, he started the Evening News in a hand-bill form, about 6x10, since which time he has been engaged as a journalist, editor, and publisher. The News was the first daily paper published in Jeffersonville. The idea of publishing small local dailies had not occurred to publishers of weekly papers in small towns, but since the establishment of the News by Mr. Dailey, this idea has been adopted, and in all the cities in Indiana of five thousand and upwards there has grown to be little local dailies. His success has always invited opposition, and one after another his journalistic competitors have fallen. In 1878 he publicly avowed through his columns his skeptical views, which excited the most intense opposition from the churches, and a strong attempt was made to crush him by the establishment of a rival Democratic paper, but Mr. Dailey has thrived on opposition, and the attempt to destroy him has only developed him more, and made him a better journalist and more careful economist, and demonstrated that in his position he is impregnable. He is a practical temperance man, but at one time greatly excited the opposition of the temperance people because he would not support the crusade. He would be for prohibition if prohibition would prohibit, believing the great good to be derived from the banishment of intoxicating drink would more than compensate for the infringement on personal liberty. On this question an attempt was made to run him out, but this likewise failed.

Mr. Dailey changed his politics when he left the South, because he believed the party in power to be corrupt, and because he fully believed all the objects of the war were secured, and that to keep the Republican party in power was to continue sectional questions in politics and to materially injure the whole country. He fully accepted the teachings of Jefferson, and felt that the war demonstrated that even with the most ultra States Rights doctrine, the people were capable of preserving the Union against the assaults of ambitious and disappointed men. As to the war for the Union, he was for it in 1860, and would be for it again under the same circumstances. But he did not regard the people of the South as traitors. They acted from the same impulse the North did. The leaders were to be blamed for their haste, but nothing was more natural than for the slaveholders to fight to sustain the institution that was to them a source of such great profit and power. All the great questions at issue before the war were open questions. They are closed now. They were questions on which men could honestly differ and did differ, and the prowess and bravery of both North and South in that unhappy struggle is the common heritage of the great people who are destined yet to accomplish greater things for

humanity, who are yet to demonstrate the capacity of man for self-government, whose contributions to the world of literature, science, jurisprudence, and statesmanship, and fraternity will eventually extinguish race distinction and ultimate in the entire concord of all nations.

Mr. Dailey was married December 26, 1865, to Ann Eliza Devinney, at Newport, Kentucky. His wife is a native of Louisville, and the only surviving child of Captain Madison Devinney. She is thoroughly Democratic and Southern in all her principles and sympathies. They have two living children, Mahura and Clarence, a girl and boy, aged respectively eleven and eight years.

We do not know of a man in the cities of the Falls who is more generous than Mr. Dailey. While he is very exact in business, and said to be the best and closest collector in Jeffersonville, yet he will give more than his share to a charitable purpose. No needy person has ever been turned away from his door without receiving liberal assistance. The moral character of Mr. Dailey is as bright and pure as good people could wish. He has never been addicted to any vice, and in this respect he is the peer of the best citizens in and out of the church. In all of his writings he has advocated sobriety, honesty, and virtue, and has written hundreds of columns of good moral advice to the rising generation, which, if accepted, would make many young men happy and prosperous. Indeed, all of his lectures contain the best moral and wholesome thoughts, and prove conclusively to the reader that his moral character is without a blemish.

Mr. Dailey has many peculiarities, but none of them can be justly regarded as offenses. His greatest fault, or rather it might be called weakness, is his misguided judgment in "affairs about town." All of a sudden, like unto a clap of thunder in a cloudless sky, he will startle the politicians and the community by taking an extraordinary and radical position upon some public question. He will make an earnest and brilliant fight for his own peculiar views of the subject matter. In the meantime, those who do not agree with him in his opinions have only to convince him that he is wrong, which is not such a hard task, as he is very susceptible to influence, and he will turn his paper square around and make as good a fight on the other side.

He is perhaps one of the most conscientious men alive, and therefore easily imposed upon. Let the most unprincipled scoundrel in the country go to Mr. Dailey, and, with tears in his eyes tell him that he is the victim of persecution, and he will immediately gain his sympathy, and he will write a card vindicating him from any aspersions that may have been made upon his character.

It is hard to find a man who has more energy than Mr. Dailey, and with his energy he has wonderful capacity. He has been known to put in twelve hours at his business and then go home and study until past midnight. This he would do day after day and apparently suffer but little from the exertion.

In summing up, Mr. Dailey is really a good man and a man of much mental ability. He is a stronger man intellectually than he has ever had the credit for in Jeffersonville. For one who has secured his education through such disadvantages it is something remarkable that he is so accurately informed upon so many important topics. There is hardly a subject that he cannot converse upon intelligently.

DR. H. H. FERGUSON.

Colonel Henry Ferguson was the only child of William Ferguson, who came from the Highlands of Scotland, and was one of the early settlers of Washington county, Pennsylvania, where Henry was born on the first day of January, 1804. He lived with his father until his twenty-third year, at which time he was married to Nancy Young, from which union eight children were born, six sons and two daughters. At an early age he manifested a great liking for the military, and was early enrolled among the Pennsylvania militia; his proficiency gave him rapid promotion and he soon received a commission (from the Governor of Pennsylvania) as colonel of his regiment, which he held until 1843, at which time he left Washington county, Pennsylvania, and removed to Clark county, Indiana, and purchased land and engaged in farming at the place where Henryville now stands. He took an active part in the building of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad, and he was for a number of years paymaster and general agent of the



road. He laid out the town of Henryville and called it Morristown, but there being another town of the same name in the State the name was afterwards changed by the board of county commissioners, and in honor of him was called Henryville. He was always active in advancing the general welfare and prosperity of the community, making liberal donations to all enterprises of merit. He was for many years one of the influential and energetic citizens of the county, noted for his generosity, hospitality, high sense of honor, and other good qualities.

Dr. Henry H. Ferguson, the subject of the present sketch, was his youngest child, and was born at Henryville, Clark county, Indiana, on the 26th day of May, 1845, and has continued to live there, except at short intervals, to the present. He received his education principally at the Barnett academy, in Charlestown, under the instruction of the principal, Mr. Z. B. Sturgus, a justly celebrated educator. His course of study preparatory to entering Hanover college was almost completed when the death of his father, in November, 1860, necessitated his leaving school; he was then only fifteen years of age. He was now thrown upon his own resources. During the winter of 1861, at the age of sixteen, he commenced the study of medicine, and attended lectures in Louisville the following winter, after which he stood a satisfactory examination and was appointed a medical cadet in the United States army, and stationed in a hospital at Louisville, Kentucky.

He continued to hold this position for two and one-half years, during which time he attended a second course of lectures and graduated as a doctor of medicine at the Kentucky School of Medicine, in the spring of 1865. On the 16th day of October, 1865, he opened an office and commenced the practice of medicine at Henryville, his native town, not yet being twenty-one years of age. During the winter of 1866–67 he again attended a course of lectures and graduated at the Medical University in Louisville. After practicing five years he visited the city of New York and for six months devoted himself to the diligent study of his profession at the Bellevue Hospital Medical college, at which celebrated institution he also graduated. During his stay in that city he took private courses of instruction in medicine and surgery from some of the most eminent men of the profession now living, Frank Hastings Hamilton, Lewis A. Sayer, and Austin Flint. After his return from New York city he continued to do a large and successful practice, during which time he successfully performed many of the most difficult operations known to surgery. He performed successfully the operation for strangulated hernia on a man sixty-five years of age, and when the patient was in a condition of collapse, it being the only successful operation of the kind ever performed in the county. He continued in active practice in a constantly enlarging field until 1878, when he was nominated and elected treasurer of the county over three competitors for the office, and in 1880 he was re-elected to the same office by the largest majority of any one on the ticket. He is now discharging his duties as treasurer.

WILLIAM GOFORTH ARMSTRONG.

William G. Armstrong was born February 4, 1797, at Columbia, Ohio, six miles above Cincinnati. He was the son of John and Tabitha Armstrong. John Armstrong, his father, was the son of Thomas and Jane Armstrong, and was born April 20, 1755, in New Jersey. Thomas Armstrong was born in the Parish of Donahada, in the county of Tyrone, in the north of Ireland. His father's name was John Armstrong.

Jane Armstrong, wife of Thomas and mother of John (father of William), was born in the county of Derry, north Ireland. Her father's name was Michael, the Duke of Hamilton. Alderman Skipton, of Faughnvalle, was the grandfather of Jane Hamilton, who married Thomas Armstrong. Thomas and Jane Armstrong came to the United States about the year 1754, and died at Northumberland, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.

Tabitha, mother of William G. Armstrong and wife of John Armstrong, was the daughter of William and Catharine Goforth. She was born February 27, 1774.

William Goforth, father of Tabitha, was born April 1, 1731, and was the son of Aaron Goforth, who came from Hull, in Yorkshire, Great Britain, at an early period. He was married to Mary Pool, daughter of Nathaniel Pool, by

whom he had five children—Tabitha, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Mary, and William. On the 18th day of May, 1760, William Goforth was married to Jemima Meeks, daughter of Michael Degree, a French Protestant, who fled from France at the persecution of Paris. She was born February 26, 1744.

Nathaniel Pool was the son of John Pool, and was born in Bristol, England, and came to America in the next ship that arrived after William Penn, at which time two houses were begun, but only one finished, where the city of Philadelphia now stands.

William Goforth, father of Tabitha, who married John Armstrong (father of William G.), was one of the framers and signers of the original constitution of the State of New York, and was an early settler of the West, having reached Columbia, on the Little Miami, early in 1790. He was soon after appointed a justice of the peace for the county of Hamilton, being the first appointed magistrate in that county, and afterwards was made one of the judges of the Territorial courts of the Northwest Territory, being commissioned by President Washington.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, John Armstrong having gone to Philadelphia to dispose of a load of wheat for his father, found that recruits were enlisting for service in the United States, and on his return home told his father that with his approbation he intended to enlist as a private soldier. The next morning he joined the army at Philadelphia. In a short time he was made sergeant, and from September 11, 1777, to the close of the Revolution he served as a commissioned officer in various ranks. On the disbanding of the army he was continued in the service; was commandant at Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh) in 1785–86 and from 1786 to 1790 of the garrison at the Falls of the Ohio, at Fort Finney, afterwards called Fort Steuben. In the spring of 1791 he returned to Philadelphia to recruit his force with a view to the approaching campaign in the Northwest, under command of Colonel Josiah Harmar, and reached Fort Washington (now Cincinnati) in August of that year, and marched with the main body of the troops against the Indians. He was afterwards with General St. Clair in his campaign, and was in command at Fort Hamilton until the spring of 1793, when he resigned. During the Revolution and Indian wars he served a period of seventeen years, was in thirty-seven skirmishes, four general actions, and one siege, among which were the battles of Stony Point, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, and the siege of Yorktown in Virginia. While stationed at the Falls of the Ohio at Fort Finney, afterwards called Fort Steuben, where the city of Jeffersonville, Indiana, now stands, he and his little force in the garrison rendered essential service in protecting the inhabitants of Kentucky from the depredations of the savages. At one time he, by his fortitude and exertions, saved the garrison at Vincennes from starvation. While stationed at Fort Finney, with a view of preventing the Indians from crossing into Kentucky, he built a block-house at the mouth of Bull creek, which commanded a view of their crossing places at Eighteen-mile island bar and Grassy flats, which were fordable at a low stage of the Ohio river.

While his men were engaged in building the block-house, he with his tomahawk girdled the timber on about three acres of land on top of the hill opposite the Grassy flats, and planted peach seeds in the woods. When the first settlers came to the Illinois Grant, and landed at the "big rock," designated as their landing place, in the fall of 1795, after Wayne's treaty, they found the timber dead and fallen down, and the peach trees growing among the brush, and bearing fruit. The settlers cleared away the brush, and for many years this woody orchard furnished them with fruit. On the 20th of February, 1790, General Harmar notified Colonel Armstrong that he was to make a tour among the Western tribes of Indians, and from his memoranda, found among his papers, it seems he was at the Falls of the Ohio February 27, 1790; at Vincennes, March 18, 1790; and at Fort Washington (now Cincinnati) July 28, 1791. He made an extensive trip to St. Louis, and through Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and was gone several months with only two friendly Indians as his companions. This was a tour of great hazard and exposure of constitution. The notes taken by him of the country, the quality of the soil, and water courses, are evidence he anticipated that ere long the country would be peopled with white men. Soon after his retirement from the army he was appointed treasurer of the Northwest Territory. His first commission was dated



William S. Armstrong.

September 3, 1796, another bears date December 14, 1799. He served as one of the judges of Hamilton county, and many years as magistrate at Columbia, where he resided from 1793 to 1814, when he removed to his farm opposite Grassy flats, in Clark county, Indiana, where he died February 4, 1816, after a confinement of five years and twenty-four days with rheumatism, during which time he was unable to walk unless supported by persons on either side of him. He was buried on that farm, where a monument marks his last resting place. John Armstrong was married to Tabitha Goforth, January 27, 1793, and had five daughters—Ann, Catharine, Mary Gano, Eliza, and Viola Jane, and three sons, William Goforth, Thomas Pool, and John Hilditch.

The country was sparsely settled and advantages for an education being few, William Goforth Armstrong had but few opportunities for going to school, and only attended school nine months, and three months of that time walked three miles and crossed the Ohio river opposite Columbia (where his father lived) in a canoe every day, and as he came home at night gathered hickory bark in order that he might have light to study by at night.

At an early age he was placed in the clerk's office at Hamilton, Ohio, with Colonel Reilley, and apprenticed to him for three years, the first year receiving his board and two suits of plain clothing and $5 in money, the second year his board and clothes and $10, the third year $15 and his board and clothing. He went to the office at 6 o'clock in the morning, built fires, cleaned the office, and did such work as he was called upon to do until six in the evening. After that he was permitted to use his time as he thought best, and he improved it by reading and studying until late into the night, and being anxious to learn he acquired not only a good knowledge of reading, writing, and mathematics, including surveying, but of the law and business forms generally, and became very careful and systematic in his business habits. After leaving Hamilton he assisted his father in the management of his business and of his farm, and on the 22d of April, 1817, married Deborah Halley, daughter of Samuel Halley and Margaret Halley, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and settled at Bethlehem, Clark county, Indiana, and cleared up a farm near that place, and at the same time opened a store, where he sold such goods as were needed by the people in that vicinity. He still pursued his studies, and soon became noted for his knowledge of law, and being a man of fine judgment was often applied to by his neighbors for counsel in their business affairs. This soon made him acquainted with the people, and in a few years they elected him to a seat in the House of Representatives, where he served eleven years, and two years in the Senate. This was between the years 1822 and 1840.

He was a stanch and firm Whig, and Clark county was strongly Democratic, but being a man of fine social qualities and of a high order of talent, and thoroughly informed as to the wants of the people whom he represented, they felt that he was the person to look after their interests, and knowing that he would do all in his power to serve their welfare in an honorable manner, they were willing to trust him.

He remained at Bethlehem until August 10, 1841, when he moved to Jeffersonville, Indiana, having been appointed receiver of public moneys in the land office for that district by President Harrison, but he only held the office until the following March, when he retired and commenced merchandizing, and continued at that business up to 1847, when he and others became interested in building a railroad from Jeffersonville to Indianapolis. He threw all his energies into this enterprise, and after a severe struggle, succeeded in getting a charter for what was known as the Jeffersonville railroad. This charter is very liberal, and grants privileges which were not given to any other road in the State of Indiana, and which have been of very great advantage to this company. At the time the building of the Jeffersonville railroad was commenced, there were not many persons of wealth around the Falls of the Ohio, and capitalists had not then begun to seek investments in that class of securities, and it was difficult to raise means for that purpose, but Mr. Armstrong had studied well the geography of the country, and knew that this road, if built, would be an important connecting link between the North and South, and although the way looked dark, and those associated with him in the enterprise often gave up in despair, he never lost faith in the work but pushed steadily forward, and by his energy,

perseverance, hard work, and management, finally accomplished the great work which he had undertaken, and in 1852 the road was completed, and trains ran through to Indianapolis.

It is but simply justice to say that he deserves a great deal of praise for the energy, perseverance, tact, and financial skill, as well as for the hard work he did in building this road, and the fine business which has been done over this line, and the cheapness with which it can be operated, and the important connections which it makes, show that the arguments which he used and the plans which he pursued with such determination were good ones, and show what a clear-headed, far-seeing man he was. He was the first president of the Jeffersonville railroad, and was the president until 1853, when he retired, after having given several of the best years of his life to this work. From this time until his death, which was on the 29th of July, 1858, he devoted himself to his private business and to his family, but always doing all he could to advance the interests of the community in which he lived, serving in the city council of Jeffersonville, and aiding by his wise counsels and clear head in developing this city.

WILLIAM KEIGWIN.

William Keigwin came from Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1818, settling at Jeffersonville, where he opened a blacksmith-shop on Market, between Mulberry and Clark streets. The house which he then built still stands. At his shop he made the first plows and axes ever made in the town, and probably in the county. When Westover, the first lessee of the penitentiary, relinquished charge of it, Mr. Keigwin leased it, and continued to control it for eight years. He then went into the Jeffersonville Insurance and Banking company as president and secretary. After leaving this post he devoted the remainder of his life to the care of his property in Jeffersonville and Louisville, removing to the latter city in 1844. There he died April 30, 1861. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Christy, survived until December, 1876.

The children of the couple were: William Keigwin, who went to Texas in 1844, and there died; he was a member of the Legislature and clerk of the court in that State. Mary Keigwin, the oldest daughter, married John Woodburn, and is now deceased. Eliza married Judge Read, of Jeffersonville, and is also dead. Mrs. Rebecca Keigwin Meriwether; Colonel James Keigwin, who raised and commanded the Forty-ninth Indiana volunteer infantry during the late war, and now lives in Jeffersonville; Ephraim Keigwin, now and for years a magistrate in Jeffersonville; Mattie, deceased wife of Otto Verhoeff; Rev. Henry C. Keigwin, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Orlando, Florida; Rev. A. N. Keigwin, pastor of a Presbyterian church in Wilmington, Delaware; Susan Keigwin Elliott, of Louisville; Emma Keigwin Webster, of Louisville, and Harriet, who died in infancy.

WILLIAM H. FOGG

was born in Manchester, England, on the 24th day of June, 1816. He left home in 1836 to visit the United States, with a boy's thirst for adventure and love of travel. He arrived in Philadelphia a stranger in a strange land, friendless and alone. He lived in that city about eighteen months, and learned the trade of a machinist with a Mr. Brooks. He finally left Philadelphia for the Far West, and was about three weeks making the trip from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. Arriving at Pittsburgh he fell in company with an old gentleman named Leavenworth, of the town of Leavenworth, Indiana, on his way home with a stock of dry goods, and engaged with him to work his way down the dry bed of the river without pay, so anxious was he to see and reach the great Far West. It took thirty-three days to go from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, working sixteen to eighteen hours per day. Mr. Fogg became a member of Mr. Leavenworth's family, staid with him several years and made several trips on store boats for him, running from Louisville to New Orleans, the trip consuming usually about nine months in the year. Subsequently he engaged in steamboating, and was in that capacity some eight or nine years, mostly as clerk and assistant pilot, but being of a handy turn could lend a helping hand in any capacity—mate, assistant engineer, etc.,—in fact, could fill temporarily any situation on a steamboat.

Mr. Fogg was married to a Miss Morgan, of Leavenworth, Indiana. Her father was clerk of

the county of Crawford, Indiana, which position he had held for twenty one years. After a year of married life he came ashore and was engaged as clerk and financier of the American foundry, New Albany, which position he held for eight years. On the rechartering of the bank of the State of Indiana a branch was located at Jeffersonville, of which Mr. Fogg was elected cashier, and moved to Jeffersonville in the severe cold winter of 1857. At that time there was no railroad between New Albany and Jeffersonville, and he was obliged to walk from his home to Jeffersonville and back all through the severe winter. He staid in the branch bank until the year 1865, when becoming pleased with the National banking system he organized a company and established the First National bank of Jeffersonville; was elected cashier and has held the position ever since. While living at New Albany he served two years in the city council, and has served in the same position for two or three terms in the city of Jeffersonville. In 1866 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of the town of Clarksville, and shortly afterwards was elected secretary of the board, which position he still holds. Mr. Fogg has in his possession the old record book of the board, which is a rare and valuable relic of ye holden times, dating back to the year 1780.

Mr. and Mrs. Fogg joined the First Presbyterian church in New Albany about the year 1854, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Stevenson. After his removal to Jeffersonville he joined the First Presbyterian church in that city, and was unanimously elected a ruling elder, which office he continues to hold, as well as being a member of the common council. He also served for a term or two on the board of school trustees.

In politics Mr. Fogg is a Republican of the strictest sort, serving one term as a member of the State central committee. Mr. Fogg is a man well known, beloved and respected by all who know him; as he himself says, never without a friend, or a dollar to divide with the needy and those in distress. His life has been an eventful one, full of interest, and he is in the strictest sense of the word a self-made man. Some thirteen years ago he made an extended tour of Europe. His description of what he saw and heard would fill a volume. Mr. Fogg, from his good habits, being a strict temperance man, is well preserved for one who has lived so long a sedentary life.

CAPTAIN JAMES S. WHICHER,

the present treasurer of Jeffersonville, Indiana, was born June 8, 1836, near Pontiac, Livingstone county, State of Illinois, his father having removed to that State from Indiana in 1834, becoming a squatter sovereign on the public domain. The captain came to Indiana in 1851; enlisted as a private in the Second Indiana battery, which was organized at Rising Sun, Ohio county, and was mustered into the service August 14, 1861, at Indianapolis, by Lieutenant-colonel T. J. Wood, United States Army. After the battery was fully organized and equipped it was ordered to report to General Hunter, at St. Louis, for duty in the West, in which department it remained until the close of the war, participating in all the battles that took place up to and including the last fight at Nashville, Tennessee, during which time the subject of this sketch never missed a day's duty or a single engagement. He was promoted successively from private to corporal, sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant, orderly-sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain, and was mustered out of the service at the close of the war, July 3, 1865. In 1862 he was appointed drill-master of artillery in General Solomon's brigade. In 1863 General John McNeil appointed him judge advocate of the District of Southwest Missouri, headquarters at Springfield. The battery having been ordered to Fort Smith, Arkansas, he was released from duty as judge advocate. Arriving at Fort Smith Colonel Cloud, commanding the post, appointed him post-adjutant, which position he filled until the organization of the District of the Frontier, General John M. Thayer commanding, when he was appointed judge advocate of the district, headquarters at Fort Smith. He participated in the march and skirmishes on the road to reinforce General Banks on Red river, and was then transferred to the Department of the Cumberland. After the fight at Nashville he was put in command of Fort Morton, at which post he remained until the close of the war. On his return he went into the grocery business at Martinsville, Morgan county, but his

health having broken down was compelled to quit business—was bed-fast for eighteen months; recovered sufficiently to come to Jeffersonville, broken in health and purse; obtained employment in the Quartermaster department, afterwards appointed deputy postmaster by Major A. W. Luke, and elected city treasurer on the Republican ticket May 3, 1881, to serve two years from September 1, 1881.

SETTLEMENT NOTES.

Richard Pile came originally from Virginia, and settled in Kentucky with the foremost pioneers. About the year 1798 he removed to Indiana, then included in the Northwest Territory, and made a home at the long since abandoned town of Springville. Before 1802 he came to Jeffersonville, and was made one of the trustees to sell and convey title to lots in the town. He was a prominent man in the affairs of the new country, but lived to see only a beginning made in redeeming the wilderness and fitting it for man's habitation, his death occurring in 1816. Two of his children, Mrs. Margaret Powell and B. C. Pile, are now living, and are almost the only remaining links connecting the past with the present. B. C. Pile was born in Jeffersonville in 1805, and has witnessed the slow growth from a town whose streets were encumbered with trees, or a simple path in the forest, to a city of more than ten thousand population, with paved streets, and the habitation of a great number of working men who find employment in the busy manufactories of the present day. Mr. Pile had few opportunities for mental culture in his early life, but such as he had were well improved. A strong mind and vigorous constitution has carried him through the years of toil and privation between that day and this. Had he enjoyed the privileges the youth of this generation possess, his would have been one of master minds of his day and generation. His life has been spent at hard labor at what his hands could find to do, in the forest, the brick-yard, and elsewhere, the last business he engaged in being a stone-ware pottery, where he labored ten years. He has enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and has served as mayor of the city, besides holding minor places of trust.

Davis Floyd was an officer under General George Rogers Clark, and achieved distinction in the border Indian wars. He became one of the first settlers here, but the exact date of his arrival is unknown. He probably settled here before the beginning of the present century, as he was one of the trustees of the town of Jeffersonville at its inception. He was a leading citizen, and prominent in early affairs. At the time of Burr's conspiracy, Major Floyd, with others, was brought before the court at Jeffersonville charged with being an instigator in an enterprise against the Spanish possessions in America, but on trial nothing could be proven to tarnish his fair fame, and he was acquitted of the charge. His home in Jeffersonville was on the lot now owned by John Adams, where he died. He was buried in a corner of the lot, near an alley, and it is doubtful if his grave can now be found. Major Floyd kept one of the first ferries across the Ohio at this place. He was licensed to keep tavern here in 1801.

Among the early school-teachers was Charles R. Waring, a man of considerable education obtained in the East. His school was held at various places at different times, and was well patronized in those days. He lived on the lot now owned by Charles Friend, on Front street, between Clark and Mulberry, and there he died, and was buried on the same lot.

John Fischli, a man of some means, came here early, and became the owner of five hundred acres of land north and west of the city. He was energetic in pushing various enterprises, among others the Jeffersonville canal, which never succeeded, and could not on the plan proposed, though had the matter been engineered right and brought to a successful issue it would have proved of much more benefit than the one constructed on the opposite of the river.

Among early merchants the name of Rhoderick Griffith is remembered as a dealer in the articles kept in those days. He had a store on Front street, near Clark.

Alexander Thomas and John Wilson built a large brick house on the corner of Mulberry and Front streets in 1813, for use as a store. The brick for this building was made on the same square, and near by. This old building is now owned by the heirs of Judge Reed.

Charles Fuller was a member of the Fourth

Massachusetts regiment, which came to the West to assist in protecting the frontier. He participated in the battle of Tippecanoe, and afterwards came here and received a license to keep tavern, which was located on the corner of Clark and Front streets. This place was once known as "buzzard's roost," and was then a notorious den. Mr. Fuller became a victim of the seductive influences of his own bar, and died from the effects of drink.

Basil Prather had a store on the corner of Mulberry and Front streets in 1813.

Governor Thomas Posey was the last of the Territorial Governors. He came to Jeffersonville in 1813 or 1814, and built a house on lot No. 1 of the old town. His dwelling was considered a good one in that day. The lower story was of brick, and the upper a frame. It had a porch sixty or seventy feet in length, and was well appointed. The Governor went to Harrison county after the election for the first State Governor, which was decided in favor of his competitor, Jennings. Governor Posey was commissioned Territorial Governor after Harrison received the appointment of general of the Western armies. He came originally from Tennessee.

Charles Sleed was one of the pilots of the Falls as early as 1810. He married into the Bowman family. A brother, Reuben Sleed, was also a pilot. He went to New Orleans during the War of 1812, was present at the battle of New Orleans, and never after heard from.

Andrew Gilwick was here early, and was a magistrate many years. He was by trade a tanner, and had a yard in Jeffersonville.

James Fisher married a daughter of one of the Bowmans and kept an early tavern here. He is said to have built the first three-story building erected in the State.

Peter Bloom, a Pennsylvania German, lived below the cement mill, at the Falls. He was killed in Jeffersonville at an early celebration of Independence day, by the bursting of a cannon he was firing.

Thomas Pile was also among the first to settle here, some time about 1798. He was a river man, and had charge of flat-boats trading with New Orleans.

William Patrick was a ferryman, laborer, and at the time of his death a Falls pilot. He also came with the early settlers.

The Ingram family, James and Nancy, came from Kentucky to Jefferson county, Indiana, in 1816, and there raised a family of three sons and two daughters. William Ingram came to this county in 1841, and located in Jeffersonville in 1864, where he died in 1871. He lived some years in Charlestown, where he held the office of sheriff and recorder. James N. Ingram served one year in the Mexican war, participating in the battle of Buena Vista. In 1848 he came to Jeffersonville, where he has since lived. Before the breaking out of the civil war he was captain of a militia company, most of the members of which entered the service. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel in the Eighth Indiana Legion, which was organized for home protection at the time General Kirby Smith made his raid into Kentucky, but soon after resigned his commission. He has served as member of the city council several years, and is now serving his nineteenth year as school trustee.

Ebenezer Morgan came from Connecticut to Utica in this county, in 1820 or 1821. A few years later he removed to Jeffersonville, and engaged in mercantile business, keeping a general stock of everything from a goose yoke to a second-hand pulpit. Here he reared a family consisting of two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, John K., was a river pilot for a number of years, and then became connected with the ferry, continuing there ten or twelve years, when he moved to the country and died in 1856. His son, William H. Morgan, has been township trustee for five years, retiring from that office the spring of 1882. The wife of John K. Morgan was Indiana C. Bowman, daughter of Captain William Bowman. Of the remaining children of Ebenezer Morgan, Mary married Charles Keller, and after his death John H. Anderson. Sarah married Sylvester P. Morgan, member of another family of the same name. William A. was a cripple and died when forty-two years of age.

S. H. Patterson was born in Tennessee in 1806, and in 1826 came to Indiana, living at Paoli and Indianapolis ten years. At the latter place he married Mrs. Sarah Ann Ray, and they have had a family of ten children, of whom four now live. In 1836 they came to Jeffersonville, where they have since lived. Mr. Patterson has been connected with many of the business in-

terests of the city, and has done much toward building it up. During his residence in Indianapolis he built the first three-story business house in that city.

Among the early settlers along the Ohio river were the Prathers, who came from Maryland in 1801, and settled above Jeffersonville, in the present township of Utica. There Basil Prather lived and died. Aaron Prather passed many years of his life there, and then went to Putnam county, where he yet lives, having witnessed the changing scenes of life in this country nearly a century. Isaac Prather was born in Utica in 1805, where he endured the hardships and reaped the rewards of a pioneer's life. The last four years of his life were passed with his son, Calvin W. Prather, in Jeffersonville, where he died in 1875. During his life he amassed a comfortable fortune. Born in the wild woods, and brought up amid hardships, he died surrounded with every comfort.

Gates Thompson came from the State of New York and settled in Memphis, this county, in 1810, where he died in 1876, having passed his life as a farmer. Three of his sons are now in business in Jeffersonville: G. R. Thompson in groceries and produce, M. R. in a feed store, and E. M. in the boot and shoe trade. Their stores are side by side, on Spring street near the corner of Eighth.

Morris Cohn is a native of Germany, and came to America in 1861. Soon after he arrived he enlisted in the Sixth Missouri cavalry, and for three years and three months did service on the frontier. After the war he went to Cincinnati, and from that city to Jeffersonville, where he engaged in selling dry-goods, notions, boots and shoes, and now has a clothing house. He manages three stores here, and has built his business up by his own exertions seconded by a faithful wife.

M. V. McCann, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, came to Cincinnati in 1840, and in 1855 settled in Franklin county, Indiana, where he followed farming. In 1858 he engaged in the mercantile business in Henryville, and in 1868 was elected auditor of the county. During his term of eight years in office he lived in Charlestown. He was succeeded by his son, and on his retirement came to Jeffersonville in 1876, where he engaged in the coal business after a year's leisure. He now has a large coal trade, his principal office being on the corner of Market and Pearl streets.

Major William Lewis, a Virginian, settled on the "high bank" near Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1800. In 1821 he removed to Indiana and made a home in Union county, where he remained eight years. In 1829 he came to Jeffersonville and served as register of the land office under President Andrew Jackson, after which he retired from active life. Felix R. Lewis, his son, has been an active and prominent citizen of the place during his life, taking great interest in every project that promised to aid in building up the industries of the city. In the course of his active life he has accumulated a competence.

Isaac H. Espy was born October 27, 1822, in this county. His father, Hugh Espy, one of the first settlers in this section, participated in the battle of Tippecanoe, serving under General Bartholomew. General Bartholomew was the grandfather of Isaac Espy on the mother's side. Mr. Espy has a good farm, and is a worthy citizen. He is a sound Republican. In 1847 he married Miss Ann Sabine, of Clark county.

Mrs. Mary E. Austin was born in 1814, and has always resided in this vicinity. Her father was William Bowman, an early settler in this county. Mary E. Bowman was married in 1833, to Henry Harrod, of Clark county. He died in 1841. They had three children—William, Thomas, and Sarah. William and Thomas are deceased. Sarah married Jesse Crook, and resides in Jeffersonville township. Mrs. Harrod was married again in 1851 to John Austin, a native of Virginia. She resided at New Albany from 1851 till 1874, and has since lived in Jeffersonville township.

E. S. Dils was born September 15, 1824, at Parkersburg, Virginia, and came to Indiana in 1829 with his father, Peter Dils, who died the same year. Mr. Dils has farmed all his life, with the exception of five years, when he was mining in California. He married, in 1851, Miss Nancy E. Stockton, daughter of Robert Stockton, of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. They have had ten children, nine of whom are living. Mr. Dils is a Free Mason. He has recently been elected county commissioner.

William Stauss was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. In 1847 he came to the United States, and located in Louisville, Ken-

tucky, where he remained some eight years, when he moved to Jeffersonville, which has been his home ever since. Here Mr. Stauss has been engaged in keeping a boarding house, which is to-day one of the oldest in the city. He now occupies a large brick building on the corner of Front and Spring streets. Mr. Stauss has been very successful since he came to Jeffersonville, owning to-day some very valuable real estate.

John Craig, deputy warden of the Southern Indiana State prison, was born in the county of Mayo, Ireland, May 4, 1840. In 1843, in company with his parents, he emigrated to America, landing in Quebec. He went to Kingston, thence to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he remained for some seven years, then to Wheeling, West Virginia. Here he engaged in superintending the mining of coal and iron. At the breaking out of the late civil war he enlisted in company A, First Virginia volunteer infantry, taking an active part in recruiting this company, which was made up principally of a fire company known as the Rough and Ready Fire company, afterward the Rough and Ready Rifle company, and was mustered into service May 10, 1861. Our subject entered as a private, was soon after made first sergeant of his company, and participated in the engagement where Colonel B. F. Kelly was killed. After serving three months he re-enlisted in the First Virginia, company E, of which company he was made second lieutenant, then first lieutenant, and soon after captain. Captain Craig has been in thirteen prominent battles, besides numerous smaller engagements. He took an active part in the battles of Bull Run, Port Republic, Winchester, etc. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Winchester. He was taken prisoner in West Virginia in a skirmish in 1863, confined in Wilmington (North Carolina), Libby, and Danville prisons, and released at the close of the war in 1865. While captain of company E he was presented with an officer's sword by the company; he also has a bronze medal of honorable dischage as a brave soldier. At the close of the war he returned to Wheeling, and soon after entered the iron business in Newcastle, Pennsylvania, where he remained up to 1870, when he entered the contracting business, taking an active part in building the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis air line railroad. He was then made superintendent of the Southern Indiana Coal and Iron Mining company, located at Shoals, Indiana. In 1875 Captain Craig was made deputy warden under Captain Howard, which office he has filled ever since with acknowledged ability. Captain Craig married, in Wheeling, West Virginia, Miss Mary Dorsey, by whom he has had five children.

B. Lousman was born in Baden, Germany, January 5, 1823, where he learned the shoemaking trade. He then, in 1847, came to the United States, landing in New Orleans, and thence to St. Louis, working at his trade. In 1851 he moved to Jeffersonville, and engaged in the manufacturing of boots and shoes, which business he carried on up to 1871, being the oldest shoemaker of this place. He came here very poor, but with hard work and good management he is to-day in good circumstances. Mr. Lousman married, August 16, 1847, Miss G. Schenler, of Germany, and has five children. Mr. Lousman has been a resident of his present place ever since 1853.

Ed Austin, master car builder, Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad, the subject of this sketch, was born in New Albany, Indiana, where he received his early education. He soon after set out in learning his trade as a carpenter, working in Hardin county, Kentucky. We soon after find him in the employ of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad, working in the freight car department in building and repairing freight cars. He was then transferred to the passenger car department, afterwards accepting a position as foreman of the truck department of the Southwestern Car works. After remaining there several months he accepted a position as yard master of the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern railroad, located at Paducah. He returned to the Southwestern Car works and was made foreman of the works. In 1876 he accepted the position as foreman of the freight car building department. In 1880 he was made master car builder, filling this position since, and to-day is recognized as being one of the finest car builders around the Falls. Mr. Austin is a son of Dr. Austin, one of the old pioneers of New Albany, Indiana.

William Swanston, master mechanic of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad, was born in Scotland, where he learned his trade as a machinist. In 1848 he came to America and soon

after located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained for some seventeen years, during which time he was in the employ of the Little Miami railroad, entering as a machinist and soon after made foreman of the machine shops. He then went to Sandusky, Ohio, and was master mechanic of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland railroad for several years. He then went to Iowa and filled some position with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railroad for one year. He then returned to Sandusky and engaged in the manufacturing of wooden ware, employing some thirty hands, which he found not profitable. He then returned to railroading, and was connected with the Little Miami railroad. In 1876 he was made foreman of the department of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad at Indianapolis, where he remained for some four years, when he was transferred to Jeffersonville as master mechanic, filling this place with acknowledged ability.

George Holzbog, blacksmith, the subject of this sketch, is one of the oldest blacksmiths in Jeffersonville. He was born in Germany, where he learnt his trade as a blacksmith. In 1853 he came to America and located in Louisville, Kentucky, and in 1854 moved to Jeffersonville, where he has continued at his trade ever since, being to-day one of the leading blacksmiths of Jeffersonville.

L. Henzler, wagon-maker. Among the prominent and industrious Germans of Jeffersonville is the above named gentleman, who was born in Germany, having learned his trade there; he came to America in 1851, and located in Buffalo, New York, then to Louisville, Portland, and New Albany, finally, in 1857, came to Jeffersonville, where he has continued in the wagon-making business ever since, being to-day the oldest in this line in Jeffersonville, and located in the present brick building, two stories high, 24x40 feet, for the last fifteen years, where he is prepared to turn out the best of wagon-work.

Mrs. Mary Oswald was the wife of the late William G. Oswald; he was born in Ireland and came to the United States. He learned his trade as a brass moulder in Hartford, Connecticut; he came to Jeffersonville and was in the employ of the Ohio Falls Car works as brass moulder for some nine years, being a very faithful worker in their employ, taking a contract to do the brass castings for this works; he was very successful, giving entire satisfaction. Mr. Oswald was a soldier in the late civil war, being a member of a New York regiment, serving faithfully until the close of the war, being honorably mustered out of service; he was a brave soldier, participating in a number of engagements with the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Oswald died in 1879, respected and honored by all. Since the death of Mr. Oswald Mrs. Oswald has been carrying on the brass foundry business, meeting with good success.

A. Dreidel, cooper shop. Among the leading cooperage works of Jeffersonville is that owned and operated by Mr. A. Dreidel, who was born in Germany, where he learned his trade as a baker. In 1852 he emigrated to America, and remained for a short time in New York, and Cincinnati, working at his trade. In 1861 he came to Jeffersonville and has been one of its industrious and respected citizens ever since. Coming here in meager circumstances he entered the grocery business, which he has continued ever since. In 1878 he engaged in the cooper business, and to-day is doing a large business in that line, manufacturing all kinds of barrels. Starting with fifteen hands, he now employs as high as thirty-five hands in his cooper business.

Joseph Zuerner, M. D. and druggist, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1847; came to the United States and located in Louisville in 1852. In 1853 he came to Jeffersonville, Indiana, and has been one of its honored citizens ever since. He read medicine under Dr. A. Seymour; graduating from the Medical University of Louisville February 28, 1878, he began his practice of medicine in Jeffersonville in 1879. Dr. Zuerner engaged in the drug business which he has carried on since, meeting with a good custom.

Professor George Nahstoll was born in Germany, December 15, 1849. After receiving an education he began teaching school in his native country at eighteen years of age. In 1867 Professor Nahstoll came to America, and soon after located in Jeffersonville, where he has been very prominently connected with its schools. He taught for several years as principal of the German Catholic schools, since which he has connected himself with the public schools of Jeffersonville, being principal of the German department, filling the place with ability. Profes-

sor Nahstoll is the organist and leader of the choir of the German Catholic church of Jeffersonville.

J. H. Ballard, M. D., was born in Lorain county, Ohio, near Oberlin, March 3, 1852, moving to DeKalb county, Illinois, when young, where he prepared himself for school, entering the Oberlin, Ohio, school, where he remained about three years; soon after going to Nashville, Tennessee, and graduating from the Central Tennessee Medical college with high honors in 1879. Dr. Ballard in 1872 located in Jeffersonville, where he has been very prominently connected with the public (colored) schools as principal, filling this place with acknowledged ability.

William B. Cox was born in Clark county, March 4, 1824. Mr. Cox by profession is a pilot. He has followed the river for thirty-seven years, and has been a pilot on some of the largest steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Mr. Cox is a genial gentleman. His beautiful home is on the Utica pike. His father, Isaac Cox, was one of the first settlers of this county. He was a man of influence. Mr. Cox did the first printing in this State at Corydon, once the capital of this great State.

F. C. Beutel located here in 1860, and has been in the grocery business ever since. His father printed the first German paper ever published in Louisville, Kentucky. His father died July 5, 1876.

Martin James located in Clark county in 1837. He has been a successful farmer. He was a supervisor for a number of years.

Valentine Kelly was born in Clarksville, Clark county, Indiana, June 15, 1827. He is a successful farmer and a man of influence. He has been trustee of the Ohio Falls city for a number of years, also school trustee, and supervisor.

John Beutel was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1837, and has been a resident of this county since 1867. When the late war between the North and South broke out, Mr. Beutel enlisted as a private soldier in the Third Kentucky cavalry, Major Murray commanding, now General Murray, Governor of Utah. Mr. Beutel was in fifteen battles, and always proved himself to be a daring and brave soldier, and always at his post of duty. Mr. Beutel by trade is a blacksmith and printer. He prefers his present business, a grocery merchant. He is a man of influence, and is genial and charitable.

J. D. Applegate was born February 16, 1812, in Clark county. He has been a successful farmer, with the exception of twenty years, when he was connected with a tobacco market in Louisville, Kentucky. He is a hospitable gentleman. His father, Aaron Applegate, was one of the first settlers in this county. He was engaged in the War of 1812.

John McCullough was born in Floyd county, Indiana, January 3, 1821, and located in Clark county in 1872. He started in life a poor boy. He is to-day one of the wealthiest men in Clark county. He started as a teamster, and then a farmer. He then erected a saw-mill. He is largely interested in the rolling mill, gas works, and the largest flour mill in the city. He is one of the largest stockholders in the New Albany National bank. He served as councilman from the First ward for eight years. He served his ward and city well. Mr. McCullough is also president of the Jeffersonville and New Albany turnpike. He is at present county commissioner of Clark county, and one of the most successful farmers. He owns in fine land over a thousand acres.

Anderson Stewart, born in Jefferson county, October 30, 1812, located in 1822 in Clark county. Mr. Stewart is a successful farmer. His father, Robert Stewart, settled here when this was a Territory. He was ninety-six years old when he died.

C. E. Clark was born in Jefferson county, New York, October 7, 1827. He located in Clark county in 1864, where he has been all his life on public works. Mr. Clark was the Sand Island dam builder, which cost $90,000. Mr. Clark was a contractor on the western division of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad. He has made several fortunes but by his good nature has lost them all. At present he is street contractor in Jeffersonville.

I. F. Whiteside was born in Clark county. Mr. Whiteside is a grocery merchant, and a young man of great business qualities. He is very successful in his present business. He succeeded his father in business, and still occupies the old stand. Mr. Whiteside was for a number of years a member of the stock company at Macaulay's theater. He has supported some of the

leading stars of the country. He also supported Mrs. Rachel Macaulay on her tour West.

E. W. Bruner, M. D., was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, October 12, 1841, and located in Clark county in 1869. Dr. Bruner has practiced medicine for fifteen years. He has made the lungs a specialty. Dr. Bruner was a soldier in the Eighty-first Indiana volunteers, and was engaged in quite a number of battles. His father, J. Bruner, M. D., has practiced in this county twenty-seven years. His father is seventy-one years of age.

G. F. Deming was born in Manhattan county, New York, November 25, 1841; located in Clark county in 1869. Mr. Deming was connected with the fire department at the United States Goverment depot up to the time he took charge of the fire department of the city of Jeffersonville. Mr. Deming served five years in the late war. He was a brave color bearer of the Twentieth regiment New York volunteers, or New York State military; engaged in fifteen battles, always at his post of duty, leading his gallant regiment on to victory. He was also connected with the volunteer fire company at Kingston, Ulster county, New York. Mr. Deming is making a good chief of the fire department of Jeffersonville. He is always at his post of duty.

B. F. Burlingame was born in Oneida county, New York, June 5, 1833, located at Jeffersonville in 1869. Mr. Burlingame was up to his death general superintendent of the Ohio Falls Car works. He was a man that was loved by all who knew him; generous to all, ready to extend a helping hand to the poor. Mr. Burlingame from boyhood had been a great advocate of temperance, always working in its cause. He was a member of high standing in his lodge of Masons, also in his lodge of Knights of Pythias. Mr. Burlingame was a brave soldier in the late war. He shot the rebel General Garrett, being the first rebel general killed during the war. He was at once promoted to first lieutenant of his company. In politics he was a Republican. He was a true lover of his country.

CHAPTER XXXII.

NOTICES OF JEFFERSONVILLE—CLARKSVILLE.

Some of the most graphic and otherwise valuable observations of a town, at various stages of its growth, may be had through the eyes of intelligent travelers and compilers of gazetteers, who have made contemporaneous notes of the place under survey of the historian. Jeffersonville has not lacked for this sort of attention; and for this closing chapter concerning the city we select a number from the many pleasant paragraphs that have been given it in the books. The first is that of Mr. Josiah Espy, whose travels hereaway in 1805, after long repose in manuscript, were handsomely published a few years ago by Robert Clarke & Company, of Cincinnati, in the volume of Miscellanies comprised in the Ohio Valley Historical Series. Said Mr. Espy only this:

30th September, I rode into Jeffersonville, a flourishing village at the head of the rapids opposite Louisville. Here it is proposed to take out the water of the river for the contemplated canal.

Thomas Ashe, the lying and swindling English traveler of 1806, made a brief visit here in September of that year, and noted the following in his book:

Previously to leaving Louisville, I crossed the river and visited the town of Jeffersonville, which is also seated about two miles above the Falls. It is yet very small, but the inhabitants appear determined to add to its character and opulence, being now employed in forming a canal, by which navigators may avoid all dangers and proceed down the river at all seasons of the year. I surveyed the line of the canal, and think it much more practicable than that marked off on the opposite shore. I entertain no doubt of the commerce of the river being adequate to the support of both undertakings, and that the proprietors will be hereafter amply remunerated.

Mr. Christian Schultz, Jr., was the next "chiel amang 'em takin' notes." He was here in 1808, and in his Tour on an Inland Voyage he records the following:

Immediately opposite Louisville, in the Indiana Territory, is situated the flourishing little town of Jeffersonville, consisting at present of forty houses; it bids fair to become a place of considerable importance. At the foot of the Falls, and in the same Territory, is another village, of the name of Clarksville, consisting of four or five houses only, and situated a little above the mouth of Silver creek, a small stream which there empties into the Ohio.

The following is from Mr. John Melish's book of Travels Through the United States of America in 1811:

Jefferson [*sic*] is situated on the opposite side of the river, a little above Louisville, and is the capital of Clark county, in the Indiana Territory. It was laid out in 1802, and now

contains about two hundred inhabitants, among whom are some useful mechanics. The United States have a land office at this place, but the principal objects of my inquiry being more to the eastward, I did not visit it. There is a good landing at Jeffersonville, and as the best passage is through what is called the Indian shute, it is probable that this place will materially interfere with the trade of Louisville, unless it be prevented by a plan to be hereafter noticed, in which case, each side will have its own share of the valuable commerce of this river, which, as it is yearly increasing, cannot fail to convert both sides of the Ohio here into great settlements.

Mr. Palmer's note in 1817 is as follows:

Jeffersonville stands on the banks of the Ohio, nearly opposite Louisville, and a little above the Falls. It contains about one hundred and thirty houses, brick, frame, and hewn logs. The bank of the river is high, which affords a fine view of Louisville, the Falls, and the opposite hills. Just below the town is a fine eddy for boats. A post-office and a land office, for the sale of United States lands, are established, and it promises to become a place of wealth, elegance, and extensive business. The most eligible boat channel is on the Indiana side of the Ohio.

The following notice is made of the village on this side the Falls in Cutler's Topographical Description of the State of Ohio, Indiana Territory, and Louisiana, published at Boston in 1812:

On the Indiana side of the Ohio there are only some scattering settlements, excepting Jeffersonville and Clarksville, two small villages at the rapids, one hundred and fifty miles below the Great Miami. Jeffersonville is situated in the bend of the river, on a high bank just above the rapids, where pilots are taken off for conducting vessels over them. It is a post town, but contains only a small number of inhabitants, and probably will never be a thriving place [!]. Clarksville is another small village immediately below the rapids and opposite the elbow at Shippingport. In time it may become a place of considerable business [! !].

This Mr. Cutler, "a late officer in the United States army," was a very intelligent gentleman, and wrote a readable and useful book; but he obviously had not the gift of prophecy.

The year 1819 abounded in notices of the rising town. Among others, Morse's American Universal Geography of this year uttered the safe prophesy: "If the canal is completed, Jeffersonville will be a place of considerable importance."

The following notice of the village, as it then was, appears in Dr. McMurtrie's Sketches of Louisville, published that year:

Jeffersonville is seated on a high bank of the Ohio, nearly opposite Louisville, from which it affords a charming prospect, and immediately above the Falls. The town was laid out in 1802, and has increased considerably since that period, but it does not seem to progress in the same ratio at present. It contains a market-house (which is never attended, the inhabitants procuring their beef, etc., from Louisville), a land-office, court-house, and a private bank, named the Exchange Bank of Indiana, J. Bigelow, president. About a mile from this town are several valuable springs, mineralized by sulphur and iron, where a large and commodious building has lately been erected by the proprietor, for the reception of those who seek relief either from physical indisposition, their own thoughts, or the disagreeable atmosphere of cities during the summer season. In a word, he is preparing it for a fashionable watering place, to which there is nothing objectionable but its proximity to Louisville; its being so near requires neither equipage nor the expense of a journey to arrive there, things absolutely required to render every place of the kind perfectly *a la mode*. It is, however, one of the most powerful natural chalybeate waters I have ever seen or tasted, and will no doubt prove very serviceable in many complaints, particularly in that debility attended with profusely cold sweats, which are constantly experienced by the convalescent victim of a bilious fever, so common to the inhabitants of this neighborhood.

Jeffersonville contains about five hundred souls, and should a canal be cut there, in despite of the many natural obstacles that are opposed to it, its population must inevitably have a rapid increase.

Mr. E. Dana's Geographical Sketches on the Western Country, published at Cincinnati the same year, gives some of the commonplace information concerning this place, but adds these remarks:

The non-residence of the proprietors (of whom many are minors) of town lots of the adjacent country, has hitherto much checked the prosperity of this delightful spot. Of the buildings, which are not very numerous, some are designed and executed in a neat and elegant style, particularly the mansion which was the residence of the late Governor Posey. A land-office, a post-office, and a printing-office, are established in the town.

The canal around the Falls on this side was now actively under way, under the charter granted the "Jeffersonville Ohio Canal company," in January, 1818. Mr. Dana says the excavation, begun in May, 1819, "continues to be prosecuted with spirit and the fairest prospects of success." . . . The perpendicular height of the whole extent of the Falls being about twenty-three feet, the canal is expected to furnish excellent mill-seats and water-power sufficient to drive machinery for very extensive manufacturing establishments.

Mr. James Flint, a Scotchman, who was here during several months of 1819–20, wrote to his friends abroad of this place:

Jeffersonville contains about 65 houses, 13 stores (shops), and 2 taverns, the land-office for a large district of Indiana, and a printing-office that publishes a weekly newspaper, and where the American copy of the most celebrated of all reviews is sold. A steamboat is on the stocks, measuring 180 feet long and 40 broad, estimated to carry 700 tons.

May 19, 1819, he writes:

The steamboat Western Engineer, and a number of keel-boats descended the Falls to-day, with a considerable body

of troops, accompanied by a mineralogist, a botanist, a geographer, and a painter. Their object is to explore the Missouri country and to form a garrison at the mouth of the Yellowstone river, about 1,800 miles up the Missouri river.

. . . . . .

I shall conclude this with mentioning two singular occurrences—the passage of a steamboat from Pittsburg to Louisville, 700 miles, in fifty hours, and the marriage of a girl in this place at the age of eleven years and three months.

He was here during the reception of President Monroe, and wrote thus of the occasion:

On the 26th [June] the President arrived. A tall pole with the striped flag was displayed on the bank of the river, a salute was fired, and a large body of citizens waited his coming on shore. To be introduced to the President was a wish almost universal, and he was subjected to a laborious shaking of hands with the multitude. A public dinner was given. This, too, was an object of ambition. Grocers left their goods and mechanics their work-shops to be present at the gratifying repast. The First Magistrate appears to be about sixty years of age. His deportment is dignified, and at the same time affable. His countenance is placid and cheerful. His chariot is not of iron, nor is he attended by horse-guards or drawn swords. His protection is the affection of a free and a represented people.

In 1820 Jeffersonville was remarked in Gilleland's Geography of the States and Territories west and south of the Alleghany mountains, appended to the Ohio and Mississippi Pilot, published at Pittsburg, as "the largest town in the State, and from the advantages of its situation will probably continue to be so."

This place was by no means neglected, indeed, by the early geographers and compilers of gazetteers. In Mr. William Darby's edition of Brooker's Universal Gazetteer for 1823, appears the following notice:

JEFFERSONVILLE, post town, Clark county, Indiana, a the head of the rapids, and nearly opposite Louisville, Kentucky. As at Louisville, pilots reside, who skilfully convey boats through the rapids. Where necessary, carts or wagons can be also procured to transport goods by land. A good road extends from Jeffersonville to New Albany. This town contains about six hundred inhabitants.

Worcester's Geographical Dictionary of the same year notes Jeffersonville as "a flourishing town," containing about 130 houses.

In 1828, Mr. Timothy Flint's Condensed Geography and History of the Western States, volume II., gave the place this interesting paragraph:

Jeffersonville is situated just above the Falls of the Ohio. The town of Louisville on the opposite shore, and the beautiful and rich country beyond, together with the broad and rapid river, pouring whitening sheets and cascades from shore to shore, the display of steamboats, added to the high banks, the neat village, and the noble woods on the north bank, unite to render the scenery of this village uncommonly rich and diversified. It is a considerable and handsome village, with some houses that have a show of magnificence. It has a land-office, a post-office, a printing-office, and some of the public buildings. It was contemplated to canal the Falls on this side of the river, and a company with a large capital was incorporated by the Legislature. In 1819 the work was commenced, but has not been prosecuted with the success that was hoped. The completion of the canal on the opposite side will probably merge this project, by rendering it useless. One of the principal chutes of the river in low water, is near this shore; and experienced pilots, appointed by the State, are always in readiness to conduct boats over the Falls. Clarksville is a small village just below this place.

The State Gazetteer for 1833 has the following notice:

JEFFERSONVILLE, a town on the Ohio river, in Clark county. It is a beautiful situation, on a high bank above the highest water-mark, and extends from the head of the Falls up the river, so as to include a deep eddy, where boats of the largest size can approach, at all stages of the water, within cable-length of the shore. From this town there is a delightful view of Louisville and of the landing at the mouth of Beargrass. It also affords the most advantageous landing for boats descending the river and intending to pass the Falls through the Indian chute. It is laid out on a large and liberal plan, and must, from its local advantages, become a place of great commercial importance. The State prison is located at this place; and there are in its immediate vicinity two steam mills, a ship-yard, an iron foundry; and in the town there are six mercantile stores, three taverns, and a steam grist- and saw-mill, and numerous mechanics of all trades. . . . Its present population amounts to about six hundred or seven hundred inhabitants, three of whom are physicians.

In Dr. Drake's celebrated treatise on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America, published in 1850, the following notice is taken of Jeffersonville and its sanitary conditions:

It stands about a mile above the Falls of the Ohio, on a terrace, the south or river side of which is forty feet above low water, and about four hundred and twenty above the sea. This terrace, like most others along the Ohio, declines from near the river and is liable to inundations, so that in high floods the town becomes insulated. Both above and below it there are small streams entering the Obio, which are the channels by which these overflows are effected. To the north and northeast, near the town, there are ponds skirted with marsh, one of which has lately been drained. The surface, like that of the plain on which Louisville stands, on the opposite side of the river, is argillaceous, and retains the water which rains or flows upon it. It will be observed that all the insalubrious surface lies to the summer leeward of the town, but the flats and stagnant waters near the mouth of Beargrass creek, on the opposite side of the Ohio, are directly to the windward of this town, with only the river intervening. Jeffersonville is also to the leeward of the Falls, and exposed therefore to any insalubrious gases which may be liberated by the agitation of the waters. Two miles north of the town a water-shed, between the Ohio river and Silver creek, commences and runs to Charlestown, thirteen miles north. At its commencement this terrace is sixty feet above the level of the town, and its rise afterward is about ten feet per mile. Doctor Stewart, to whom I am indebted for several of the facts

in this article, informs me that autumnal intermittents and remittents are decidedly prevalent in Jeffersonville and its vicinity.

The penitentiary in the State of Indiana stands in the western part of Jeffersonville. Dr. Collum, its physician, informs me that the convicts are every year invaded by autumnal fever, but in a degree rather less than the inhabitants of the town.

Charles Mackay, the English poet, traveled through this region in January, 1858, on his way to St. Louis, and made some memoranda of the visit here in his book of travels, entitled Life and Liberty in America. He seems to have been in particularly ill humor just at that time. He remarks:

After no less than four accidents to our train on the Ohio & Mississippi railway, happily involving no other evil consequences than the smashing of the company's engine and two or three cars, the sacrifice of many valuable hours, and the loss of an amount of patience difficult to estimate, though once possessed by all the passengers, myself included, we arrived at the miserable village, though called a city, of Jeffersonville, in Indiana, nearly opposite to Louisville, in Kentucky, on the river Ohio. The train was due at an early hour of the afternoon, but did not reach Jeffersonville until half-past nine in the evening, long before which time the steam ferry-boat had ceased to ply, and the captain of which refused to re-light the fires of his engines to carry the passengers across. We saw the lights of the large city gleaming temptingly across the stream, but, there being no means of conveyance, we were all reluctantly compelled to betake ourselves to the best inn at Jeffersonville—and bad, very bad, was the best. We had had nothing to eat or to drink all day, in consequence of the accident to our train having befallen us in an out-of-the-way place and in the very heart of the wilderness; and such of us as were not teetotalers looked forward to a comfortable supper and glass of wine or toddy, after our fatigue and disappointments. But, on asking for supper and wine at the hotel, we were told by mine host that we were in a temperance State, and that nothing in the way of drink would be served except milk, tea, coffee, and lemonade. A thoughtful friend at Cincinnati had given us on starting a bottle of Bourbon whiskey twenty years old; and we told mine host that, if he would provide us with glasses, hot water, sugar, and a corkscrew, we should enjoy his meat, find our own drink, and set Fate at defiance.

CLARKSVILLE.

In the appropriation made by the State of Virginia in 1783, when it had jurisdiction of the Indiana country, of one hundred and forty-nine thousand acres of land to the officers and soldiers of General Clark's army who had aided in the reduction of the British posts at Vincennes and in the Illinois region, it was provided that one thousand acres should be laid off into lots, with convenient streets and public grounds. This proposed town was fitly denominated, in the Act of Assembly making the grant, as Clarksville, from the eminent hero of the expedition of 1778–89. A tract nearly opposite and a little below the site of Louisville was accordingly selected, reaching from near the head of the Falls to a point not far from the mouth of Silver creek, including the spot adjoining an eddy and also a landing below the rapids. The lower part of this site has superior beauty of position, but was subject, as it still is, to frequent inundation, while the upper part was thought to be free from overflow at all times.

The boundaries of Clarksville were as follows:

Beginning on the bank of the Ohio at a small white thorn, white oak, and hickory, a little below the mouth of Silver creek, running thence north, crossing Silver creek twice, one hundred and seventy poles to a sweet gum, beech, and sugar tree; thence east crossing said creek again three hundred and twenty-six poles to three beeches; thence south forty degrees east eighty-six poles to a beech and sugar tree; thence east one hundred and seventy-six poles to a large sweet gum, sugar tree, and dogwood, on the bank of Mill creek; thence south crossing said creek one hundred and eighty poles to a sugar and two white ash trees; thence east one hundred and fifty-eight poles to three beeches; thence south crossing Pond creek two hundred and eighty poles to the Ohio, at two white ash and two hickory trees; thence down the Ohio with its meanders to the beginning.

About the year 1786 settlement began here—the first of white men in the present State of Indiana next after that made long before at Vincennes. Only a few adventurers, however, were upon the ground; and they were so much exposed to the attacks of the savages that little progress was made. The Indiana Gazetteer of 1833 says:

Other settlements were formed, and rival villages sprang up in different places and drew the attention of emigrants, while Clarksville was left in the background. The plan of the town does not extend up the river far enough to include a harbour and landing-place for boats, above the Falls; any advantage, therefore, which might be calculated to accrue from the river trade is, at least in part, intercluded by Jeffersonville. But, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which this town has labored, it possesses commercial facilities which must, at some period, perhaps not very distant, raise it to importance. It contains, at this time, a population of about two hundred, and increasing.

The prophecy of fifty years ago has never been realized. The rise of other towns about the Falls soon completely overshadowed the hopeful village of Clark. He himself abandoned it after the sad accident to him in 1814, and spent the brief remainder of his years with his sister, Mrs. William Croghan, above Louisville. His Clarksville home was a double log-cabin, where he resided alone (having never been married) with his

servant and, it is said, one of his old drummers of the campaign into the Illinois country. This house, with nearly all others of the old Clarksville, has totally disappeared. The place is now a mere country neighborhood, memorable only as a traditional site and by association with one of the greatest of Revolutionary heroes.

It will be interesting, however, to note the observations of travelers to the Falls in the better days of Clarksville. Almost every one who was here and wrote a book of his travels, had something to say about it. The English scientist, Francis Baily, who saw it in 1797, remarks it as "a little village, consisting of about twenty houses," and as characterized by "the almost perpetual presence of an immense cataract of water."

Mr. Josiah Espy, who was here in 1805, found Clarksville or Clarksburgh, as he calls it—already in its decadence. He says in his journal:

At the lower end of the falls is the deserted village of Clarksburgh, in which General Clark himself resides. I had the pleasure of seeing this celebrated warrior at his lonely cottage seated on Clark's Point. This point is situated at the upper end of the village and opposite the lower rapid, commanding a full and delightful view of the falls, particularly the zigzag channel which is only navigated at low water. The general has not taken much pains to improve this commanding and beautiful spot, having only raised a small cabin; but it is capable of being made one of the handsomest seats in the world.

General Clark has now become frail and rather helpless, but there are the remains of great dignity and manliness in his countenance, person, and deportment, and I was struck on seeing him with (perhaps) a fancied likeness to the great and immortal Washington.

Immediately above Clark's Point it is said the canal is to return to the river, making a distance of about two miles. There appears to be no doubt but that this canal will be opened.

Espy's prognostication as to the ship canal on the Indiana side was destined to share the fate of the brilliant hopes entertained of Clarksville.

Ashe, the English romancer, gives this place in 1808, a brief note in his book of Travels in America, as "a small settlement lying near the eddy formed by the recoiling flood. It is as yet a village of no importance. However, if it forms the mouth of the intended canal, its rise is certain."

Mr. John Palmer, in his Journal of Travels in the United States, recording his journeyings of 1817, said:

Clarksville lies at the lower end of the falls, and, although commenced as early as 1783, does not contain above forty houses, most of them old and decayed. It has a safe, capacious harbor for boats.

In Dr. McMurtrie's Sketches of Louisville, published in 1819, the following not over-flattering notice is given of Clarksville:

Although this was one of the earliest settled places in the State of Indiana, being established in 1783 by the Legislature of Virginia, as part of the Illinois Grant, yet it is at the present moment far behind them all in every possible respect. A few log-houses of one story comprise the list of its dwellings, and from their number and appearance I should suppose that they do not contain altogether one hundred inhabitants. It is, however, pleasantly situated at the foot of the Indian Chute, and immediately opposite Shippingport. It is said to be very unhealthy, which is more than probable, from the number of marshes that are in the vicinity.

The very next year, however, when the Ohio and Mississippi Pilot was published, Clarksville was deemed of sufficient importance, as compared with its neighbors, Jeffersonville and New Albany, to be marked upon the chart of the falls inserted in that book as the only town upon the Indiana side.

OHIO FALLS CITY.

The growth of the manufacturing interests at and near the west end of Jeffersonville naturally brought to the vicinity many workmen, and in 1874 a plat was surveyed extending each side of the fill made for the Jefferson, Madison & Indianapolis railroad as it approaches the river. This plat was made in 1874 by Smith & Smyser, and during the same year L. S. Shuler and John B. Temple laid out additions to the original plat. The town was duly established and incorporated as Falls City, but a decision of the supreme court of the State prevented the continuance of the incorporation, as it encroached on the original plat of Clarksville. It is, therefore, a question whether there is such a place as Falls City in Indiana, though the settlement retains that name.

In Ohio Falls City are located the extensive works of the Ohio Falls Car company, the State Prison South, the Falls Power Milling company, and other minor works. The population is more than one thousand, and is made up of an industrious, hard-working class of men, who are not able to make a show of fine residences, but most of whom occupy comfortable little homes.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.

This township, covering an area of nearly thirteen thousand acres, occupies the central portion of the county, and according to the census of 1880 has a population of more than eight hundred souls. It was organized in September, 1858, mainly through the efforts of Colonel John Carr. It is the newest of all the townships of the county, and takes its name from the fact that it was made up from a union of parts of other townships. Monroe bounds it on the north, except a narrow strip on the east side, where the township of Charlestown forms also the eastern boundary; the townships of Carr and Charlestown bound it on the south; Monroe and Carr from the western boundary. The township as it now is, was created out of Monroe, Charlestown, and Carr townships. The extreme northern end of Silver Creek township and the extreme southern corner of Union unite in the middle of Silver creek near the southwest corner of tract number one hundred and sixty-six; also the extreme portions of Carr and Charlestown townships—the only instance of the kind in the county.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The township can hardly be said to have a generous supply of rich soils, fine forests, or continuity of surface. There has always been a scarcity of good timber from the earliest times on the uplands, though oak, poplar, ash, and hickory grew in tolerable quantities along the bottoms. The climate is admirably adapted to good health, deduced from the fact that there is but one physician in the township. West of Memphis, in the Blue Lick country, the soil is favorable to the growing of grass, where also large dairies are in active operation. Farther beyond, but still within the township, the ascent is begun to reach the top of the knobs. From their summits a wild and picturesque view presents itself. South of the township village the country is mostly level, but the soil is stubborn. For some reason or other these bottoms are not productive unless cared for very kindly. All the land east of Silver creek is gently undulating, except perhaps a few hundred acres in the northeast corner, where the surface is hilly and the soil of the poorest quality. Some portions of the township, however, are quite productive, but only of small areas, where hay, oats, corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, patches of tobacco now and then, and apples, are the chief products. Stock-growing has been made quite successful by some of the citizens of Union, while others have found the production and sale of milk equally profitable. The Blue Lick country is underlaid with the slate formations which form so large a strata in this and adjoining townships. West of tract number one hundred and sixty-nine, the New Albany black slate appears in great force and continues in an unbroken leaf in the direction of Memphis, were the north branch of Silver creek, as at Eben Coomb's mill, cuts through it to the depth of eighty-five feet. The highlands around Memphis are visibly affected by the slate strata. The soils in the Blue lick region are derived mainly from the formation designated as the New Providence shale. This is a soft, light-colored arenaceous clay stone, containing some sulphate and carbonate of lime and magnesia. It is well exposed at Thomas McDeitz's tract, number two hundred and nineteen, and on Blue Lick branch, Cany fork, and Cane run of Silver creek, at the base of the knobs, and at Allen Taylor's, Esq., the foot of Round Top knob, at Sampson King's, and at William Stone's. In many of these localities this shale is rich in fragments of crinoidal stems and fossil shells, and several species of very delicate Bryozoa. The thin sections of crinoidal stems are disks with a hole in the center, resembling button-molds. These fossils are found in great abundance on the surface, where the shale has been cut through by small streams. Such places are commonly called "Button-mold Washes." This formation also follows the North fork and Miller's fork of Silver creek, north and west of Henryville. The best sulphur spring known in Clark county is located on the land of J. A. Boyer, tract number two hundred and forty-one, one and a half miles east of Henryville, the village of which is situated forty feet below the summit of the New Albany black slate. The soil in this region, so far as it relates to the knobs is clay, belonging to the altered drift and alluvium in the creek bottoms. Persimmon trees abound in the low lands, as also they do in many other parts of the county. The altered drift is here characterized

by containing a number of thin markings of black sand, which are seen in the cuts after a washing rain.

Union township is noted for its purity of water. Many fine springs gush forth from under the slate strata; during the excessive dry weather of 1881 there was generally a plentiful supply of water found in the Blue Lick country. There is scarcely a farm of any size in this section without running water during an ordinary season. The mineral water mentioned under the head of New Providence shale, issues from this slate at the foot of the knobs. Almost all the water in this horizon is impregnated more or less with mineral salts derived from the overlying New Providence shale. Water entirely free from medicinal properties is the exception, and pure water for culinary purposes is difficult to obtain. It can only be found by sinking shallow wells in the sand and gravel along the streams. A very good quality of this mineral water is found on the land of Parady Payne, west of Blue Lick post-office, tract number two hundred and sixty-six. Another medicinal spring, containing similar properties to that at Mr. Payne's, is found on Mr. Hosea's land south of the springs in Monroe township. On the lands of Augustus Reid and Sampson King are to be found springs of the same mineral water; also on the lands of William Stone and Washington P. Butts, in Carr township; also west of Henryville, on the land of John Stewart. The New Providence shale is eroded on tract number two hundred and sixty-six to the depth of sixty to seventy feet, and is entirely wanting at various points three miles east.*

STREAMS.

Silver creek is the principal stream in the township, flowing entirely through it from north to south. Blue Lick creek is the largest tributary. It flows easterly through the northern portion of Union, and takes its name from the blue slate which forms its bottom. Land in this section sells from $35 to $50 per acre, and much of it when cleared would not be profitably productive. Sinking fork of Silver creek, in the eastern side of the township, has a peculiarity in the disappearance of its water into a hole about four feet in diameter, which leads to a subterranean cavern below. The run is for about one mile under ground, when it again appears and empties into Silver creek. If history be true, two men several years ago made a trip through the cavern, and came out safe with an experience which few scientists can claim. Half way from the entrance a sink-hole leads to the stream twenty feet below the surface. Here is a large room, but which soon diminishes as you approach the lower end. From the mouth to the sink-hole the way is clear and easily traveled by ordinary persons. It was from these peculiarities that the stream was called Sinking fork. Another fact relating to the streams of this township, which is also true in the rest of the county, is that in early times Silver creek was seldom known to overflow its banks. The timber formed basins which held the water for several days after a severe rain, to run off in time in a gradual manner. Crops were never damaged sixty years ago on account of high waters. As the forests are cleared away, the streams continually widen. There was a time when Silver creek could be stepped over at almost any time of the year, or at least the flow of the water was regular and uniform.

COPPERAS BED.

One of the most remarkable copperas beds in the county is found in the vicinity of Memphis. It is located on Silver creek, two miles above the township village. The creek, in passing by, is bounded by a slate bluff some sixty or seventy feet high. On this bluff are spruce pines, perhaps the only natural growth in the county. From between the crevices of the slate the copperas exudes in a liquid state, to crystalize in lumps. In early times the pioneers used it for coloring purposes when making their clothing. The quantity was never thought sufficient for working. Above in the banks is a substance which often takes fire and burns for months. It is perhaps a poor quality of coal which is sometimes found in this county.

INDIANS.

Previous to General Harrison's victory at Tippecanoe, the Indians were frequent marauders in this township. However, there were never any open hostile demonstrations, except those already mentioned in the history of the Pigeon Roost massacre found in Monroe township. In 1794, when General Anthony Wayne defeated the Indians at Fort Recovery, the border in this

* These notes are in part from the Geological Survey of the county.

county was exposed to the ravages of the redman. These and other circumstances caused much uneasiness on the part of the settlers from time to time as to their personal safety. It was no unfrequent thing to lose a horse, and to have the safe keeping of stock disturbed in numerous ways.

One of the forts erected to protect the frontier stood on the farm now owned by William Reed, south of Memphis two miles. Another occupied a site east of the same village one mile. A large block-house was erected, during the troublesome times of the Pigeon Roost massacre, on the farm of Jonathan Jennings, two and a half miles south of Memphis. The old homestead formerly belonged to Charlestown township, but now to Union. Harrod's fort was on Silver creek, on a little eminence close by the present iron bridge. Many of the people lived here, taking in their horses and cattle. There are now no remnants of the old fort left. A few apple trees mark the location.

ROADS.

The Charlestown and Salem road, from the county-seats of Washington and Clark counties, was one of the oldest in this end of the State. It passed through this township near the center, rather north of Memphis, which point was made quite a stopping place for travelers. Before there were any highways established by the State or county an Indian trace ran from the Falls of the Ohio past the ancient village of Springville, which place was a great trading-post in an early day, on to Memphis, on the east side of the village, passed through the neighborhood of the Pigeon Roost settlement, and terminated on the White river near where Indianapolis now stands. This was simply a path which led in a devious way from one point to another, and which was a great thoroughfare to the Ohio river and the Falls. There was another trace a mile west of Memphis running from the Ohio to Kaskaskia. These two roads, if such they can be called in this age of steamboats, railroads, and electricity, had much to do with the building and location of Memphis. Besides the Charlestown and Salem road, there was another which ran to Brownstown in Jackson county. Quite soon after this road was built a road was created leaving the Charlestown road and intersecting the Brownstown road near Henryville.

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This intersection made the distance from Charlestown to Brownstown more direct. The road was built in about the year 1835. At this time there are roads diverging from Memphis in all directions. The Jeffersonville road is used perhaps more than any other in the county. Most of the travel from the counties of Washington, Scott, and Jackson take this thoroughfare to the cities of the Falls.

The Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad, which passes directly through the township from north to south to the distance of five miles, was surveyed several times before its final location. There were made by the citizens along the route donations of land and money, and the people in this township were not far behind in the work. Many, however, considered the locomotive an intruder, and have never realized the benefiting influences which it brought. The success of this railroad is due largely to the war, for which it did a great business—at that time the only direct line from the interior of Indiana to the Falls, and from thence to the heart of the enemy's country.

MILLS.

At an early day Seymour Guernsey, Sr., built a horse-mill in the Blue Lick settlement. People who lived miles away were compelled to take their corn to this mill to have it ground; and it sometimes happened when the mill was thronged that persons living at a distance of several miles could not get their grinding the same day. In staying over night they often passed their time in an adjoining hay-loft.

Many amusing incidents occurred at this mill, one of which we will relate: Charles Durment and Richard Branam found it convenient one time to stay over night. It was warm weather. A setting hen happened to occupy the hay-loft on the same occason, and they not knowing it laid down to sleep. During the night Branam received a savage peck on the back of his hand. He supposed it was a snake and became terribly frightened, imagining he could see his arm swelling by the light of the moon. He said to Durment: "I want to see my wife and children once more before I die. Let's go home." About this time Durment's hand happened to come in contact with the hen, and he received a peck. Immediately he caught the old hen by the neck,

throwing her out of the loft with the remark: "Here, Branam, is your snake." His reply was: "Dang the old hen!"

Guernsey's horse-mill is a thing of the past. Horse power in this respect has been superseded by water and steam. During the first years of settlement large quantities of buckwheat were raised by the Yankees, who in many places made up a large portion of the settlers. All this grinding was done in a manner similar to that of corn and wheat. The yield was often as much as forty bushels per acre, but the average was about twenty bushels. Buckwheat was often used for feed in the place of corn, many farmers claiming it was better and cheaper. The old-fashioned stationary saw-mill, of which there have been several, have been replaced by circular saw-mills. If we contrast the present and the past, improvement is to be seen in every direction. Log cabins have given way to the neater and more convenient dwellings of to-day. Horse-mills are superseded by merchant mills, driven by water and steam. We no longer haul our logs for miles to the sash saw-mills. The portable saw is taken to our lumber forests. The farmer no longer employs the old sickle or reap hook to harvest his grain, but cuts it by horse-power. The mower and the sulky rake make his harvest a pleasant task. And the tools used by our mechanics have also been greatly improved. The motto of to-day is improvement. Let the citizens of Union be thankful that their lots have been cast in a pleasant place, and live striving to make each other happy.

Another of the first grist-mills in the township stood on the bank of Silver creek, erected by a Mr. Bullett. It has long since disappeared.

In 1825 George Barnes carried on distilling on Silver creek east of Memphis. His principal hand was William Patrick, a man of recognized ability throughout the neighborhood in which he lived. Mr. Barnes finally sold out the machinery, and the distillery has long since disappeared. "A most remarkable circumstance," says one authority, "is that there were no private stills in this township in 1825," which, perhaps, is hardly to be accepted.

About 1832 a Mr. Sickles built an undershot grist-mill on Silver creek, opposite the copperas banks. After several years of work, during which time it was repaired and changed proprietors, it came to be known as Carr's mill. This mill did the custom work of the neighborhood for forty years. The last miller was John Burkett. The house is yet standing, except the saw-mill, which is partly gone.

The first mill in sight of Memphis was built in 1845 by Joseph Carr, one of the early settlers of the county. It is said that Mr. Carr made the first powder in southern Indiana. Carr's old mill site is now occupied by the firm of John D. Coombs & Brother, with one of the best mills in the country. The Carr mill passed through various hands before it arrived at its present ownership.

Ezra Leeds built a saw-mill in the western part of the township in 1860. He ran it for several years, grinding some corn along with the sawing. The mill went down in 1870, and now nothing remains but the skeleton or framework.

In the pioneer period of this county flour was bolted by hand. There was no system of elevators. After the flour was ground it was carried up stairs on the backs of men and emptied into the bolts, which were turned by hand-power. When the work of bolting was completed the flour was taken out of a box below; the bran ran out of the lower end of the bolt. The mode of making flour has undergone a radical change during the last fifty years.

POST-OFFICES.

There are three post-offices in the township, viz: Blue Lick, Memphis, and Slate Cut. Many years before Memphis was laid out a post-road ran from Charlestown to Salem in Washington county. A number of citizens living in the vicinity of Blue Lick desiring more convenient facilities for securing their mail, applied for a post-office by petition, and the request was granted. The first office in the township was at Sylvan Grove, one-quarter of a mile south of Memphis, on the route which led from Charlestown to Bedford, in Lawrence county, Indiana. The office was established in 1847, with John Y. Wier as the first postmaster, and who held the office for many years. Some time in 1860 this route was abolished and the office taken to Memphis. The old route now extends from the township village to Chestnut Hill, in Washington county, with a tri-weekly mail. The first postmaster in Memphis was J. F. McDeitz; then came U. S.

Reynolds, A. P. Jackson, Daniel Guernsey, and John D. Coombs, who is the present incumbent.

Slate Cut post-office was established recently, with Isaac Perry as postmaster.

Blue Lick was established about 1842 by the efforts of the Thompsons, Guernseys, McDietzes, Kelleys and Hawses, with Thomas McDietz, Sr., as the postmaster. Thomas McDietz, Jr., is in charge at present. This office accommodates a large scope of country, but the people are generally not great letter-writers, relying mostly on the weekly newspaper for information.

CHURCHES.

There are two societies of the Methodist Episcopal church in the township; one meets at Ebenezer, in the western part of the township, and the other at Memphis. The class at Ebenezer was formed about 1840, under the labors of Rev. Isaac Owen. Among the first members were George Durment, William and James Whitesides, and Francis Durment. Somewhere about 1840 a Methodist class was organized at Bowery chapel, near Blue Lick, but it is now disbanded.

There are three Christian churches in the township: one worships at Macedonia, in the western portion of Union; one at Gum Log, and the other at Memphis. The society meeting at Macedonia was organized in 1854, under the ministerial labors of Elder Wesley Hartley. Some of the original members were John D. Carr, Reiley Harrell, and John Brooks. The Gum Log class was organized in 1860, under the labors of Elder Wardman Scott. Both of these churches are in a flourishing condition.

SCHOOLS.

The law enacted by the State Legislature in 1859, providing for one township trustee, ushered in a new era of governing schools. Previous to this time when the first board of trustees entered upon their duties, the schools in what is now Union, were included in the adjoining townships. In 1825 a hewed log school-house stood one mile southeast of Memphis, on the Charlestown road. It went by the name of the Websterian school. The first teacher was James L. Harris. Harlow Hard followed for three or four years. From this time there were various teachers, many of whom have already been mentioned in the school history of adjoining townships. In 1858 or 1860 the house was sold to Joseph Lee, who, in making the turn, used the logs for building a stable. The law creating school districts changed the location of the Websterian school. It is now known as district number one, of Union.

Pennsylvania district number two was practically located about thirty-five years ago, the original building being a log house. The present school-house is a frame.

Fairview school comes next in age, which is known as district number five. District number six was then set apart, followed by Palinview number three. The village of Memphis is known as district number seven. All the school buildings in the township are frame.

BURYING-GROUNDS.

One mile northwest of Memphis, near where Rev. Barzilla Willey formerly lived, is an old graveyard, established about fifty years ago. Mr. Willey gave the land for the church also, which occupied a site near the burying-ground. This church belonged to the Methodists, Mr. Willey being one of their early preachers in this section. The old church is now used for a dwelling-house.

Southeast of Memphis a private yard was begun about 1840 by Mr. Wier. It soon took the nature of a public institution, since which time it has assumed that character.

Alongside of the Wier yard the colored people have a burial-place of about one-half acre. It is handsomely situated and neatly fenced.

VILLAGES.

Memphis is the only village regularly laid out in the township. It was platted by Thompson McDeitz in 1852. The lots are at right angles with Main street. There have been several additions made, the most important of which is J. F. Willey's, of very awkward shape, made so because of the location of the land. Generally the town is shaped ungainly. The railroad passes through the principal street, while the business houses are on either side. Memphis is wholly in tract number two hundred and three of the Illinois Grant. Neither of the founders of the village ever lived here permanently. McDeitz was a resident of Blue Lick, and Colonel Willey of Utica township.

Tract number two hundred and three was originally owned by heirs in Virginia. David

Gray, who came from Pennsylvania about 1816, bought the tract of an agent in Louisville, moved immediately and began the work of clearing. Mr. Gray resided here until 1840, when he removed to Morgan county, Indiana, where he died in 1872 or 1873. He was the father of a large and influential family of children, many of whom still reside in this community.

Basil Bowel came here from Pennsylvania in 1811 and settled east of Memphis in the bottom of Silver creek, where he lived until his death in April, 1871. He married Catharine Pounstone in Pennsylvania, which was also her native State. This union produced four sons and three daughters. Mr. and Mrs Bowel were people of more than ordinary ability. They lived and died surrounded by a large and admiring circle of relatives and friends. Along with several others Mr. Bowel carried on distilling in this neighborhood.

Somebody says: "When this township was first cleared up the soil was very productive, being especially adapted to the growing of corn. And as there was no turnpike or railroad, nor any means of rapid transportation, the crops had to be consumed as much as possible at home, consequently much of their corn was manufactured into whiskey. At that day, on account of its purity, it was a common beverage; so in order to do the work (the writer no doubt means manual labor) many distilleries were required, Union township having a full quota."

Robert Wier came to this neighborhood from Virginia in March, 1810, settling one mile southeast of Memphis. His wife was Sarah McCampbell, a cousin of James McCampbell, one of the founders of Charlestown. Mr. Wier farmed all his life.

George Barnes took up his residence in 1809 on the Charlestown and Salem road, one mile southeast of Memphis. He owned one of the first horse-mills in the south side of the county. The site of the mill gave the name to the hill, which is now known as "Barnes hill" throughout the country.

Ex-Governor Jonathan Jennings resided two miles southeast of Memphis, where he had a large mill and still-house on the Sinking fork of Silver creek. Very soon thereafter a number of others came: William Coombs, from Pennsylvania; James Drummond, from Virginia; Thomas Carr, from Pennsylvania, who was afterwards a member of the first constitutional convention which sat at Corydon, Harrison county; Colonel John Carr from Pennsylvania, who settled about one mile west of Memphis, and John Williams.

John G. Wier, one of the oldest men in this township, was born in 1814 in sight of Memphis, residing in the county ever since. He was raised a farmer, but has followed coopering for many years. In 1849 he was elected a justice of the peace, which office he held continuously till 1862. At different times he has also filled the office of township assessor.

George W. Bowel was born in 1817, near the township village. By trade Mr. Bowel is a painter, but since 1862 has been engaged in the manufacture of shingles. Of the various small township offices he has filled several.

George Coons came from Pennsylvania among the later settlers. He died in 1881.

William and George Reed, though not in any way related, were here tolerably early. The former was from Pennsylvania, the latter from Kentucky.

William Harrod came here from Virginia among the early settlers. He died several years ago in Owen county, this State. Mr. Harrod was well educated, and in all the educational questions of the township and county took a leading and consistent part.

Before Memphis was laid out an old schoolhouse stood south of the station, on Main street. When the village began to assume moderate proportions, the house was virtually abandoned, and as a result the present building took its place. There are two schools in the village, one colored. The graded school, where some of the higher branches are taught, was erected about 1870 by a special tax. In both schools there are one hundred scholars, divided in the ratio of one to four in favor of the whites. Among the teachers have been James Taylor, Zachariah Young, William C. Coombs, Allen Carmon, and others. The teachers for the year of 1881–82 are W. C. Coombs and Frederick Whitesides.

John F. Deitz was a store-keeper in what is now Memphis before the town had a lawful existence. Quite soon after came U. S. Reynolds and William Davis, father of General Jefferson C. Davis of the late war. Guernsey and A. P. Jackson were here in 1865. The present store-

keepers are Madison and Daniel Coombs, Francis J. Stutesman, and William Matthews. Memphis is a successful business point, from which are shipped large quantities of hoop-poles, staves, barrels, and sawed lumber.

Reuben Smith was the first tavern-keeper in the village after it was regularly platted. He was here in 1855 in a frame house on the northeast corner of Main street. Samuel Applegate was next in order; his place of entertainment was in a frame building on Railroad street. George W. Bowel is here for the winter of 1881–82, opposite the station. During early times there were no large tavern-stands in Memphis. This was true because the village was too near Charlestown to make it a stopping place, and because the road passed north of the town quite a goodly distance; also because Memphis did not come into existence until 1852.

Henry Berishaber was the first blacksmith in town; he was here in 1855. Jacob Miller was here second, but he left in a few months, to return after a lapse of ten or twelve years. The present and only smith is Stephen Buchanan.

Memphis has been a place of physicians from its origin. Many years before the village was laid out Dr. F. M. Carr practiced in this neighborhood and throughout the country. Dr. Carr now lives at New Mark, Indiana. Dr. Hill was here thirty years ago. Dr. William E. Wisner, now of Henryville, and Dr. George Applegate, practiced here among the first residents. Dr. J. M. Reynolds is the present physician. Dr. Robert Tigart lived one and a half miles south of town and practiced in the adjoining townships. Dr. M. C. Ramsey lived near the village, and was called to all parts of the township and to Floyd and Washington counties. Dr. W. W. Ferris was a practitioner here at one time. He is now a farmer. Memphis has always been noted for its good health. The surrounding timber, the water, which is in nearly every instance tinctured with sulphur, the business, and general character of the town, all combine to make disease almost unknown. Dr. Reynolds is the only physician in the township, the only instance of the kind in the county.

The first and only church in Memphis was of the Baptist denomination, organized under the efforts of Rev. Reuben Smith. Among the first members were William McClelland, wife and family, the Hoseas, and others. The conditions under which the building was erected were that non-members contribute of their money and labor, and that the house be open for all denominations. After the church was built the prosperity of the Baptists was not so marked; they have since gone from this community altogether. This church at present belongs to two denominations, the Methodist Episcopal and the Christians, of which the Christian is by far the strongest.

The Missionary Baptist church, south of Memphis, was built in 1855, or thereabouts. This house is a frame building, capable of seating three hundred people. James Worrell and family, Mr. Perry and family, were among the original members. For five or six years this church has not been used, owing in part to the death and removal of many of the elder people. When the Grange came into existence, this organization used the house, agreeing to keep it in repair. The Grange is now a thing of the past, and the church stands idle.

The colored Methodists and Baptists hold services jointly in their school-house.

Religiously, Memphis is tolerably active; people are harmonious generally in their church relations, and Sunday-schools are prosperous.

The Memphis or Eclipse hominy mill manufactory was begun in 1869, by A. P. Jackson & Co. During the Indianapolis exposition of October, 1869, Mr. Jackson was killed by the explosion of a boiler, while there exhibiting his machinery. This accident dissolved the original partnership, and a new company was formed, with an improved mill, composed of Coombs, Gray & Coombs. After a few years the younger member of the firm, Eden Coombs, died, since which time the company has continued as Coombs & Gray, making on an average about twenty mills every year. The mills are shipped mostly to the Western States; prices range from $100 to $150.

Formerly the hominy-mill manufactory was an old still-house, under the proprietorship of Coombs & Jackson. The capacity was large. The stoppage occurred on account of the excessive tax which the Government imposed.

Memphis possesses a barrel factory which turns out four or five hundred barrels per day. The work began several years ago, when the

cement mills of the county went into active operation in their line of business. The proprietors are Hall & Guernsey, and employ about twenty hands regularly.

In the way of tan-bark, Memphis formerly did a large and lucrative business. Since the country has been cleared up and the timber has become scarcer, less shipments are made. This year there will be about five hundred cords delivered and shipped to the Louisville and Indianapolis tanneries. Many railroad ties are also gathered here and sent to the various points along the great net-work of steam thoroughfares which span the country. Prices range from forty to fifteen cents apiece.

One of the noticeable features of the village is the station or waiting-room, an old, dilapidated structure, which seems to have taken unto itself the habiliments of age. Nothing appears to indicate taste or chivalry. Benches are whittled and besmeared with tobacco juice, the stove looks rusty and careworn, the windows grimy and unhealthy, and the platform loose and ungainly. People grow careless in respect to appearances in many instances, when in the hot pursuit of money. This appears to be the case with the ticket office and the waiting-room of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad company at Memphis.

In the matter of public halls, taverns, stores, saloons, and so on, Union township is not in any way pre-eminent. Township elections are held in a little room scarcely large enough to accommodate a decent municipality. Memphis is the only voting precinct in the township. The voters are three-fourths Republicans, and of course, have all the petty offices to themselves. Politically, Union has always been Republican. Her citizens are intelligent, quiet, and orderly, industrious and frugal. The industrial resources of the township have not yet been fully developed. In the southern part of her territory is found vast beds of hydraulic cement, which must necessarily, in time, add greatly to her wealth.

Memphis has at present four stores, two blacksmith shops, several cooper shops, one shoe shop, and a union church building, where a Sunday-school is held every Sabbath.

Blue Lick village, on the Charlestown and Salem, road about one mile and a half from Memphis, is a place of about fifty or sixty inhabitants. The most striking fact connected with the village is the curative powers of the water found in this locality, described in the foregoing pages of Union and elsewhere. Blue Lick is also noted for the extensive cooper-shops carried on here under the management of J. J. Hawes. There is also a good country store found here. Many cases of scrofula have been known to be cured by drinking the water from these wells—the principal one of which is fifty feet deep, situated on a high hill, and owned by Mr. Sampson King. Mr. Hosea has a well sixteen feet deep near by, but the reputation of the water is not so great as Mr. King's. Professor Cox pronounces the waters as having fine curative qualities.

GENERAL MATTERS.

Messrs. William Davis, George Townsend, and John T. Wier were the first township trustees; Daniel Guernsey was the first township treasurer; John T. Wier was the first justice of the peace; T. T. Wier and Joel McRose are the present justices; the trustee is John S. Carr. The trustees of the township since 1859 have been Andrew P. Jackson, E. V. Erickson, Charles F. Scholl, John W. Slider, John D. Coombs, and William Hancock. Under these gentlemen the business of the township has been skilfully managed and prosperity is the result. This of course is a source of gratification to the citizens. E. V. Erickson, George Townsend, John Carter, Jesse Coombs, John T. Wier, and Isaac Hawes are believed to be the oldest citizens in the township. The resident ministers are Elder George W. Green (who furnished much material for this township history, in manuscript form), Adventist, and Elder Charles W. Bailey, Christian. William C. Coombs, James F. Whitesides, Charles M. Taylor, John Gates, Lillie Carr, Hettie Meloy, Walter Russell, Frank Park, Harry Park, Edwin O. Green, and John L. Beyl are the resident licensed school teachers. Citizens of Union township took a lively interest in the removal of the county-seat. Many of them preferred that the courts should be held at Charlestown, while others desired a change, so that while on business of another character at Louisville or Jeffersonville, taxes could be paid without any extra trouble. The result of the long and exciting controversy is generally accepted by the people of Union in good faith, who

believe that while Charlestown has lost a valuable contributor to her wealth the city of Jeffersonville has been the gainer, and that time will rule all things well.

In 1812, an Indian who was traveling on the trace east of Memphis, from the Falls to the headwaters of White river, camped one night on Cany fork of Silver creek. Here he professed to have found a lead mine, and while on his way to Memphis, or the neighborhood where the village now is, sold some bullets to a schoolteacher, who at this time was teaching in this section. The Indian succeeded in making the sale of the mine for two horses, and immediately went off. When the gentleman went to look for his expected mine it could not be found, and after giving the ground a thorough going over, concluded that he had been swindled. The Indian escaped and was never seen in the neighborhood again.

Mr. Green says, "The wild animals of the forest were by no means the worst foes of the early pioneers. The Indian war-whoop was no new thing, and the pioneers knew full well that it meant blood, and that they must constantly be on the watch to defend themselves. They knew that the war-whoop meant that they might be called upon to defend their homes against a midnight attack of the murderous savages. Little do we of to-day realize the perils of those days. Imagination falls far short of actual reality. Surely those pioneers were brave; and where are they to-day? Numbered with the sleeping dead! And, alas, some of their names are forgotten, but their heroic deeds will ever mark a bright spot in the memories of a grateful and admiring posterity."

William and Celia Green, the parents of Rev. George W. Green, came to Indiana from Iredell county, North Carolina, in 1819, and settled near Utica. In 1833 they purchased a farm in what is now Union township, to which they moved the same year and on which they resided until their death. Their son was born April 9, 1837. Fourteen years of his life were spent in the school-room as a teacher, and he is now considered one of the best educated men in the county. On the 16th of November, 1859, he married Catharine Whitesides, and in 1861 was ordained as a minister of the Church of God, or the Adventists. Mr. Green has held several discussions on the articles of his faith, and has traveled largely as evangelist. In performing marriage ceremonies and preaching funeral sermons he has taken a leading part. He has assisted in building up churches in Floyd, Clark, Jackson, and Ripley counties, and at home is recognized as the leader of the community where he lives.

The Jeffersonville Daily Evening News of Friday, November 25, 1881, says:

Sheriff Davis yesterday received a telegram from Memphis announcing the death of his mother. Mrs. Davis received a fall some time since, of a serious nature, but she recovered and all the danger was supposed to be over. Yesterday morning she was suddenly taken ill and died at 3 o'clock P. M. Mrs. Davis was over eighty-one years old, and was the mother of General Jeff C. Davis and Sheriff Davis. She was a member of one of the pioneer families of Clark county. Her maiden name was Drummond; her father settled one and a half miles from Charlestown, where he raised a large family; his children in turn raising large families, thus making Mrs. Davis largely connected with the history of this county. It is said she was a member of the most numerous family in Clark county. She has a brother living in Iowa, probably the last living representative of the family, who is now eighty-five years old. Mr. Davis was one of the original pillars of the Democracy in this county. He was known to belong to the "hew to the line" Democrats. The deceased was one of the kindest of old ladies, and had perhaps as large a circle of friends and acquaintances as any one in the county, and she will be greatly missed. She will be buried on Sunday. It can be said in memory of her traits of character: "would that we had more women like unto Mother Davis."

It will be seen from the sketch of Mrs. Davis that she gave birth to a character who played a very important part in the rebellion—none other than General Jefferson C. Davis. General Davis was born in this township; he received his appointment in the army for the Mexican service June 30, 1848, but at that time the "war was over, and the fiery and intrepid, as well as generous nature, had no opportunity to win laurels on the field of battle." General Davis will be remembered as the man who shot General Nelson at Louisville, September 29, 1862, during the exciting times of the late war. His brothers are now prominent United States officers, enjoying fine salaries and the emoluments of their offices.

One of the oldest residents of Clark county is Miss Rachel Fleharty, who was born in Virginia about 1775, and came to Clark's Grant when thirteen years of age. Joshua, her father, was born in Virginia, and Margaret Lazier, her mother, was born in France. Her father was a

soldier in the battle of Yorktown, taking part at the surrender of Cornwallis; he was also a spy of great note in the Continental armies. Rachel came down the Ohio river from Pittsburg, landing at Utica, where for a number of years she engaged in fancy work. During the succeeding years she took a leading part in the growth and development of this county. She has many recollections of pioneer life, and at one time was the best informed person in the Grant on early history. Of late her memory has failed rapidly. She is well known and respected by a host of friends. There are few people who know what great changes have taken place since 1794, and she is one of them. Her record is full of many choice parts, and her race is nearly run. She is the oldest living person in the county. Her residence belongs properly in Carr township, but of late years she has had no permanent home.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

MISCELLANEOUS BIOGRAPHIES.

DR. ROBERT HARDIN GALE, M. D., physician and surgeon, of Anchorage, was born January 25, 1828, in Owen county, Kentucky. His father was a physician and surgeon for many years in that county and enjoyed a widespread reputation, having performed some original and successful operations in surgery. He is of Scotch-English origin. He attended school in his native county for a number of years, and finished his education at Transylvania university at Lexington.

He studied medicine with his father; went to Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, in 1848, and subsequently graduated with great credit, receiving his degree in medicine. He soon after commenced the practice of medicine in Covington, Kentucky; was appointed on the medical staff of the Commercial hospital, of Cincinnati. After one year's service in that capacity, he returned, through the solicitation of his friends, to his native county, and practiced with great success for several years. He was twice elected probate judge before he had reached his twenty-fifth year; became a candidate for the Legislature in 1859, and was elected by a majority of seven votes in a voting population of two thousand and four hundred. He served in that body on several important committees and took an active part in its work during the troublesome times prior to the initiation of the civil war. From the first he took a decided stand for the South, and was a prominent member of the Democratic convention which met at Charleston and afterwards at Baltimore in 1860. When the war came on he entered the Confederate service as surgeon of Colonel D. Howard Smith's regiment, remaining on active duty until failing health compelled him to return to his home.

In 1873, at the solicitation of General Eccles, president of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington railroad, he accepted the position as agent and surgeon for that company.

In 1874 he received a similar appointment under the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, still holding both positions. In 1876 he was elected as secretary of the American Mutual Benefit Association of Physicians, whose offices are located at Louisville; became a member of the State Medical society in 1873; was a delegate from it to the American Medical association which met at St. Louis in that year; at that meeting was made one of the judicial council on the code of ethics for the profession, and serving the short term was re-elected the following year at Detroit, and now serves in that connection. In May, 1874, he was elected surgeon on the visiting staff of the Louisville City hospital, and has been annually re-elected; in 1876 was made president of the board of medical officers of that institution. In 1879 was elected medical superintendent of the Central Kentucky Lunatic asylum, which position he still holds. [See History of the Asylum.] He was the first physician in Owen county to give ice water in fever where the patient had previously been on mercurial treatment; has been particularly successful in numerous cases of lithotomy; is quick in his conceptions, and bold and vigorous in carrying them out, and as such stands as a pioneer in some of the most successful surgical operations. He is a writer of force, is a man of strong convictions, considers his position and maintains it; a man of fine personal appearance, easy and winning in his manners, stands deservedly high in the community,





and is one of those characters who would take a place in the front rank of any profession. Dr. Gale was married December 31,* 1846, to Miss M. C. Green, and has eight children, three of whom are now living. His wife died in 1880, and was matron of the Central Kentucky Lunatic asylum at the time of her death.

COLONEL STEPHEN ORMSBY.

Stephen Ormsby, one of the ablest, most hospitable, generous and useful citizens that Jefferson county, Kentucky, ever had, was born upon the beautiful farm called "Maybera Glass," situated near Ormsby Station, upon the Louisville Short Line road, and now occupied by his son Hamilton Ormsby. His father, Stephen Ormsby, Sr., was a native of Ireland, whence he deemed it advisable to emigrate in some haste, immediately after the Emmet rebellion. He settled at once in Kentucky. A gentleman by birth and education and a lawyer by profession, he speedily became a successful practitioner, in the midst of competitors seldom surpassed in talent and legal attainments. From the bar he was removed to the bench and, as judge, maintained the character of an able lawyer, by his probity, industry, and distinguished talent, paving the way for new honors.

He was chosen representative in Congress for the Jefferson district at a very alarming period—just before the War of 1812—and was one of the staunchest friends of the administration during that trying season.

During the war he served for a short time as aide-de-camp to General Armstrong.

In 1817 Judge Ormsby was one of a committee of gentlemen selected by the citizens of Louisville to visit Philadelphia, and solicit the establishment of a branch of the United States bank at the former place. The mission was successful, and Judge Ormsby became the first president of the bank. After several years in the latter situation, he withdrew to private life forever.

Colonel Ormsby found himself, at his father's death, in the possession of a magnificent estate. He had received a liberal education at Lexington, and had prepared himself for the profession of the law, of which his father was so distinguished an ornament, but he found the care of this property so engrossing a responsibility as to compel the devotion of his entire time. Hence, though a man so well fitted for public life, the world knew him only as a quiet country gentleman, whose money was always freely devoted to the aid of the needy; whose servants preferred slavery with him to freedom with another master, and whose family was devoted in its attachment to him.

At his death, which occurred on the same farm where he was born, and his life spent, at the age of sixty years, Colonel Ormsby left nine of a family of twelve children, by his wife, Martha Sherley Ormsby.

Of these the eldest, Mr. Hamilton Ormsby, is now the owner of the home farm. He married Edmonia Taylor, daughter of Edmund Taylor, and has six children: Edward and William Ormsby, twins; Nanine, married R. W. Herr; Stephen S. and J. L. Ormsby, and a second daughter named Edmonia for her mother.

Colonel Ormsby is, like his father, a farmer; like his father, also, he is a hospitable, liberal and cultivated gentleman.

FREDERICK H. C. HONNEUS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Germany on the 24th day of March, 1824. In 1833 he came to the United States with his mother and step-father—his father having died during the early infancy of the boy. After remaining in Baltimore, where they landed, for about one year, the family came to Indiana and settled on a farm about three miles from Charlestown. The family at that time consisted of Frederick and two half-sisters, and he, as the only son, was called upon to assist to a considerable extent in the work of the farm. Hence his early education was to a degree fragmentary, being obtained at the schools of his district in the intervals of labor. When old enough, the young man substituted teaching for study, assuming charge in turn of the school near Charlestown, which he himself had attended, and of another near Utica, Indiana, at a place called Dark Corner. The death of his step-father, which occurred about two years after the settlement in Indiana, placed heavy responsibilities upon the boy, and he bore them manfully, never, however, for a moment

faltering in his determination to acquire a liberal education and profession. In pursuance of this resolve he entered the college at Bloomington, Indiana, remaining but a portion of the course, then removing to Louisville to pursue his medical studies. After his graduation from the medical college he settled in practice at Bennettsville, Clark county, where he remained in active employment until his death.

In 1865 Dr. Honneus was elected to the Legislature of Indiana almost without opposition, and at the expiration of his service was earnestly urged to become again a candidate, but declined so to do. He was at that time, and for many years thereafter, a Democrat, but in 1873 he became an Independent. On March 7, 1873, Dr. Honneus married Emily Robertson Prether, widow of John L. Prether. By her he had two children—Frederick, born November 2, 1875, and Emma, born February 18, 1877.

During the latter months of his life Dr. Honneus was an invalid. He was compelled, in November, 1878, to succumb to weakness, and from that time until January 6, 1879, was confined to his bed. On the last named day he died, a victim to cancer of the stomach. His widow and children now reside at New Albany.

HON. D. W. DAILY.

The father of David W. Daily removed from Kentucky to Indiana in the year 1796, settling at a point some two and one-half miles south of Charlestown, in the then wilderness of this locality, which was chiefly inhabited by Indians. At that time all of the country lying between the mouth of Fourteen-mile creek and the Falls of the Ohio was covered by forest and dense undergrowth of cane. Not only savages, but wild beasts made their abode here. The panther, bear, and wolf added to the dangers which met the hardy and brave pioneers on the threshold of their frontier life in those days. On the 16th day of August, 1798, David W. Daily was born in a log house in which his father lived, on what is called the old homestead. A few years later, about 1801, his father commenced to build a new house—the first hewed log in this portion of Southern Indiana. In this house Mr. Daily spent his early days. The house is still standing and in very fair repair, although over three-quarters of a century have elapsed since its construction. The first school he attended was situated on what was called "Bald hill," near what is now called Buffalo lick, or Denny's lick, about one mile and a half from this place, and about three miles from where the "old homestead" is situated. The danger was so great from wild animals that his mother was accustomed to go with him a part of the way to school, and to meet him on his return in the evening, carrying a younger child in her arms. He subsequently attended another school near where the union church stands. It was only in the winter time, and but for a very limited time, that he was permitted to attend school at all. School facilities in those days were very limited at best, and of a very inferior character. It was amid the toils and hardships and dangers which surrounded the first settlers and native born inhabitants of this country that Mr. Daily spent his boyhood and developed into a vigorous manhood. It is related of Mr. Daily that in 1809, at about eleven years of age, when the first sale of lots in the town of Charlestown took place, he attended that sale with a stock of nice apples procured from the orchard planted by his father on the old homestead—probably the first orchard in this part of the country—which he sold to the people attending the sale. This was his first experience in trade. He was married to Miss Mary A. Shirely, the daughter of a pioneer who lived near to his father's place of residence,on the 30th of August, 1818—the day of his funeral being the sixtieth anniversary of his wedded life. He became the father of eleven children, five boys and six girls, all of whom lived to be grown. Captain D. W. Daily, who died a few years since, forms the only break in the circle of children. There are thirty-one of his grandchildren and eighteen of his great-grandchildren living. He has also two sisters living.

He made several trading excursions to New Orleans in flat-boats before engaging in business at Charlestown, on one occasion piloting his own boat over the Falls of the Ohio. At one time he took Mrs. Daily and his oldest son, Colonel Harry Daily, then a lad, with him, remaining South about eighteen months.

In 1826 he removed to Charlestown and engaged in merchandising. His first stock of goods



was purchased at auction in Cincinnati. Although inexperienced in business of this kind, his natural good sense served him in this as in many other emergencies all through his varied business experience. He closely inspected the various business men competing for bargains at this sale, selecting as his guide the one his judgment pointed out as the most reliable, and when a lot of goods that suited him were up cautiously kept a shade in advance of his shrewd competitor. By this means he obtained a stock of goods upon which he was enabled to make a fair profit, and deal justly with his customers. In his long and successful experience in merchandising, he always maintained his integrity and retained the confidence of all who dealt with him by honorable and fair dealing, and by pursuing a liberal policy towards his customers. By his financial ability and his disposition to accommodate he became a tower of strength and usefulness to the community in which he did business. In all of his long business life as a merchant and trader, and subsequently as a man of means to loan to his neighbors at reasonable rates of interest, no men can say that D. W. Daily ever oppressed them, or took any legal technical advantage of them. On the other hand, there are numerous instances of his having offered voluntary and timely financial aid to struggling and poor men—instances where men who needed money, and could not find men who were willing to join in their notes as surety, were not coldly rebuffed by him, but kindly assured he would confide in their honor, furnishing the needed help without security. In the death of D. W. Daily this community universally and deeply realize that one of the best and most useful of men has been removed from them.

The high esteem in which his fellow-citizens held him caused them to make demands upon him as a public servant. He was elected sheriff of Clark county in 1828, and was re-elected to the same office in 1830, serving two terms. In 1835 he was elected to fill the unexpired term of John M. Lemon in the State Senate, Mr. Lemon having been appointed receiver in the land office. At the expiration of this term Mr. Daily was re-elected to the State Senate from the joint district composed of Clark and Floyd counties. During this term of service the notorious and fatal internal improvement bill passed the Legislature of Indiana. Mr. Daily, to his lasting honor, with but ten other members of the Senate, bitterly opposed its passage. Finding themselves in a hopeless minority, they determined to bolt and thus prevent the passage of the measure by breaking a quorum. Their horses were ordered for their departure from the State capital, when, through the influence of Tilghman A. Howard, one of the eleven bolters, they finally determined to remain and make the best fight possible in the Senate against the measure.

Mr. Daily died Thursday, August 29, 1878, aged eighty years and thirteen days. He was an extremely kind and indulgent father and affectionate husband, a good citizen in every true sense of the word, a most faithful friend and accommodating neighbor.

EDMUND ROACH.

Edmund Roach (deceased), of Charlestown, was born November 4, 1795, in the State of Kentucky. His parents were natives of Virginia and came to Kentucky in an early day, settling in Louisville, where they owned property.

Mr. Roach received his education in Bardstown and afterwards learned the hatter's trade, which he followed successfully many years, or until the importation of hats injured his business and he quit. He was, during this time, in Bardstown, and at this place became united in matrimony to Miss Sarah Sturges, December 30, 1830, and had seven children by this marriage, all of whom are now dead. This wife was born December 2, 1809, and is now dead also.

He was married to his second wife, Miss Edith Hammond, January 29, 1850, by the Rev. Gates, of Louisville. She was born in Virginia, February, 1817, but her parents came to Clark county very soon after, and settled near Charlestown, where she was raised and received her education.

After this marriage Mr. Roach carried on business in Jeffersonville for a number of years, was a good business man, and an honest, upright, Christian gentleman, and had been for many years a useful member in the Baptist church of that place.

By this marriage he had two children, only one of whom, Charles Cecil Roach, is living. He was born January 5, 1851, was raised and

educated in the Charlestown schools, and follows farming, living upon the old homestead, near Charlestown. He was married, in April, 1873, to Miss Laura Stuard, relative to the well-known and prominent family of Hedges, of England. Her father, John C. Stuard, was a prominent settler of the county.

Mr. Charles Roach, the only living representative of Edmund Roach, is most comfortably situated on a good, large farm, the old Hammond homestead, and is a thrifty, energetic, and well-to-do farmer.

Mr. Edmund Roach lived in Louisville after his second marriage, until about the year 1852, when he removed to Jeffersonville and where he died in 1861. After Mr. Roach's death, Mrs. Roach removed to the town of Charlestown, where she owns considerable property, and where she has since resided. Mrs. Edith Roach is the daughter of Rev. Rezin Hammond. He was born in Libertytown, Frederick county, Maryland, April 15, 1788. He was a descendant of Major-general John Hammond, of the Isle of Wight, Great Britain, and emigrated to America between the years 1680 and 1690, and settled near Annapolis, Maryland. He was buried in 1833, on a farm owned by Brice Worthington, which is about seven miles from Annapolis.

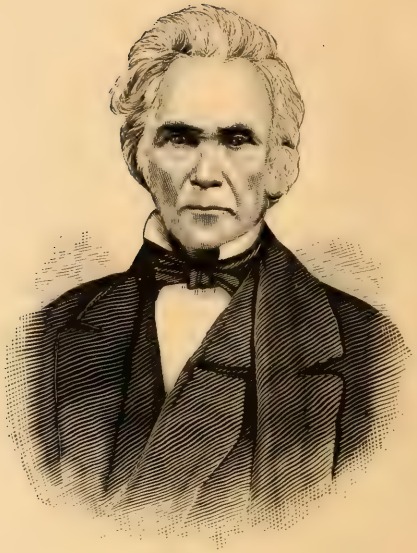
Rezin Hammond's father was Vachel, his grandfather was John H., his great-grandfather was Thomas John, his great-great-grandfather was John H., and his great-great-great-grand father was Major-general John Hammond.

Rev. Rezin Hammond joined the church when twelve years of age, and was licensed to preach and joined the Baltimore conference when nineteen years old, was ordained deacon and elder at the usual period both times by Bishop Asbury, traveled nine years under the following charges: Ohio, Fellspoint, Stafford, and Fredericksburg, at the last named place with Beverly Waugh as junior preacher; Stanton, Frederick, Annapolis, Montgomery two years, and then located. He was married to Miss Ann T. Williams by William Cravens on New Years day, 1811. He moved to Indiana in 1821 and settled in the vicinity of Charlestown, and it is said preached the first sermon ever preached in Indianapolis. He was of commanding appearance, possessed a fine voice and was a very popular preacher, and was a man of far more than ordinary ability, and if he had continued in his regular work no doubt would have ranked high in the church, as many of his compeers have lived to see the entire race of his membership and preachers of his generation pass away, and see the Methodist Episcopal church and her offshoots increase from 144,599 to 3,000,000, and the annual conferences from seven to seventy-two, not naming the branches. What a history of events in a lifetime. He died at his residence in Charlestown, Indiana, November 5, 1871, after a lingering and painful sickness, but always confiding in the merits of his Lord Jesus Christ, and sometimes breaking out in expressions of joy in contemplating his rest in Christ.

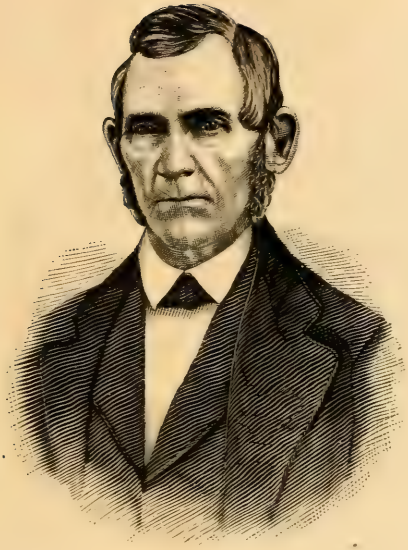
Mrs. Ann T. Hammond, the wife of Rev. Rezin Hammond, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, Septemper 16, 1794. She joined the church and was baptised by Bishop Asbury in her twelfth year. She was married January 1, 1811, and after sharing the toils and privations of the itineracy of that early day, settled in the vicinity of Charlestown in 1821. She died Sabbath, March 24th, and was fifty-seven years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Clark's Grant, as it is called, and thus saw the church, in its infancy and was identified with its growth, bearing a large share in its struggles and rejoiced in its triumphs.

When because of age and infirmity no longer able to attend upon the public means of grace, being a great lover of the Bible, she made it her daily companion, and from it received great encouragement during her last years of suffering and failing strength. Warmly attached to her church, her house was ever the welcome and pleasant home for the ministers of "good news," and her hands ever ready to minister to the wants and comforts of the needy. She would often remark during her last years of suffering that it would not be long until she would be released and go to be with Christ, which is far better.

Out of fourteen children seven are now living. Her daughter, Mrs. Roach, has also been for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She resides in the house where her father lived fifty years since, and like her parents is devoted to the church and cause of Christ.



REV. REZIN HAMMOND.



Edmund Roach

ARGUS DEAN,

the pioneer fruit-grower of this section of Indiana, is a son of William Dean, a native of Dutchess county, New York, and Sary Manly Dean, of Burlington, Vermont. After marriage they emigrated to Steubenville, Ohio, where their son Argus was born August 17, 1810. In 1811 the family removed to Cincinnati by flat-boat, and thence by land to Franklin county, some ten miles east of Columbus, Ohio, where William Dean engaged in farming and quarrying. The stone in this quarry proving of an inferior quality a removal was made, and stone obtained from a quarry from which Cincinnati was then supplied. In the fall of 1829 Argus Dean and his elder brother Minturn, floated a boat load of stone down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Natchez, where their cargo was sold at what was then considered a fair profit. They returned by steamer, the round trip occupying about six months. This business was continued until 1850, stone being prepared and loaded at Madison, Indiana, after 1832. During these years the father and his two sons had bought farms near Madison, which they managed in connection with the stone business.

On the 27th of October, 1836, Argus Dean was married to Abigail Stow, of Switzerland, Indiana, a daughter of Jonah and Livia Stow. She was born in Cayuga county, New York, July 4, 1816, and came to Indiana with her parents in 1820.

In the summer of 1849 a deposit of marble was found near the line of Jefferson and Clark counties, Indiana. The following year Argus Dean moved his family to the vicinity of this quarry. By the opening of 1852 he had a large steam mill erected and was prepared to saw stone on a large scale, fifty men being employed, and at times as many as one hundred saws in operation. But unforeseen circumstances conspired to defeat his purposes. The only outlet for this quarry was the Ohio river, and at the time the greatest demand existed for stone the water was low and transportation could not be had, while railroads were built to competing quarries, giving them an outlet at all seasons. The enterprise was therefore abandoned in 1856.

Mr. Dean for many years has taken much interest in the subject of river improvement, and first suggested the plan that was later appropriated by Captain Eads, for deepening the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

After giving up the business of quarrying, Mr. Dean traveled through several States with the object in view of engaging largely in fruit culture, but could find no place that seemed better adapted to this business than southern Indiana. In the spring of 1857 he set out sixteen hundred peach trees, comprising more than thirty varieties. From these in the years that followed he selected those best adapted to his purpose. It was several years after planting these trees that fruit was sent to Cincinnati, but since that time the peaches from Indiana have taken the highest place in the market.

Large canning and preserving works have been established in connection with these orchards, and the surplus product is thus cared for. Besides peaches, large quantities of apples are used, being made into jellies, apple-butter, apple marmalade, vinegar, etc.

At the present time three of Mr. Dean's sons are married and in business for themselves. William has a fruit farm near his father's residence in Clark county. Frank lives in Cincinnati. Hiram P. has a fruit farm of his own near the old homestead in Jefferson county. The youngest son, Charles E., is at home, and superintends the cultivation of the orchards, and in the summer, in connection with Frank, has charge of the sales of peaches in Cincinnati. Two daughters, Mary and Abbie, are also at home.

The wife and mother died of consumption on June 1, 1880. She was a woman of great energy of character, possessing a mind remarkable for good judgment, and taught, both by precept and example, habits of industry and economy.

REV. JOHN M. DICKEY.

John McElroy Dickey was born in York district, South Carolina, December 16, 1789. His grandfather, of Scotch-Irish descent, came from Ireland to America in the year 1737. His father, David Dickey, was twice married, first on March 28, 1775, to Margaret Robeson, who died four months after marriage; afterwards to Margaret Stephenson, September 4, 1788. John

was the first and only son of the latter marriage; he had four sisters, one of whom died in infancy. His parents were in humble circumstances, but of excellent Christian character.

David Dickey was a man of unusual intelligence; for years he taught the neighborhood school and when John was three years old carried him to it daily. Of such a man his wife was a true helpmeet. Like Hannah of old she had given her son to God and devoted him to His service. Under such home influence the children all grew into habits of piety, and were unable to fix the time when their early religious experience began. It is said that John had read the Bible through at four years of age, and not much later he was acquiring considerable knowledge o f mathematics under his father's instructions. When still quite young he became familiar with the Scriptures, the Confession of Faith, and Form of Government of the Presbyterian Church, the reading books of those days. He eagerly improved his humble opportunities for study, until new advantages opened to him by the removal of the family northward in 1803.

David Dickey, though reared in a slave State, looked upon slavery as a curse, and sought to deliver his family from its influence, but he found himself obliged by circumstances to remain in Livingston county, Kentucky. After assisting two or three years to clear and cultivate his father's farm, John went to study under the directions of his cousin, the Rev. William Dickey, about one mile from his home; here he read Virgil and the Greek Testament, remaining with his cousin eighteen months.

About this time a school was opened by the Rev. Nathan H. Hall, two hundred and fifty miles distant, whither he determined to make his way. Though his father was quite unable to assist him, he mounted a pony that he owned, with a few dollars in possession, and set out upon the long journey.

After arriving there he sold his horse for board and lodging, and entered with zeal upon his studies. Soon he became an assistant teacher, thus supporting himself, and at the same time working hard at his own course of study. Here he remained two years, when he entered upon the study of theology with the cousin who had previously been his instructor, and with the Rev. John Howe, of Glasgow, Kentucky.

He was licensed to preach by Mechlenburg Presbytery in the year 1814, August 29th. Previous to this, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, he had been married to Miss Nancy W. McClesky, November 18, 1813, of Abbeville, South Carolina.

In December, after his licensure, he made a visit to Indiana, and spent a few Sabbaths with a church—what is now Washington, Davis county—that had been constituted in August, 1814, by the Rev. Samuel Scott, Indiana's first resident Presbyterian minister.

There were but two other organized Presbyterian societies within the limits of Indiana Territory. He engaged to return to the Washington congregation; accordingly, in May, 1815, he set out for his home in the wilderness, with his wife and infant daughter, the family and all their goods carried on the backs of two horses. His library consisted of his Bible, Buck's Theological Dictionary, Pilgrim's Progress, and Fisher's Catechism.

After arriving at his destination the struggles and self-denials of pioneer life began. Corn was ground in mortars, wheat flour seldom seen, fruit rare, except what grew wild.

Mr. Dickey aided the support of his family by farming on a small scale, teaching singing-school, writing deeds, wills, advertisements; he also surveyed land, and sometimes taught school. He was handy with tools, and often made farming implements for himself and neighbors. Much of this work was done gratuitously, but it secured the friendship of the people. Music he read with great facility, often supplying the lack of notes with his own pen, and on special occasions he would compose both music and hymns for the use of the congregation.

But Mr. Dickey's cheerful labors were at times wholly interrupted by the alarming diseases in such new settlement, and before one year had passed his family were prostrated, and on October 23, 1816, Mrs. Dickey died. He remained in the field four years and then moved to New Lexington, Scott county, Indiana. Previously, however, April 2, 1818, Mr. Dickey had married Miss Margaret Osborn Steele. He became pastor of the New Lexington and Pisgah churches.

His installation over these two churches was the first formal Presbyterian settlement in the

Territory. He served these two churches a period of sixteen years, at the same time was home missionary for the southwestern portion of the State, and often his mission work extended to the "regions beyond." His custom was to make a tour of two weeks, preaching daily, and then for an equal length of time remain at home laboring in his own parish. For these sixteen years he received a salary averaging $80 a year. In some way he secured forty acres of land near the center of Pisgah church, and subsequently added eighty more.

His wife shared his trials and successes for nearly thirty years, and was the mother of eleven children. Much of his usefulness must be attributed to her, for the maintenance of the family she gave her full share of toil and self-denial, often living alone with her children for months together, disciplining them to industry and usefulness, while their father was absent upon long and laborious missionary journeys. She made frequent additions to the exchequer from the sale of cloth manufactured by her own hands. She cultivated a garden which supplied household wants. In every work she was foremost, gathering supplies for the missionaries, caring for the sick or unfortunate at home. In the absence of her husband the family altar was maintained, and the Sabbath afternoon recitations from the Shorter Catechism by no means omitted. Such was her trust in God, fear never seemed to disturb her peace. Her death occurred October 27, 1847.

Of the children nine are still living—Margaret W. (by his first marriage), wife of Dr. James F. Knowlton, Geneva, Kansas; Jane A., wife of Dr. W. W. Britan, on the homestead, near New Washington, Clark county, Indiana; Rev. Ninian S. Dickey, for eighteen years pastor in Columbus, Indiana; John P. and James H. Dickey, in Allen county, Kansas; Nancy E., wife of Mr. Mattoon, Geneva, Kansas; Martha E., wife of Thomas Bare, Esq., Hardin, Illinois; Mary E., wife of James M. Hains, New Albany, Indiana; William M. Dickey, a graduate of Wabash college, a student of medicine, a prisoner of Andersonville, and now a resident of Oregon. The oldest son died at the age of seventeen while a student for the ministry.

The character of the man was indicated in his early and bold advocacy of temperance reform. It has been asserted that he preached the first sermon in Indiana against intemperance.

He was also an earnest anti-slavery man; for several years he cast the only ballot in his township for free-soil principles.

He was famous for discussing these questions in private and debating societies, and ultimately won over nearly all his people to temperance and anti-slavery sentiments. The name of "the old Abolitionist," which those of the "baser sort" gave him, rather pleased him. He said it would one day be popular.

The services Mr. Dickey rendered to the cause of education were important. His own opportunities for study had been secured amidst manifold difficulties, and he sought to provide for his children, and neighbors' children, an easier and better way.

Chiefly through his influence a wealthy Englishman, Mr. Stevens, a member of Pisgah church, and now a resident of Louisville, Kentucky, was induced to establish and maintain a female seminary near Bethlehem, Indiana. In a suitable building erected for that purpose by Mr. Stevens, Mr. Dickey resided several years, providing a home for the teachers, and securing educational privileges for his children, and much was accomplished by the school for the whole surrounding region.

There was no subject engaging the attention of the world that he did not ponder thoroughly. He was informed on questions of policy, and sometimes addressed communications to those in power, urging that "righteousness exalteth a nation." These communications were kindly received, and often elicited respectful replies. It is not surprising that a life so variously useful, and a character so strikingly symmetrical elicited affectionate eulogies. Says one: "He was always spoken of with great reverence." "I met him in presbytery," writes another, "and I well remember that the impression of his goodness derived from others was heightened in me by the first day's observation." "I was never with one whose flow of feeling savored so much of Heaven," says another. He has left a name which suggests a wise counsellor, a true worker, a thoroughly honest and godly man.

Mr. Dickey was for twenty-five years afflicted with pulmonary disease, but his endurance was remarkable.

He had published, under the directions of the synod, a brief history of the Presbyterian church of Indiana. This small pamphlet it was his earnest desire to enlarge and complete. At the last he was feeble in body but vigorous in mind, and sat at his table and wrote as long as he was able. "Industry was his characteristic," so says his son; "I never saw him idle an hour," and when forced to lay down his pen it cost him a struggle. At his request I acted as his amanuensis, and prepared several sketches of churches, of which he said no other man knew so much as he." All was, however, left quite unfinished. He lived but a day or two after laying aside his pen. Though suffering intensely in the closing hours his peace was great. He finally fell asleep November 21, 1849.

The Rev. Philip Bevan, at this time supplying the New Washington church, officiated at the funeral. On the following Sabbath the Rev. Harvey Curtis, of Madison, preached in the New Washington church a commemorative discourse —text, Acts xi: 24.

His remains lie besides those of his second wife and three of his children in the cemetery of Pisgah (now New Washington) church. His tombstone is a plain marble slab, inscribed with his name, age, date of his death, and the text of the commemorative discourse. He was a good man, full of the Holy Ghost and of faith, and "much people was added unto the Lord."

COLONEL JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Colonel John Armstrong was born in New Jersey April 20, 1755, and entered the Contitinental army as a private soldier at the commencement of the Revolutionary war; was in a short time made sergeant, and from September 11, 1777, to the close of the war served as a commissioned officer in various ranks. On the disbanding of the army he continued in the service. He was commandant at Wyoming in 1784, at Fort Pitt in 1785 and 1786, and from 1786 to 1790 commanded the garrison at the Falls of the Ohio, the fort being known as Fort Finney and afterwards as Fort Steuben. He was in the expeditions of Generals Harmar and St. Clair against the Indians, after which he was in command at Fort Hamilton until the spring of 1793 when he resigned. During the Revolutionary and Indian wars he served seventeen years, and was in thirty-seven skirmishes, four general actions, and one siege. Among these were the battles of Stony Point, Monmouth, Trenton, and Princeton, and the siege of Yorktown.

In 1797, Colonel Armstrong, with several other families, made a settlement opposite the Grassy flats (eighteen miles from Louisville) at what was called Armstrong's station, but in a short time he returned to Columbia, Ohio, where he resided until the spring of 1814, when he moved back to his farm at the station, and died February 4, 1816, and was buried on the farm.

While in command at Fort Finney (situated on the Indiana bank at the lower end of what is now known as the old town of Jeffersonville), the Indians made frequent incursions into Kentucky, and with a view to prevent the savages from fording the Ohio at the Grassy flats and Eighteen-mile Island bar, at both of which, particularly at the Flats, the river was fordable at a low stage, Colonel Armstrong built a block-house at the mouth of Bull creek, on the Indiana shore. While his men were engaged in building the block-house, he, with his tomahawk, girdled the timber on about three acres of land on top of the hill opposite the Grassy flats and planted peach seeds in the woods. When the first settlers came to the Illinois Grant and landed at the big rock, or Armstrong's station, in the fall after Wayne's treaty, they found the timber dead and fallen down, and the peach trees growing among the brush and bearing fruit. The settlers cleared away the brush, and this woody orchard supplied them with fruit for some years.

WILLIAM PLASKET

was a member of one of the five families that made the settlement in 1797 at Armstrong's station, and was one of those sturdy, reliable, brave men who assisted in settling Clark county and lived to see the fruit of his labors, dying at an advanced age in 1854, at Bethlehem, the town which he had assisted in laying out in 1800.

In a letter dated September 9, 1812, Mr. Plasket, writing from the station to Colonel Arm-

strong, refers to the attack made by the Indians on the settlement on the frontier of the county (known as the Pigeon Roost massacre) on the 3d instant, in which he states twenty-one persons were killed and one wounded. The killed were mostly women and children, only two men being killed, some seven men making their escape, who supposed they killed two or three Indians before they left the ground. Six houses were burned by the Indians. The Indians fled in haste, but were followed and overtaken the next evening by a party of rangers at the Driftwood fork of the White river, who killed two Indians and wounded one and recaptured three horses loaded with plunder that had been taken the evening before. "The alarm was so great the people fled in every direction. The cowards fled across the river; the heroes flew to the field of battle. There were a hundred good fellows there in a few hours after the alarm was spread."

R. S. BRIGHAM, M. D.

R. S. Brigham, M. D., of New Albany, Indiana, was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1832, and grew up among the hills of that rough and mountainous region of the State. His father was a farmer, and like many of the owners of small farms in this rough and rocky country, was unable to give his children many of the advantages of an education, and the doctor being the eldest of a family of nine children, was early trained to hard daily work upon the farm; but this sort of a life being illy suited to his tastes, he, at an early period in life, resolved to acquire an education, fully realizing the great task before him, and that he must depend upon his own resources and energy, and also must aid in supporting his younger brothers and sisters, as his father was a poor man and in poor health. But having inherited from his mother a great desire for knowledge in regard to the phenomena ever being displayed in the beautiful physical world around us, and therefore with enthusiasm and determination to succeed, he commenced the study of various branches of philosophy. In early youth, being compelled to work hard all day upon the farm, and though at night weary and needing rest, he would nevertheless study late and early. And often after a hard day's work, when puzzled with abstruse questions in his algebra or geometry he would walk over three miles to talk with and get instructions from a teacher friend, and return in the morning in time for the day's work. He worked on in this way until he had fitted himself to teach public school. His studious habits now well established, enabled him to fit himself for college, and at the age of twenty-one entered college. And he recollects no happier period in all his past life than when riding on the railroad toward old Dickinson college. After leaving college Dr. Brigham engaged again in teaching in high schools for a year or two, and then spent several years in giving public lectures upon scientific and philosophical subjects, in the meantime spending all his leisure in studying his chosen profession, that of medicine. He attended his first course of medical lectures at the Medical college of Ohio in Cincinnati.

In 1857 he made the acquaintance of Miss Mary Goe, daughter of one of the leading farmers of Greene county, Ohio. The amiability and genial character of this young lady won his heart, and he gave her his hand in marriage, and April 10, 1860, their fortunes were united, and they have journeyed along life's pathway as husband and wife from that day to this, and so happily that his love is more earnest than when first they started, for his truly good and noble wife. Six children have been the fruit of this union, five of whom are now living—four boys and one girl.

During the war of the Rebellion Dr. Brigham enlisted in the United States navy on the Mississippi river, and by promotion was made an acting assistant surgeon. After the war closed, and after graduating in the Homeopathic Medical college of Missouri, he established himself in general practice of medicine in Cairo, Illinois. Close attention to business made him successful, and enabled him to accumulate a handsome property in the course of ten years. A seeming tempting offer came to him now to go to Indianapolis, Indiana, and here, though successful in the practice of medicine, he committed the greatest financial mistake of his life by permitting himself to become involved with a fellow-physician to such an extent as to cause the loss of all his property, which so discouraged him that he quit for a time the practice of medicine, and

went to Cincinnati, Ohio, as agent for a loan association, which proved a sham, and while in Cincinnati he improved the time by attending the hospitals and colleges, both allopathic and homeopathic, and received a general brushing up in the medical sciences in this Athens of the West. He now determined to return to the practice of medicine, and upon looking around for a field and writing to his many friends in reference thereto, he concluded to cast anchor in New Albany, Indiana, being advised to do so by his friend, the eminent Dr. W. L. Breyfogle, of Louisville, Kentucky.

He came to New Albany in April, 1880, and by his affability as a gentleman, and skill as a physician, very soon obtained a large and lucrative practice which is constantly growing.

Dr. Brigham is truly a self-made man, having in his youthful days not only to educate himself but to aid his father in the support of a large family, because of the poor health of his father who was also a poor man, and over $2,000 of money, his first earnings, were freely given to aid in supporting and educating his brothers and sisters. He has ever maintained an unsullied reputation as a gentleman, and always been a highly respectable citizen in whatever community he has resided. He is a progressive man who, by hard study and careful reading, endeavors to keep apace with the advancement of medical science and the general scientific progress of the day. He has been a lecturer upon scientific subjects, and frequently by invitation read papers before scientific and literary bodies upon physiology, astronomy, biology, evolution, and kindred topics. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy, and the Morris County Homeopathic Medical society, and also has been a member of many literary and scientific associations.

He has never felt it necessary or best for him to unite with any church organization, always believing that a religious life was best set forth in an uniform devotion to becoming better and wiser every day of life, and that all humanity must work out salvation by deeds instead of creeds; that is, show the Christian virtues by works, fit offerings upon the altar of a true and upright life. He has endeavored to be a kind husband and father and true friend.

WILLIAM SANDS,

born in Harrison county, near Laconia, February 20, 1838, located in New Albany, Indiana, Floyd county, in the year 1865. Mr. Sands was raised upon his parents' farm, until he was twenty years of age. He then married Miss Margaret Spencer, of Harrison county, and located in the southern part of Illinois. He then embarked in the wagon-making business, and remained in that business a short time. He then taught school for one session. The late war broke out between the North and South. Then Mr. Sands came back with his family to his old home in Harrison county. Mr. Sands then enlisted as a soldier in the Thirty-eighth regiment Indiana volunteers, Colonel Scribner commanding. Mr. Sands took part in quite a number of hard fought battles. Amongst the principal ones were Stone River, Chickamauga, battle of Perryville, battle of Missionary Ridge, battle of Peach-tree Creek, and the siege of Savannah. Mr. Sands was a true soldier, always ready for duty, and battled bravely as a good soldier for his country and its flag. Mr. Sands then returned in 1863, one year before his term had expired in his first enlistment. In 1864 his regiment came home on a furlough, and remained a short time, and then returned back to the field of battle. He was with General Sherman on his march to the sea. The last battle that Mr. Sands took part in was at Jonesboro. It was a hard fought battle. It lasted eight hours. He witnessed the surrender of General Johnston's army, the flower of the Southern Confederacy. He took part in the grand review at Washington, D. C., which was one of the United States of America's proudest days. Then the Fourteenth army corps came to Louisville, Kentucky, in which Mr. Sands belonged. Then his regiment went to Indianapolis, and was mustered out of service. He then received his honorable discharge, July 15, 1865. He then returned home in Harrison county, and remained a short time. He then came to New Albany and located permanently, in 1865, and embarked in the huckster business. He carried on that business for some time, then, in 1868, he established a grocery and produce business, which he still carries on. His business house is located on Main street, between Lower Eighth and Ninth. Mr. and Mrs. Sands have had nine children, three of whom are dead.

JOSIAH GWIN.

Josiah Gwin was born in the village of Lanesville, Harrison county, Indiana, January 28, 1834. At the age of eight years he removed to New Albany, Indiana, with his father's family. His education was limited to the grammar grade of the common schools of the city, and in 1850 he quit school to join a surveying party under Captain E. G. Barney, who was employed by the then New Albany & Salem railroad to extend the road to Michigan City.

In the spring of 1852, at the death of his father, Thomas Gwin, then sheriff of Floyd county, the subject of this sketch accepted employment under Martin H. Ruter, as clerk in a grocery store. In the year of 1853 Mr. Ruter was appointed postmaster of New Albany under Franklin Pierce's administration, but died shortly after his appointment and before he had accepted the place. Phineas M. Kent was appointed in Mr. Ruter's place, and Josiah Gwin was selected as his clerk. Mr. Kent held the office but a short time, and Frank Gwin, a cousin of Josiah Gwin, was appointed, and the latter was continued as clerk until the year 1856, when he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for county recorder. Mr. Gwin was elected by a majority of one vote, but owing to the intensity of party spirit and the closeness of the vote, the election was contested, and Mr. Gwin was unfairly defeated.

In the fall of 1856 Mr. Gwin accepted the city editorship of the New Albany Ledger, and continued in that capacity until the summer of 1860, when he was again nominated for recorder of Floyd county. He was elected over his opponent, who contested his election four years before, by a majority of nine hundred and eighty-one votes. In the fall of 1864 he was re-elected by a large majority and held the office until November 16, 1869.

In the spring of 1871 he was appointed appraiser, to fix the value of real estate of New Albany.

During the latter part of July, 1871, in connection with James V. Kelso and Charles E. Johnson, Mr. Gwin established the New Albany Daily and Weekly Standard, which paper, about one year afterwards, absorbed and consolidated with the Daily and Weekly Ledger. The paper was named The Ledger-Standard. Mr. Gwin was editor of the paper until the spring of 1881, when he sold his interest therein and for awhile retired from journalism.

On the 22d of June, 1881, Mr. Gwin again entered the journalistic ranks by founding the Public Press, a weekly newspaper, at New Albany, and is at this time its editor and proprietor.

Mr. Gwin was the first president of the Southern Indiana Editorial association, which organization was effected at Columbus, Indiana, in May, 1875. He was afterwards chosen as its treasurer.

In January, 1881, at the organization of the State Democratic Editorial association, Mr. Gwin was elected as its treasurer for one year.

CHAPTER XXXV.

CLARK COUNTY SETTLEMENT NOTES.

John L. P. McCune, a native of Jessamine county, Kentucky, came to Clark county in 1816, engaged in making shoes and boots; was engaged in farming part of his time, had a farm near Memphis on which he resided part of his time; was one of the gallant young Kentuckians that responded to the call of Governor Shelby, and marched to the Canada frontier, and was in Colonel Trotter's regiment, which was the first regiment in the battle of the Thames, on the 15th of October, 1813, when Proctor was defeated and Tecumseh was killed, which gave peace to the Northwestern frontier. Mr. McCune has arrived at the advanced age of eighty-nine, and is uncommon sprightly for a man of his age.

John Lutz was born in Lincoln county, North Carolina, in 1802. He came to Clark county in 1806 with his parents, David and Catherine Lutz, who were among the first settlers here. He has resided continuously in Charlestown township since 1806. He married Miss Barbara Dellinger, also of Lincoln county, North Carolina. They have had ten children, five of whom are still living, viz: David (deceased), Norman (deceased), Albion, Oscar, John (deceased), Anna (deceased), Isaac, Frank, Mary (deceased),

George K. Mr. and Mrs. Lutz have been members of the Methodist church for many years. In politics Mr. Lutz is a Democrat.

Avery Long was born in Scott county, Kentucky, in 1808, and came to Clark county, Indiana, in 1816, with his father, Elisha Long, who settled on the farm now occupied by Avery, the only surviving son. In 1829 Avery Long married Miss Mary Goodwin, daughter of Judge Goodwin. She died in 1839. She was the mother of two children, Catherine and Willis, both deceased. In 1851 Mr. Long married Miss Sophia Bottorff. They have two children—Martha Jane, wife of James H. Peyton, of this township, and John Elisha. Mr. Long is a strong Democrat. He has held several local offices; was county treasurer nine years, township trustee three years, and county commissioner six years. Mr. Long has a large farm well improved.

James C. Crawford was born in Clark county in 1817, and has always resided here. His father, William Crawford, came from Virginia in 1814. He had married, previous to coming, Miss Sarah McCormack. They had three children born in Virginia and four in Clark county. Of these only three are now living, viz: Josiah, Mrs. Mary Ann Taggart, and James C. Mr. Crawford is one of the oldest of the natives of Clark county.

Sam P. Lewman, of Clark county, was born in Charlestown July 30, 1834. He early lived on a farm, and was educated in the country schools and in Oberlin college, Ohio; taught school two years. Was trained in the Jeffersonian school of Democracy, but under the exciting contest in the Kansas troubles, experienced what might be termed a change of heart, and voted and worked for free speech, free Kansas, and Fremont. Studied law under Thomasson & Gibson, in Louisville, Kentucky; took the junior course of lectures in the law department of the university of that city. He was married April 3, 1860, to Ann E. Holman, of Charlestown township, and then abandoned the law and went to farming. Was elected justice of the peace in 1864, and held that office seven years. Was nominated by the Republicans of his county for the State Legislature of Indiana, and in the contest reduced the Democratic majority from 1,290 to less than 700. During the war he was a private in the Eighth regiment, and served in the Legion. In this family there has been as yet no death in his own or that of his father.

Thomas J. Henley was one of Indiana's distinguished sons; was the son of Jesse Henley, who emigrated from North Carolina to Clark county about the year 1800; was an enterprising farmer and accumulated considerable property; raised a large and respectable family. Thomas J. Henley was born in 1808; after having the advantages of the schools of that day, he entered the Indiana university, then presided over by Dr. Wiley. After leaving the university he was elected a Representative from Clark county, and re-elected for several years; elected Speaker of the House in December, 1842; was one of the leading members of the Legislature; was one of the strongest opponents of the internal improvement system that was inaugurated in 1835–36. In 1836 he established the Indianian, a newspaper that advocated the election of Martin Van Buren and Colonel Richard M. Johnson. In 1843 he was elected a Representative to Congress, from the Second Congressional district of Indiana; was re-elected in 1845–47. Went to California in 1849, for speculating purposes, and returned in 1853, when he moved his family to San Francisco, California. Was appointed postmaster by President Pierce for the latter place, and was appointed afterwards naval agent for the same place; was a member of the California State Senate. Mr. Henley was an able debater, and possessed a strong mind. Joseph G. Marshall once said that he would rather meet Robert Dale Owen and Andrew Kennedy than Thomas J. Henley, in political discussion. Mr. Henley had a great many warm personal friends; he was a man that never forgot his friends; as a notable instance we refer to Mr. Henley's kindness to Mr. W. S. Ferrier, the publisher of the Clark County Record. In the spring of 1843 Mr. Ferrier engaged in the publication of the Southern Indianian, which had been discontinued by John C. Huckleberry in 1841; during the summer of 1843 Mr. Henley made his first canvass for Congress, running against Joseph L. White, the former incumbent. The Southern Indianian sustained Mr. Henley, who was elected. It was Mr. Ferrier's desire, who was then in his eighteenth year, to have an appointment as cadet at West Point. Mr. Henley recommended him, and

the War department tendered to him the appointment to take effect at the expiration of the time of the then incumbent, Thomas Rodman, of Washington county, since General Rodman, and inventor of the Rodman gun. Prior to the expiration of Mr. Rodman's time, in the fall of 1844, circumstances developed which determined Mr. Ferrier to decline the cadetship. This appointment was tendered to Mr. Ferrier not only on the account of personal friendship, but on the score of Mr. Henley's estimation of the personal merits of a boy who had not a relative, or influential connections to wield an influence in his favor. Mr. Henley was selected on the 8th of January, 1840, as the Van Buren elector for the Second Congressional district of Indiana, and made a great many political speeches in Indiana and Kentucky.

Captain John Norris was one of the early settlers of Clark county, and had all the trials incident to a frontier life. He commanded a company at the battle of Tippecanoe. General Harrison, in his official report, complimented him and his company. He was also at Pigeon Roost when the Indians made the attack, and assisted old Mr. Collins in defending his house until night. When the Indians commenced to fire the neighboring cabins, Captain Norris and Mr. Collins left the house, Collins being killed. Captain Norris then took two children to a place of safety, went to Charlestown, gave the alarm, and then assisted in burying the bodies of those who were massacred. Captain Norris was a good citizen, an honest man, and a sincere Christian.

W. R. Kirkpatrick, an experienced and efficient teacher in Clark county, Indiana, was born in June, 1857. His father was chief of police in Louisville, holding that office very efficiently for several years. He was also superintendent of the workhouse for some ten or twelve years, and in all was a very prominent man. He died in September, 1880. W. R. Kirkpatrick received his education in the Bloomington college, Indiana, and has been teaching in all five years. His work as a teacher has earned for him some reputation, which he well deserves.

James Carr was born and raised in Clark county. He is the son of Joseph Carr, and a nephew of General John Carr; his mother was a daughter of James Drummond, one of the first settlers of Clark county. The mother of Mr. Carr having been left a widow, with a large family of children, managed the farm, and accumulated considerable property. Mr. Carr is a well-to-do farmer.

John Robertson is a grandson of Samuel Robertson, one of the early pioneers of Clark county, who settled near what was called the Gas-away church. He married a daughter of the late James Beggs, and is now living on the Beggs farm. He is a well-to-do farmer.

William J. Kirkpatrick was born and raised in Clark county, resides on the farm formerly owned by Governor Jennings, is a farmer and trader, has been engaged in teaching school, is a bachelor, stayed with his mother and sisters as the head of the house, has been successful in trade, and is in good circumstances. He is an upright, honest man, and possessed of good conversational powers.

James Crawford came to Clark county, with his father, from the State of Virginia, in the spring of 1830. Mr. Crawford, by industry and economy, is now the owner of a good farm. He is a cousin of the Rev. Josiah Crawford.

C. C. White was a son of John White, who emigrated from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1804, and settled near the Sinking fork of Silver creek. Mr. White was a tanner and carried on the tanning business for a great many years; raised a large and respectable family. He assisted in burying those who were killed at the Pigeon Roost massacre. C. C. White was born and raised in Clark county, and resides on the farm that was owned by his father. He is a well-to-do farmer, a well informed man, and a cordial, genial gentleman, and is highly respected by his fellow-citizens.

Professor John F. Baird is a native of Clark county, the son of Dr. John Baird, whose father emigrated from Ireland. Professor Baird was a graduate of Hanover college, is a Presbyterian minister, and now professor in Hanover college. He was an exemplary young man, and a close student, and bids fair to be useful in any position that he may be placed.

Mrs. Mary Ramsey was born and raised in Charlestown. She is the daughter of D. W. Daily; was married to Howard Ramsey in 1847, is now a widow, and resides on a farm two miles south of Charlestown, it being her share of the large tract of land owned by her father.

George Huckleberry, Sr., was a native of Wurtemburg, Germany. He came to America, and settled in Pennsylvania until the year 1784, when he moved to Kentucky, Jefferson county, near Abbott's station, where he had one son captured by the Indians. When the Indians found that they were pursued they killed the boy near the Twelve-mile island, which was the cause of the creek on the Kentucky side being called Huckleberry. In the year 1796 he moved to Clark county, Indiana, near Charlestown Landing, where he purchased a large tract of land. He had seven sons and two daughters. His sons performed military duty on the frontier: Martin was in Captain Wells' company at St. Clair's defeat; Henry was in the battle of Tippecanoe; George was one of the volunteers that went to the relief of Fort Harrison when Major Zachary Taylor, afterwards President Taylor, was besieged by the Indians. John C. Huckleberry was a son of George Huckleberry, Jr., born in 1810. He was a member of the Legislature several terms; was proprietor and editor of the Southern Indianian; postmaster from 1838 to 1841; was sheriff of Clark county from 1845 to 1847; removed to Missouri in 1867, and thence to Reno county, Kansas, and died August, 1879. George Huckleberry left five children, two boys and three girls. William P. Huckleberry, his youngest son, was born in 1819, and is now acting as a claim agent and notary public.

Andrew J. Carr is a well-to-do farmer near Charlestown, and was born in this county March 22, 1822. After completing his education in Greencastle and Hanover colleges he studied law, but never practiced the profession. He served as lieutenant in the war with Mexico, under Captain Gibson; was private secretary under Governor Whitcomb; was a member of the State Legislature; and about the time of the war was treasurer of Clark county four years. He was married to Miss Sarah Whiteman about the year 1851, and had by this union four children, three sons and one daughter. The oldest son, Joseph L. Carr, married Miss Ida Baldock.

M. B. Cole, merchant of Charlestown, was born in 1825 in Clark county. His father, Christopher Cole, born in 1802, moved here in 1822, and was, during a period of sixteen years, assistant sergeant-at-arms in the House of Representatives. He also followed mercantile pursuits in Charlestown, but retired in 1846. Mr. M. B. Cole was educated during his early life to close business habits, and has, during his whole life, been a successful merchant, having followed that pursuit for forty years. During the war his sales run to almost an unprecedented figure, and since that time have continued good, and now he is ready to retire from active service for a quiet life. He owns a farm adjoining town, where he lives. In 1848 he was married to Miss Margaret Long. His two sons are married and in business with him.

Joseph McCombs, deceased, was born in 1814 in Clark county. His father, William McCombs, came to the county before the year 1800. In 1845 Mr. McCombs and Martha Simpson were united in marriage, and afterwards moved upon the farm now owned by Mrs. McCombs. This is a beautiful farm, consisting of one hundred and twenty-eight acres of land under a high state of cultivation, with an elegant dwelling house upon it. By this marriage Mrs. McCombs is the mother of six children, three married and three single. Mrs. Mary Eweng, one daughter, lives in Missouri. Mrs. Anna Carr and Mrs. Adaline Wilson live in Clark county. One son and two daughters are as yet unmarried.

John Morrow, one of the successful and experienced teachers of Clark county, was born in Charlestown June 16, 1837, in which place he grew to manhood, in the meantime receiving his education and qualifications as a teacher. He began his profession during the winter of 1858–59, teaching in Charlestown, since which time he has had the principalship of those schools. His father, William Morrow, came from Kentucky about 1820. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and served as magistrate of the town about thirty years. He died in 1873 at the advanced age of eighty years. His second wife, Jane Manly, mother of Professor Morrow, died in 1859. Mr. Morrow was married in the spring of 1859 to Miss Lucy Jane Collins, and has three sons and one daughter.

General John W. Simonson, lately deceased, was many years in active service in the United States army, but was retired many years ago. He had been a citizen of Clark county thirty-five years, and was well and favorably known throughout the State, and especially in Southern Indiana. For several winters the General

spent his time in Florida, that climate being more favorable to his health. He was a gentleman of the old school, ever courteous, polite, and kind to all with whom he came in contact. After an illness of some time he died in December, 1881, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

William McMillen was born in Winchester, Virginia, July 7, 1793; when eighteen months old he was brought by his parents to Fayette county, Kentucky. When eighteen years of age he learned the cabinet trade, and in 1813 became a member of Colonel Dudley's regiment to serve on the Canadian frontier; was captured by the Indians, sold by them to a Frenchman, and turned over to the British, and with sixty others exchanged after Perry's victory after an imprisonment of one year and eight days. Returned to Lexington, Kentucky, and followed his trade. In 1817 came to Charlestown, where he continued his calling until 1841, and then went to his farm where William C. McMillen was born in 1837. The latter, in 1854, married Miss Mary F. Brentlinger, and by this marriage is the father of four children. He owns a farm of two hundred and eighty-five acres of good land.

Professor A. Campbell Goodwin, superintendent of Clark county schools, was born in Utica, Clark county, June 3, 1846. He received his education in the schools of his township, and in 1863 was placed in charge of Number Seven hospital, Jeffersonville, as hospital steward. In 1864 he resigned and took a course in Boyd's Commercial college, Louisville, Kentucky, and completed the course in half the usual time, and was offered a principalship in the institution, but refused, and became clerk in the freight depot of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad. He afterwards spent one year in the Kentucky university, and then taught in the Jeffersonville schools. In 1869 he taught a district school with marked success, and was afterwards solicited by the patrons to remain at the same salary, $75 per month. He afterwards taught again in the Jeffersonville schools with great success. He also served as county examiner, and in 1873 was elected county superintendent, and with an exception of one year has filled the office down to the present. His official career has been in every particular satisfactory as well as successful. The length of the school term under his superintendence has been extended from fifty-five days to sixty-eight, and the standard of qualification has been gradually exalted. His Teachers' Manual and blanks for teachers' reports have been warmly praised by some of the best educators in the land. In 1880 Professor A. C. Goodwin became the Democratic nominee for the office of State superintendent.

James L. Veazey, a farmer in good circumstances, lives above the town of Charlestown on Fourteen-mile creek. Mr. Veazey was married a few years since to Miss Sarah Walker. He is a good farmer, and has every convenience to promote ease and comfort. He has closely attended to the wants of his business, and has taken no part publicly in politics.

Judge Melville C. Hester, of Charlestown, is a grandson of John Mathias Hester, who was born in Hanover, Germany, July 4, 1767, emigrated to Philadelphia in 1772. His father not being able to pay for this family passage (price sixty pounds), they were sold into servitude for a term of years to pay the debt. The family remained in hard and cruel bondage for the space of twelve months, and after serving a year, the cruel tyrant compelled him to pay the sixty pounds money he had borrowed before he would grant him and his family their freedom. John Mathias Hester emigrated to Kentucky when nineteen years old, and descended the Ohio on a flat-boat, making narrow escapes from the Indians. On one occasion a party of them headed by a white man, after failing to decoy them ashore, fired many shots into their boat. After arriving in Louisville, Mr. Hester teamed a great deal, and on one occasion, in removing two families from the Pond settlement to Shelbyville, were fired on at a place called Benny Hughes station, by a party of Indians, two of the company wounded, and Mr. Hester shot above the left eye with a rifle ball, which broke his skull, but did not enter the brain. He immediately dismounted, and would have escaped, being fleet of foot, but the streaming blood from his wound obstructed his sight, and after a run of one hundred and seventy-five yards he was overtaken, tomahawked,* and scalped, from which he, however, survived. Eighteen months after this event, he was married to Miss Susan Huckleberry, and in 1799 moved to a

* The ax glanced, only chipping the skull.

tract of land adjacent to the present site of Charlestown, and a mile and a half from Tuleytown, known afterwards as Springville. He raised a large family of children, of whom Rev. George K. Hester, the father of Judge Hester, was the oldest son. He became a minister of the gospel in the Methodist Episcopal church, and continued as such until his death, a period of fifty-six years. He died September 2, 1874. Craven P. Hester, the second son, became a distinguished lawyer, and judge of the circuit court in the State of California. Uriah A., another son, was a physician. Milton P., another son, became a farmer in Illinois. There were also two daughters who married prominent men. Rev. George Knight Hester married Miss Briggs in 1820, and had seven sons, two of whom died in infancy. Four of them, Francis A., Mathias A., William M., and Andrew B., became Methodist minisers, and have served with a zeal worthy of their calling. Judge Hester, the youngest of the family, was born in Scott county, Indiana, January 20, 1834. He was educated at Asbury university, Indiana, in 1855, and attained to the highest average class standing for scholarship and deportment, but graduated at the University of Bloomington, Indiana. He studied law, and engaged in the practice of his profession in 1857, in partnership with Judge Baker, afterwards Governor Baker, and in 1859 removed to Charlestown, where he has since remained. In 1870 he was appointed by Governor Baker as prosecuting attorney of the Twenty-seventh judicial circuit, and afterwards appointed judge of that circuit court to fill an unexpired term of six months. He was married to Miss Mariah S. Williard, of Vanderburg county, Indiana, December 27, 1855, and his children by this marriage are all living. His mother, Bence Briggs, was born in Scotland, December 12, 1789, and died at his house September 9, 1878. In 1820 she and Judge Scott organized a Sunday-school, said to have been the first in the State, in the old court-house. She was a well-educated woman, and had a remarkable intellect, and was held in high esteem by those who knew her.

S. Conner, of Otisco, owner of the Otisco Champion mill, was born in Clark county, March 24, 1837. Learned the blacksmith trade and followed that pursuit until April, 1863, then with the earnings saved started a general store, which he kept in operation until 1879. He then built the large Champion mill, for the manufacture of staves and heading, and put in the latest and most approved machinery, his saw being the largest used. He runs a force of sixteen men in this shop, also sixteen men in his shop at the Louisville Cement company, for whom he is manufacturing this year on a contract forty thousand barrels. In 1860 he was married to Miss Mary A. Reid, and has eight children. He is a self-made man and has always been successful in business.

Dr. W. W. Faris, a native of Clark county, was born in 1822; received a good education at the academy of Charlestown, afterwards graduated in Hanover college; attended the Louisville Medical university in 1849 and 1850, and practiced his profession for two years, after which he carried on farming. He served his county as surveyor from 1856 till 1874, and is deputy county surveyor at this time. He was married in 1850 to Miss Sarah Comb and has three children. His maternal grandfather was John Work, one of the earliest settlers of the township and the builder of the famous tunnel at his mill, one of the first in the county. He also originated the name, the Nine-penny mill, by building it himself, taking, as help from his neighbors, but ninepence from each.

Charles Long, a native of Clark county, is a son of Benjamin Long, an old resident born and raised in the county. About the year 1843 he was married to Miss McCormick and from this union has thirteen children, four of whom are now married. Mr. Charles Long is an active, industrious young man, twenty-three years of age, and still remains on his father's large farm, consisting of some four hundred acres of choice land near Charlestown. He is unmarried.

C. Hufford was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, January 1, 1806. His parents died when he was quite young. At the age of fourteen he came to Indiana, settling soon after in Bethlehem. He received a common school education, and afterwards learned the blacksmith trade, though his principal occupation was that of a farmer. He was married in 1827 to Mary Cameron, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Cameron, who came at an early date from Kentucky. Their family consisted of six children, four only of whom are living—Elizabeth, Isabelle,

James, and John. About the year 1840 he went to Iowa, where he remained about five years. His wife died in the year 1850. On the 28th day of September, 1852, he married Elizabeth J. Bell, a native of Kentucky, who was born there April 21, 1827. They had a family of two children; Francis A. is still living. Politically he was a Democrat, and was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was retiring in disposition and honest and upright, and possessed the esteem of all. He was a kind father and good husband. He died October 10, 1880.

John Hufford, the youngest son of G. and Mary Hufford, was born in Clark county, Indiana, March 25, 1841. He was educated in the common school, and is by occupation a farmer. He resided in Bethel township, Clark county, until about the year 1868, when he moved to Missouri, where he farmed about nine years. At the expiration of this time he sold his property there and moved to Switzerland county, Indiana, where he has lived until the present time. November 10, 1861, he married Margaret, daughter of Franklin and Sarah Bradley. Their family consists of eight children: Elmer, Cornelius, Emma, Oscar, Walter, Sarah, Alice, and Mary.

Jacob Boyer was born near Lexington, Kentucky, March 11, 1803. When he was a boy his father, Philip Boyer, who was a saddler by trade, emigrated to the farm where his daughters now reside. Philip's wife was Barbara Liter. They reared a family of six children, Jacob being the eldest. Jacob Boyer was a shoemaker by trade, but devoted most of his time to farming. He was educated in the common schools, and spent the greater part of his life on the homestead. In November, 1833, he married Jane Kelly, daughter of Captain William and Margaret Kelly. She was born January 6, 1811. They had a family of eleven children, ten of whom lived to maturity. He was a consistent Christian and elder in the Presbyterian church. He was a man of rather retiring disposition, and though a Republican he never mingled much in politics. Mr. Boyer was an honored and respected citizen. His wife survived him only a short time, dying August 26, 1879.

William Kelly, Jr., was born in Bethlehem township August 26, 1812. He is the ninth child of William Kelly, who was born in Virginia in 1773, and emigrated with his parents at the age of five years to Kentucky; there they remained in a fort nearly five years before they dared go out to locate farms. Though his advantages for an education were those only afforded by backwoods schools, he certainly improved his opportunities. Was raised a farmer; married Margaret Kelly, a cousin, and a Virginian by birth, and who was raised in Knox county, Tennessee. They have had born to them thirteen children, four of whom died when they were small. At this writing two sons and two daughters are living. In March, 1806, he emigrated to Clark county, Indiana, and entered the tract of land in Bethlehem township where his son William now lives. He was a Whig in politics and a man of worth and influence, and was a prominent factor in the settlement and organization of the county. He died June 27, 1837, his wife surviving him until September 13, 1854. William Kelly, Jr., being the son of a pioneer, had poor opportunities for schooling, devoting all his time, from childhood up, to farming. On the 4th day of May, 1858, he married Elizabeth Ann Starr. They have one child, Rhoda G., born January 25, 1864. Mr. Kelly is politically a Republican. He is a consistent Christian and commands the highest respect of his neighbors.

John T. Hamilton was born in Bethlehem township, Clark county, Indiana, August 14, 1822. He is the oldest child of William Hamilton, a native of Franklin county, Kentucky, who was born in 1790. His father's name was Archibald Hamilton, and a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia. William received a common school education, and learned the tanner and currier trade, of his older brother, Robert. William and his mother, whose name was Sarah, and two sisters, Elizabeth and Margaret, came to this county in 1812, landing March 25th. At that time it was in the woods. They located on the place where John now lives. He erected a tannery and engaged in that business, at the same time looking after the interests of the farm. In this he engaged till his death, which occurred March 19, 1845. Though he took an active part in politics as a Whig, he never sought nor held an office. He was an active man, and did well his part in building up the new county. On the 30th day of October, 1821, he married Margaret Byers, who was born near McBride's mill, Woodford county, Kentucky, April 14, 1795,

and emigrated to Jefferson county, Indiana, in 1816. She died at the homestead May 9, 1878. Of her seven children there are living only the subject of this sketch; Robert B., born March 1, 1830; and Susan B., born August 19, 1831. John received a good common school education and learned the tanners trade with his father. John and Robert have never married. They are both true blue Republicans.

William S. Dean was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, August 3, 1840. He is the oldest of the family of Argus and Abigail Dean, which consisted of six children. He received his education in the common schools of Jefferson county. In the month of August, 1862, he enlisted in company A, Eighty-second Indiana; was in the Army of the Cumberland till July, 1864. On his return he engaged in fruit culture. Has added to his orchards from time to time till now he has eight thousand peach trees bearing fruit and five thousand young ones, and some two thousand apple trees. A part of his fruit each year is manufactured into butter. He is also engaged rather extensively in general farming. On the 11th day of March, 1869, he married Elmira Richardson, daughter of John H. and Rebecca Richardson, of Kentucky. She was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, June 5, 1846. They have a family of three children—Alice, aged ten; Albert H., aged eight, and an infant. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dean are members of the Baptist church, and Mr. Dean belongs to that party which saved the Union.

William Abbot was one of the very earliest settlers of Bethlehem township, he and his wife emigrating from Kentucky at an early period. Asa Abbott was the fourth son of William, and was born in Clark county, September 20, 1808. Was educated in the common schools and was a teacher by occupation during his younger days; and from the time of his marriage till 1856 he engaged in the mercantile and wood business in Bethlehem. He married, November 1, 1828, Miss Anna Baker, a native of Charlestown. She was the daughter of Barzilla and Nancy Baker. She was born October 25, 1811. They had but one child—Athanathice O., born August 10, 1830. Asa Abbott was for many years one of the county commissioners, and was foreman of the grand jury when he was taken with an illness which terminated his life, November 18, 1872. He was a consistent Christian and very successful business man, always proving that honesty was the best policy. His estimable wife died May 8, 1875. Athanathice married Isaac Ross on the 7th of December, 1850. He was a Kentuckian by birth. Their family consists of three children—Asa Phillip, Anna Bell, Charles G. The sons are residing with their mother. Anna Bell married A. W. Shidler, and died in 1862.

'Squire S. G. Consley was born in Clark county, Indiana, January 24, 1827. He is the oldest child of John Consley, who was born in Kentucky March 6, 1800. When he was ten years old his parents emigrated to Jefferson county, Indiana. He was educated in the log school-houses of pioneer days. Has made farming his life occupation. On the 13th day of March, 1823, he married Elizabeth Giltner, daughter of Jacob, a pioneer who came to this State in 1808 from near Lexington, Kentucky, though formerly a resident of Pennsylvania. Their family consisted of six children, four of whom lived to maturity. The subject of this sketch was educated at the same school and has followed the same occupation as his father. On the 27th day of March, 1849, he married M. Henderson, a native of Decatur county, Indiana. She was a daughter of William and Martha Henderson. She was born April 28, 1824. Their family now consists of five children, having buried four. They are all members of the Presbyterian church. Before the war Mr. Consley was a Democrat, but since that date has been a Republican, but never a politician. He has been the justice of the peace many years, and is now serving in that capacity in Bethlehem township.

William Boyer, son of Jacob Boyer, was born March 27, 1839. He was educated in the common schools and reared on a farm, and has been engaged in that avocation all his life until within the last year, when, on account of failing health, he engaged in the mercantile business in Otto, where he is now postmaster. On the 2d of February, 1875, he married Annette E., daughter of 'Squire S. G. Consley, of Bethlehem township. She is a native of Clark county. He is a Republican, though never has sought or held office. Both are members of the Presbyterian church. Their family consists of three children.

George Giltner was born in Clark county, Indiana, June 3, 1818. He is the third child and oldest son of Jacob Giltner, Sr., who was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He went to Kentucky when a young man and settled in Fayette county, where he soon married Elizabeth Donacan. She was born in Pennsylvania April 27, 1780. To him she bore three children —one son and two daughters. Several years prior to the birth of George they moved to Bethlehem township, Clark county, Indiana, and settled upon the farm upon which he was afterwards born, and has since lived. Jacob, Sr., was a farmer by occupation, a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics a Democrat. He died September 14, 1857. His wife died November 24, 1857. Jacob, Jr., had brothers, John, Andrew, and David, who are old residents of the county. John was educated in common schools and is by occupation a farmer. On May 7, 1858, he married Sarah J. West. She was born March 31, 1838, and is the daughter of Thomas and Ann West. Their family consists of nine children, four sons and five daughters. He is a member of the Christian church, and is politically a Republican.

J. M. Stewart was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, May 12, 1839. He is the fifth child of a family of six. His father's name was Jabe Stewart, a native of Rising Sun, Ohio, who was born in 1806. By occupation he was a farmer, and moved to Indiana in 1827 to engage in farming. He married Priscilla Stewart, daughter of Stephen Stewart. She was born in 1808. Their family consists of six children. John, one of the family, has a good education and is engaged in the mercantile business in Bethlehem, Clark county. He is doing a good business and constantly adds to his trade. On the 4th day of August, 1861, he married Massy Brown, daughter of Joe and Nelly Brown. She was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, September 10, 1837. They have had five children, four of whom are living—Estella, Julia, Mathew, and Josie. He is a member of the Methodist church and is a Republican.

Dr. S. L. Adair was born in New Washington, Clark county, Indiana, December 8, 1842. He is the seventh child of the late Dr. Samuel Lowery Adair, who was born in Virginia in 1798. He was well educated and a graduate of the Cincinnati School of Medicine. He came to Indiana when he was twenty-four, and began the practice of medicine at New Washington. On November 29, 1827, he married Eleanor, daughter of William Roe, of his adopted home. He was the father of nine children, of whom three sisters and the subject of this sketch are living. Isabella A. married Dr. L. E. Eddy; Maria J. married Dr. T. W. Field, of Louisville; and Mary T. married Dr. R. B. Eddy, of Otisco, Indiana. The father of these children was the first physician of central Clark county, and a gentleman whose long career brought only honor and respect. He died in 1852. Dr. S. L. Adair, Jr., was educated in the common schools, early embraced the profession of his father, and in 1868 graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine, receiving also a diploma from the Hospital School of Medicine. He located at New Washington, where he has practiced with success to the present time. In 1873 he married Sarah J. Shrader, by whom he has three children—Mary E., Fannie Belle, and Samuel Lowery. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

Alexander Montgomery was born in Clark county, Indiana, on August 2, 1808. He was the youngest of thirteen children of William Montgomery, who came to the county a short time before the birth of Alexander. He entered a large tract of land, which he cleared, lived, and died upon. His wife was Mary Johnson, and both lived to a ripe old age. All of their children lived to maturity, and all now have passed away. Alexander received a pioneer boy's education and training, and always lived upon the homestead, working at farming. In about 1828 he married Catharine Baker, who was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1807. They had ten children, all but one living to maturity. He died in 1870, leaving a wife, who yet survives him.

Dr. W. W. Britan was born in Leominster, Massachusetts, February 22, 1814. His father was William Britan, a native of Massachusetts, a clothier during his earlier life and then a farmer. He married Eunice Newton, by whom he had seven children. W. W., the fourth of these, was educated in the Teachers' seminary of his native place. After spending three years at this institution he came to Jeffersonville, Indiana. After

engaging for over a year at teaching he attended lectures at Cincinnati, remaining from 1837 to 1840. He then taught two years at Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, and then began practicing medicine at New Providence, Indiana. Here he remained but one year, when he went to Martinsburg, Washington county, where he remained twelve years; thence to New Albany for two years, and then moved upon his farm and home in Washington township, Clark county, Indiana, where he now resides. On February 20, 1840, he married Jane A. Dickey, a daughter of Rev. John M. Dickey. Her mother was Margaret Steele, of Kentucky, and her father of South Carolina. He was the pioneer Presbyterian minister of southern Indiana, arriving at the scene of his labors and triumphs in 1815. Mrs. Jane Britan was born September 8, 1819. She is highly educated, and was for a time one of the successful teachers of the county. She is the mother of eleven children, of whom Annie L., George W., Waldo A., Willis W., Harlan N., and Nellie A. are living. Both parents are steadfast members of the Presbyterian church.

James D. Robison was born in Clark county February 23, 1812. He is the oldest child of Joseph and Christena Robison. His father was a native of Ireland, born in 1783. James' grandfather first settled in Pennsylvania, and when Joseph, the father of James, was about seventeen he removed to Kentucky. James D. has followed farming almost within a "stone's throw" of the place where he was born. In 1832 he married Sarah, daughter of Lewis Fouts. She was born February 18, 1816. She is the mother of two children, William M., and Albert N.; the former resides on the home place and the latter in Jennings county. Mr. and Mrs. Robison have for nearly forty years been members of the Presbyterian church, and they are conscientious and Christian people. Mr. Robison is a man of intelligence and remarkable memory. He is one of the old and highly esteemed residents of Washington township.

McGannon Barnes was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, July 29, 1809. He is the oldest son of John Barnes, who was a Virginian. He married Sarah Law, a Kentuckian. They had seven children. He moved into Jefferson county about the year 1807, where he died. McGannon first farmed for himself on his father's place, but from the time of his marriage until nineteen years ago he has lived on the farm he now occupies. He married Rebecca Fouts December 26, 1833. Her father was born October 17, 1775. He came to Clark county in 1805. His first wife was a Mrs. Dongan, and his second was Susanna, daughter of Jacob Fouts, Sr., and a sister of Captain Jacob Fouts. By the union of McGannon Barnes and Rebecca Fouts there were ten children born, of whom eight lived to maturity. Mr. Barnes is one of the pioneers of the county, a practical farmer, and a gentleman of worth and intelligence.

James M. Staples was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, September 3, 1814. His father was a Virginian, and a brickmaker by trade. He made the first brick burnt in Jeffersonville. He was the father of thirteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity. Jacob received his education in the old-fashioned log school-house, and has followed farming. He was married January 23, 1851, to Julia H. McGannon, a daughter of John McGannon, a native of Culpeper county, Virginia. He was born February 9, 1793. He removed to Jennings county, Indiana, in 1820, where he married Mary Carney. He had a son, James, who was killed by the Indians. He died May 25, 1875, in Meeker county, Minnesota. He was a worthy man and highly respected. Mr. James Staples and wife are Baptists, and are people of strict integrity, respected and honored by all who know them. They have had nine children, four of whom are living—John F., Thomas J., Carney M., and James H. Mrs. Staples was born July 10, 1826.

Jacob Ratts was born in Rowan county, North Carolina, April 14, 1806. He removed to Indiana in 1824, where he remained until 1837. When a young man he learned the hatter's trade, but never followed it after his removal to Indiana, but engaged in farming. His father, Colonel Henry Ratts, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was by trade a hatter. His wife's maiden name was Barbary Wyngler. They had nine children, all of whom are dead except Jacob. Colonel Henry Ratts was a military man of some note. He was a justice of the peace for many years and was highly respected. Jacob was married December 24, 1829, to Cynthia Fouts. She was born in Washington township February 14, 1810. They have six children living—Thomas, David,

Henry, Mary, Sarah, and Maggie. Mr. Ratts and wife have for almost half a century been members of the Christian church, but believe that Christ was the Saviour of all mankind. He was originally a Whig, but since the organization of the Republican party has acted with it. He is a great reader and a man of intelligence. He is respected and honored by all who know him.

Mrs. Mary Walker was born in Clark county, Indiana, February 12, 1811. She is the daughter of William Provine, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky. He came to Clark county in 1806, and settled on the place where his daughter now lives in Kentucky. July 30, 1801, he was married to Mary Buchanan, a native of Virginia. Their family consists of five boys and two girls. He was a farmer and a miller. He accumulated a good property through industry and thrifty management. During the War of 1812 he was twice returned from the service, as he could best serve his country's interests in the mill, which was the only one this side of the river. He died October 9, 1815; his wife died July 30, 1847. William C. Walker, of Kentucky, was born August 25, 1802; he married Mary, daughter of William Provine, April 7, 1839. Mr. Walker was a carpenter by trade, and after 1830 managed the mills on his place. He died December 10, 1870. For thirty-five years he was an elder and a member of the Presbyterian church. He was an intelligent man, and for over twenty years was a justice of the peace. He was the first school teacher in this part of the county. His widow is a lady of intelligence, and highly respected and honored by friends and neighbors.

Mrs. Catharine G. Graham was born in Clark county, Indiana, July 30, 1823. Her father's name was Robert Patterson, a native of Pennsylvania, who moved to Kentucky during the early time, and then to this county. His first wife's name was Henderson, and his second Mary Fisher, by whom he had one child—the subject of this sketch. October 13, 1840, she was married to William Graham, who was born in Pennsylvania, June 17, 1817. His father, Jonas, moved to Ohio and thence to Jefferson county, Kentucky, by flat-boat, where he died. William was a farmer, a member of the Presbyterian church, a man respected by all for his integrity and worth. He died May 12, 1873, leaving a wife and family to mourn his loss. The family consisted of seven children—Mary L., Emma D., Robert L., a resident of Kentucky, Dr. Thomas A., of Jeffersonville, James M., John A., a druggist of Jeffersonville, and Oliver P. James M. and Oliver P. reside on the home place. Mrs. Graham is a member of the Presbyterian church, a lady much esteemed and respected.

Andrew Bower was born in Rowan county, North Carolina, February 11, 1799. He is the son of Andrew Bower, Sr., who was a native of Reading, Pennsylvania, but moved to North Carolina before his marriage. He married Margaret Fisher, of North Carolina, by whom he had a large family, eleven of whom grew to maturity. When Andrew, Jr., was sixteen his father emigrated to Clark county, and settled in Washington township. His father was educated in the common schools, and was a blacksmith and farmer by occupation. He worked at his trade after coming to this county. He was a member of the Baptist church at the time of his death, which occurred September 6, 1858; his wife died June 5, 1860. They were among the pioneers of the county, and were widely and favorably known. Andrew, Jr., began farming for himself about the year 1821, and has lived upon his present farm since 1833. In 1820 he married Mary Lawrence, a native of North Carolina, whose father, William Lawrence, came to Clark county about the year 1810. She died May 11, 1839. In 1842 he married Mary Feefer, a native of North Carolina, and a daughter of Walter Feefer. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, an industrious, active man of strict integrity, and a highly respected and honored neighbor.

Naman Hooker was born November 15, 1817. He is the second child of Jacob Hooker, a native of North Carolina, who came to this State with his father when about twelve years old and settled in Washington township, Clark county, Indiana. Jacob was educated in the common schools, but had but little time to avail himself of an education. He married Elizabeth Pool, a native of North Carolina, by whom he had seven sons and four daughters. Soon after his marriage he moved to Scott county, where he lived on his father's place, and when Naman was about eleven years old he came to Clark county (Washington township), where he spent

the remainder of his days. He died at New Washington in his sixty-fifth year. Being a farmer's son Naman never had excellent opportunities for an education, and, like his father, has always been a farmer. He has lived on his present farm some seventeen years. October 11, 1848, he married Catharine Graves, daughter of David Graves, of Clark county. She died in the year 1855. January 12, 1866, he married Martha Dongan, daughter of Thomas Dongan. By this wife he had one son and a daughter. Mr. Hooker is an old and respected citizen, a kind husband and father, and a man whose character stands untarnished. The present Mrs. Hooker was formerly the wife of Jefferson Graves. She was born November 20, 1833.

John Calvin Fouts was born in Clark county November 28, 1828. He is the youngest child of Captain Jacob Fouts, who was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, January 14, 1782. He was a farmer. Soon after his marriage, in January, 1806, he, with his bride, emigrated to Clark county and entered and bought three hundred and sixty-two acres of land, on a part of which the subject of this sketch now lives. The Indians at this time were still numerous in this section. The land was densely covered with heavy timber, but by the 1st of July he had cleared and planted a number of acres of corn. He was a hard worker, a practical farmer, and one of the very earliest and best known citizens in that part of the county. For a great many years he was a justice of the peace. He united with the Universalist church in 1845. He married Mary Dongan October 2, 1806, who was the daughter of Thomas Dongan, a native of North Carolina. She was born March 19, 1788, and died in October, 1869. She was the mother of nine children. Jacob Fouts died October 25, 1860. He was endowed by nature with more than ordinary strength of mind and body, and having used the powers of the former to the study of the Bible he became so familiar with it that he was known as the "walking concordance." He lived an irreproachable life and had a blameless and spotless character. The oldest child of Jacob Fouts died in infancy. The rest of the children grew to maturity. John Calvin was educated in the common schools of New Washington, attending the Dunnery high school. He has always followed farming upon the old homestead, and overseeing a saw-mill for some six years, which he erected on his place. December 1, 1857, he married Hester A. Prather, of Clark county. She was born near Jeffersonville August 15, 1836, and is the daughter of Isaac Prather and sister of Calvin Prather, a merchant of Jeffersonville. They have had five children. Mr. Fouts and wife are members of the Universalist church and are highly respected and esteemed by their friends and neighbors.

William A. Pearcy was born in Virginia, September 6, 1816. He is the fifth child of Edward Pearcy, who was a farmer by occupation, and who emigrated to Clark county in 1819. He first settled in New Washington, and in 1836 bought the farm on which his son now resides. He married Margaret Kelly, a Virginian, by whom he had eleven children, nine of whom lived to maturity. He died in 1844, and his wife in 1847. William A. Pearcy was educated in the old log school-houses, which were used in those early times, and taught one term in one of these primitive buildings in 1848. He is a farmer by occupation, and having a good musical talent, has paid some attention to the teaching of music. He commenced life with but little capital, but by industry and strict attention to business he has accumulated a large and fine property. In 1850 he married Rebecca Buchanan, a native of Clark county, and a daughter of William Buchanan, of Charlestown. They have six children living, and two dead. Silas is a college professor. Ella, Lizzie, Jennie, and Allen are all teachers. Mr. Pearcy is the leading Democrat in his part of the county. He has been a justice of the peace since 1865, and for over forty years an active member of the Christian church. He is a gentleman of determination and intelligence, of strict integrity, and highly respected by all who know him.

Tobias Bower is of German descent, and was born in North Carolina, July 3, 1810. He is the sixth of twelve children, and the son of Andrew Bower, who came to Clark county, Indiana, in 1820, and settled on the place where the widow of Tobias Bower now resides. He had three brothers, Andrew, John, and Edward, and six sisters. He was educated in the common schools, and followed farming as an occupation for over forty-five years. January 10, 1833, he married Mary A. Pearcy, a native of Virginia,

and daughter of Edmond Pearcy, who came to Clark county about 1820. She was born November 25, 1810. They have had ten children, seven of whom are now living: Silas, Caroline, Julia, Jane, John, Belle, and Mary Alice. Mr. Bower was a consistent member of the Christian church for over forty years, a kind husband and father, and respected by his neighbors. He died February 9, 1878, leaving a wife and family to mourn his loss.

J. H. Pottorff was born September 25, 1822, in Clark county, Indiana, on the place where he now resides. He is the youngest child of Jacob Pottorff, who was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, February, 1786, but when Jacob Pottorff, Sr., was six years old his father, Martin Pottorff, emigrated to Beargrass creek, Jefferson county, Kentucky, where he procured five hundred acres of land which he cleared and moved upon, and lived there for many years. Jacob Pottorff, Sr., being a pioneer, did not have the advantage of even a good common school education. He commenced life without anything, and when a young man worked a small farm in Oldham county, Kentucky, where he remained until 1815, when he moved upon the farm where his son now resides. By industry and sobriety he accumulated a large property. May 12, 1805, he married Rhoda Allen, a daughter of William Allen, a Virginian, who came to Nelson county, Kentucky, in 1781, and afterwards was a resident of this county. They had six children. Mr. Pottorff died July 12, 1870, and his wife February 17, 1879, at the remarkable age of over one hundred years. She was born January 28, 1779. They were both consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and highly respected. Jacob H. Pottorff was educated in the public schools of Clark county, and by occupation is a farmer, having tilled the same farm all his life. February 8, 1849, he married Mary Jane McGee, daughter of Robert and Rebecca McGee, who were pioneers in this county, coming from Washington county, Pennsylvania. Of this union there were four children. December 1, 1862, his wife died, and March 2, 1875, he married his present wife, by whom he has had two children. Mr. Pottorff is one of the old pioneer stock, and an honest, upright, and respected citizen.

William H. Work is of Scottish descent. His ancestors left Scotland on account of religious persecution in 1690 and came to Holland, and in 1792 emigrated to Pennsylvania. Mr. Work was born August 30, 1817, in Clark county, Indiana. He is the son of Samuel Work, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1787. When about fifteen his father, Henry Work, emigrated to Beargrass creek, Jefferson county, Kentucky, and died there the first season. The family remained here but two years when they purchased a large tract of land near Work's landing, near Charlestown. Captain Samuel Work married Elizabeth Henley, daughter of Jesse Henley, who was born July 3, 1796, and came to Clark county from North Carolina and settled on the place where William H. Work now resides. She was a sister of Colonel Jefferson Henley, who was elected to the Legislature when just past twenty-one years of age, the first native "Hoosier" elected to Congress and the first postmaster in California. Captain Samuel Work was a farmer by occupation, and a member of the Christian church at the time of his death. He was a practical and successful farmer, and a man whose many virtues endeared him to all and caused his death to be a general bereavement. He died December 28, 1871. His wife died July 5, 1850. William H. Work has always followed farming, and has been living on his present farm since 1853. April 22, 1841, he was married to Mary Fouts, daughter of Captain Jacob Fouts. The fruits of this union were three children, Frank, Lizzie, and Dr. William T. Work. The daughter was married June 21, 1866, to W. H. McIlvaine, a native of Henry county, Kentucky. In politics Mr. Work has been a Democrat, and though an earnest worker for his party's success, he has never sought or held office. Both himself and wife are members of the Christian church. The house in which he resides was built in 1819, and the mud of which the brick was made was tramped by one barefooted man. Our subject is an intelligent and worthy citizen.

Silas Bottorff was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, November 9, 1808. Silas was the second of four children, three boys and one girl. Jacob Bottorff, the father, was a native of Pennsylvania. He moved into Kentucky at an early day, and came to Clark county in 1816. He was a farmer, and settled on the place where

his youngest son, Jacob H., now lives. He died in 1870, in his eighty-seventh year. Silas was educated in the common schools, and was a farmer by occupation. He worked on his father's place, having his part of the proceeds until after his marriage, when he moved upon the farm where his family now reside. He managed his large farm as a stock and grain farm. He was married to Isabella Fouts October 26, 1837. She is the fifth child in a family of nine children. Her father, Jacob Fouts, was a native of North Carolina, and was born January 14, 1782, and was married, in 1806, to Mary Dongan, a native of North Carolina. They came north when the country hereabouts was a wilderness. He died October 26, 1860, and his wife October 29, 1869. Silas Bottorff was the father of five children—William A., Mollie, Carrie, Belle, and Jacob F. He was a prominent member of the Democratic party. He died January 6, 1881. He was a man of good moral character, a kind husband and father, and a man whose many virtues commended him to the respect and esteem of his many friends and acquaintances.

Aquilla Hutchings was born in Frederick county, Virginia, December 16, 1803. His father, Joseph Hutchings, came to this (Clark) county in 1811, but died before leaving the boat on which he came. He was the youngest of thirteen children—his brother John, of Owen township, being the only surviving member of the family. Aquilla was educated in the common schools, and was a farmer and trader by occupation. He first began farming about a mile north of the present home of his family. Some fifteen years after marriage he bought the place on which he lived when he died. September 16, 1824, he was married to Margaret Lawrence, who was the youngest in a family of six children. She was born October 17, 1808. This union was blessed with nine children, six of whom are living. Mr. Hutchings died May 17, 1879, of congestion of the lungs, in his seventy-sixth year. He never recovered from an attack of congestive chills brought on in 1855. In 1863 he was prostrated with pneumonia, and was an invalid until his death. His disease was greatly aggravated three years previous to his death by being thrown from his horse, which broke a thigh bone. William F. and Joseph L. Hutchings, two well-known citizens of Washington township, are his sons. The other surviving members of the family are: Sarah Ellen Grubb, Isabella Ann, Mary Catharine, and Louisa Virginia Pound. Mr. Hutchings was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years, and was a zealous and honored member of the Republican party. He was a man of sterling worth, whose honesty and integrity, conscientious Christianity, and gentlemanly bearing brought him the esteem and love of all and caused his death to be a general bereavement.

Mrs. Eliza J. Colvin was born in Clark county, Indiana, January 18, 1835. She is the fourth child in a family of eight children. Her father, William Park McGee, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born November 29, 1796. He moved at an early day into Kentucky and while yet a young man came to Clark county, Indiana. He was a saddler by trade, and was engaged at this in Owen township, where he was also engaged at farming. He died April 27, 1862. His wife died April 17, 1873. Both were members of the Presbyterian church. Eliza was educated in the common schools. September 17, 1857, she was married to Cyrus Bottorff, who was the son of John Bottorff, a native of Pennsylvania. He was born November 5, 1829, in Clark county, and grew to manhood in the vicinity where he was born. He followed farming as an occupation. Soon after his marriage he moved on the place where his wife now lives. He died March 17, 1864. Mr. Bottorff was an honest, upright man, who depended upon no society to carry him through life's various duties. He was a kind husband and father, a good neighbor, and a man whose many virtues endeared him to all. He left a wife, a daughter, and two sons, as follows: William Park, Charles, Monroe, and Amand Leonora. The widow and her two sons managed the large farm until her marriage December 4, 1879, to James Colvin, a native of Ireland. He was born about the year 1820. When he came to this country he learned the cabinet trade at Lexington. Mrs. Colvin is from one of the oldest and most respected families. She is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church and a lady of refinement.

Martin Adams, Jr., was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, November 28, 1797. He was the third child in a family of eleven children.

His father was born November 5, 1766, in Maryland. He came to Kentucky five weeks after his marriage in 1793. He was married to Jane Mathews, who was born July 2, 1769. He cleared up a farm and remained upon it until 1811. In this year, on account of not being able to procure a good title to his farm, he moved to Clark county and entered the land on which the subject of this sketch now resides. In 1811 his father and himself went into Indiana as far as Terre Haute, and with other families planted eighty acres of corn, but in June were obliged to return on account of the unfriendliness of the Indians who then roved over that territory. Martin Adams, Sr., lived on the place until his death, which occurred August 18, 1832. His wife died January 9, 1864. Mr. Adams' educational advantages were limited, his early schooling being received in the curiously contrived old-fashioned log school-house. When of age Martin Adams, Jr., bought the home place from his father, but for twenty-five years followed the river, engaged in the flatboat business. During this time he superintended his farm, and afterwards and to the present time has followed that occupation. He manages his large farm as a stock and grain farm. August 18, 1825, he married Jane H. Davis, who was born in Woodford, Kentucky. Her father, Solomon Davis, was at one time a resident of Jefferson county, Kentucky. They have had nine children, of whom Sina is dead. James H., Clarenda, Caroline, Thomas, William, John, Charles, and Adaline are still living. Mr. Adams has never sought or held any office, but has always been an ardent supporter of the Republican party. Mrs. Adams is a member of the Presbyterian church. In the spring of 1813 Mr. Adams enlisted in Bigger's company of rangers, which was to guard the frontier. He was three months at the fort. He served twelve months, getting one dollar per day and furnished everything. Mr. Adams is a gentleman of intelligence, of strict honesty and integrity. He is one of the oldest and best known citizens of northern Clark county; is a consistent Christian and an esteemed neighbor.

William King was born in Jackson county, Indiana, in 1837. He was a son of James King, a prominent farmer and citizen of that county, who died in 1862. William King, when a young man, received a good English education. He was married, at the age of twenty-two, to Miss Nancy Love; they have a family of nine children, all living and make their father's house their home. Mr. King served his country during the late rebellion. His interests have been turned principally to agricultural pursuits. He has always owned a farm, and in connection with overseeing it has taught school considerably and been engaged in different businesses. In the year 1878 he was elected justice of the peace by his fellow townsmen, which position he honorably occupies. For the past seven or eight years Mr. King has devoted much attention to the study of law. He became a resident of this county in 1875. He is a member of the order of Knights of Honor. He joined the Baptist church at the age of fourteen; his wife joined at the age of twenty.

Dr. W. E. Wisner was born in New York State, Yates county, in 1832. He was a son of Mr. H. Wisner, a prominent, active farmer of that county. When a young man the doctor became infatuated with the medical profession. At about the age of twenty-six he commenced studying under Dr. Samuel H. Wright, of Dundee, New York, with whom he principally read. He attended his first course of lectures at Geneva, New York. Several years were spent in pursuit of his medical education and in teaching. In the year 1862 he commenced his practice proper in Memphis, Clark county, Indiana. In 1863 he came to Henryville, and has since been doing a very large practice with great success. His practice extends almost to Charlestown, and he receives calls to adjoining counties. As a surgeon his skill has always successfully met everything that came in his practice, curing cataract, etc., etc. In 1880 he added to his practice a fine stock of drugs. In 1866 Dr. Wisner and Miss Mary M. Jackson were united in marriage; she was a daughter of Jeremiah Jackson, a pioneer settler of this county, and a native of Louisville, Kentucky. Dr. Wisner is a member of the Knights of Honor, also of the Methodist church; his wife is a member of the Christian church.

Thomas Lewis was born in Monroe township, Clark county, November 9, 1819. He is a son of Mr. John Lewis, formerly from Pennsylvania, but latterly a prominent citizen and farmer of this county, who became a citizen of the same when

this State was a Territory, and was a soldier of the War of 1812. Thomas Lewis' early life was spent in the interests of coopering, working twenty years at the same business in this county. He afterwards learned the carpenter trade, at which he has been more or less employed, in connection with farming, ever since. He has resided upon the farm where he still resides, in Henryville, for the past thirty years. In the year 1842 he and Miss Jane Marsh, of Bartholomew county, were united in marriage. She died in 1846, leaving two children, a daughter and son, who died while young. Mr. Lewis married his second wife, Miss Eliza Jane McGregor, March 27, 1856. They have a family of five living children—Eliza (teacher), William B., Martha E., George Elta, Thomas H. Mr. Lewis has nearly all his life been serving his fellow-townsmen in offices of trust, such as assessor, township treasurer, justice of the peace, etc. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are members of the Protestant church, Mr. Lewis of the Christian church and Mrs. Lewis of the Methodist church.

Dr. W. P. McGlenn was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in December, 1852. He is a son of William McGlenn, who was identified with the interests of that city twenty-five years in the foundry business. At the age of sixteen Dr. McGlenn engaged as drug clerk in his native city, at which he was employed about two years. He afterwards spent four years in Chicago in the same avocation. At this period of his life he turned his attention to the study of medicine. In the year 1875 he commenced the study under the instruction of Dr. Satterthwaite, a distinguished surgeon, and Dr. John Goodman, a noted physician and professor in the Louisville Medical college. Dr. McGlenn graduated at the Louisville Hospital of Medicine in 1877, and was one of nine of his class, which numbered seventeen, whose grade reached ninety. The year following his graduation he spent in the Louisville hospital. The year following he practiced in Louisville. In the year 1879 he located in Henryville, Clark county, Indiana, where he is enjoying the undivided confidence of the people and a very fine practice. His success has been marvelous in quite a number of interesting and complicated cases.

Mr. Lawrence Prall was born in Monroe township, Clark county, Indiana, in 1847. He is a son of Cornelius Prall, who was a prominent farmer and citizen of this county up to his death. He has made farming his principal occupation, received a good common school education, and attended the More's Hill college one academical year. In the year 1880 he was elected township trustee by his fellow-townsmen, which position he is honorably filling. In the year 1868 he married Miss Louisa Kelhoffer, a native of Germany, and they have a family of five children—three sons and two daughters. Mr. Prall is a member of the Knights of Honor. Both Mr. and Mrs. Prall are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Democrat.

James S. Ryan, born in Monroe township, Clark county, in 1820, is the son of Thomas Ryan, who became a citizen of this county in 1811, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. His death occurred in 1852. Mr. J. S. Ryan's early life was occupied in farming. He learned the carpenter trade with his father, and afterwards learned the cooper trade, at which he worked about twelve years, some of the time near Charlestown, and part in Henryville. Since the year 1860 he has made the carpenter trade his principal occupation, working in adjoining counties and cities, and also in the State of Kentucky. He has served as justice of the peace seven years, to his honor. In the year 1844 he married Miss Cynthia Friend, a native of Jeffersonville, who died in 1861, leaving a family of five children, all of whom are grown up. The four daughters are married—two reside in this county, one in Scott, and one in New Albany. The son is making his home in Jeffersonville, being employed in the car works and ship-yard. Mr. Ryan married as his second wife, in 1864, Miss Margaret Newry, by whom he has one child, a son. She died in 1866. Mr. Ryan married his third wife, Miss Margaret Allen, in 1875. They have one little daughter. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ryan are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is politically a Republican.

Dr. T. V. Noakes was born at Cloverport, Breckinridge county, Kentucky, in 1849. He is a son of Dr. T. J. Noakes, a noted physician of Breckinridge county. When Dr. T. V. Noakes was a mere boy the medical profession had its charms for him, and having already received a good academical education he entered

the office of Dr. Wizner at the age of twenty-one, and remained with him as a student two years. In the meantime he attended lectures at the Cincinnati hospital, and was at the same time connected with the School of Medicine and Surgery at Cincinnati. He graduated at the Louisville university in 1874, and immediately after commenced his practice in Otisco, Indiana, Clark county, where he met with splendid success, but at the expiration of one year, not liking the location, he went to Laprairie, Adams county, Illinois, where he practiced with great success till the fall of 1880, when he gave up his practice for a time on account of his health. In the month of February, 1880, he purchased a farm two miles southeast of Henryville, where he expects to eventually make his home.

Mr. Thomas D. Lewellen was born in Washington county, Kentucky, February 4, 1796. At the age of eight he moved with his father, Samuel Lewellen, to Louisville, where Mr. T. D. Lewellen worked in a brickyard the summer he was nine years of age, at $4 a month. He made Louisville his home till he was twenty-three years of age, making the brick business his chief avocation. At this period he moved to Clark county, Indiana, where he leased land and cleared a farm. Purchased his farm, where he resides, in Monroe township in 1825, where he has since resided. About this date he entered the ministry of the United Brethren church, and traveled five years on the circuit, which he enjoyed very much, and feels that he did the will of his Father. In the year 1818, April 16, he was married to Miss Anna Adams, who is still living, and is lacking only one day of being one and a half years older than Mr. Lewellen. They have a family of five children—two sons and three daughters. Four children are deceased. The children are all married and advanced in years, the youngest being forty-eight years of age. Mr. Lewellen claims to be a Democrat, but not of the present stock. He says that when the party fired on Fort Sumter the party left him, and the Republican party has taken the place of loyalty. He lost one son in the Rebellion and two grandsons. His love for the Northern rebel is less than that for the Southern. He is now an old, feeble man, but his views are sound and judgment good, and his love for the soldiers who preserved the country is very strong.

Mr. George Sohn was born in France in 1826; came to America in 1847; spent a few years at New Orleans and Cincinnati, at the blacksmith's trade; purchased his farm in Monroe township, this county, in 1858; moved upon it in 1861; was married in Cincinnati in 1863; has seven children, four daughters and three sons; is a good, sound Republican.

James Montgomery become a resident of this county at the age of eighteen. He died Thursday, January 2, 1881, at the age of ninety-three years, nine months, and one day; was born in September, 1787. Thomas, his son, was born in Illinois in 1820, June 11; has made this county his home for the past thirty years; has nine boys living, and one daughter. Mr. Montgomery was drafted in 1864, September 20; served his country nine months. James was a soldier in the War of 1812. Both Thomas and wife are members of the Baptist church.

Mrs. Jemima Largent was born in Pennsylvania in 1832. She was a daughter of Jesse St. Clair; she is one of a family of four, two boys and two girls. In 1839 she and Gideon Enlow were married. They had one child. He died in 1868. Her second husband, John Largent, she married in 1871, by whom she had one son. Mr. Largent died in 1877. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Owns one hundred and nine acres.

Mr. George L. Page was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1821. At the age of eighteen he went to sea, and roamed about six years, making the rounds to the coast of Africa, Sandwich Islands, northwest coast of America and South America, and around Cape Horn. At the age of twenty-five he came to Louisville, Kentucky, where he engaged in business off and on for about twenty years, in the meantime residing upon his farm in Monroe township, Clark county, Indiana, where he has resided since the war. Was connected with the commissary department during the war. Was married in 1845 to Miss Esther I. Berry, of Salem, Massachusetts. Their family consists of four children, having buried three; two were grown up at time of death. One son is married and is farming in this township; the other son is single and farming in Illinois. The daughters are single, and reside at home. Both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically is a Republican.

Mr. George McClure was born in Ireland April 1, 1800. At the age of twenty-two he came to America, locating first in Baltimore, Maryland, where he engaged as clerk for the firm of George & Hayes, grocers, with whom he remained eleven years. In December, 1833, he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he and William Ross, a young man who clerked for George & Hayes at the same time, engaged in business. These young men continued in business in Louisville twenty years. In 1857 he moved upon his farm in Monroe township, Clark county, where he has since resided. Was married in Ireland, in 1821, to Miss Biddie Hayes, a sister of one of the firm in Baltimore. She died in June, 1868. Both were members of the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Jackson Democrat. In the year 1851 his brother, Thomas McClure, came from Ireland and lived upon this farm till his death, which was in the year 1866, at the age of sixty-three, leaving five children, three of whom are dead.

Mr. George McClure, son of Thomas, was born in December, 1839. Farming is his principal avocation. In the year 1866 he and Miss Lizzie Crum, of Nelson county, Kentucky, were united in marriage. They have a family of four, two sons and two daughters. Owns a nice farm of two hundred and eleven acres in Illinois Grant. Politically is a democrat.

Mr. William McClure was born in Ireland in 1827, and came to America in 1851. Made his home with his brother till he was married, which was in 1858, to Miss Margaret Ann Bodine, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1841. They have a family of six living children, five sons and one daughter. He purchased a farm of eighty-one acres in 1856, where he resides in Monroe township, Clark county. Recently purchased one hundred acres in same township. Has always been a farmer. Is a member of the Knights of Honor, and his wife is a member of the ladies association of the same order. Both his wife and family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. A. J. Reed was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1815, January 5th, where he remained till July 6, 1828, when he came to Louisville, Kentucky, where he lived only a short time when he went to Washington, D. C., and lived with his grandfather, who was at that time a member of Congress. He accompanied his grandfather to West Virginia, where he lived till the fall of 1832. Saw General Jackson sworn in each term. Returned to Louisville in November, 1832, and worked at brick burning during the season of 1834. In August of the same year he became a citizen of Clark county, Indiana, which he has called home ever since, though he spent the year 1848 in Cincinnati, during the time of the cholera. From there he went to Nashville, Tennessee, and remained till September, 1850, where he also found the cholera very bad. At this date he returned to this county, where he has since resided. In the year 1858 he purchased the farm where he now resides, in Monroe township, comprising in all three hundred and sixty acres and a beautiful home. Mr. Reed married his wife on this place February 18, 1847, her maiden name being Miss Ann Dunberry, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1823. They have five children living and seven deceased. Of the living children there are two sons and three daughters. Mr. Reed and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been assessor for ten years, and six years commissioner. Politically he is a Democrat.

The firm of Hawes & McDietz was organized March 1, 1880, consisting of Joseph J. Hawes and Thomas McDietz, the latter having controlled the business from from 1865. Mr. McDietz was born in Blue Lick, in 1847, a son of Mr. T. McDietz, who was born in Springville, this county, in 1811, and carried on the mercantile business at Blue Lick from 1834 to 1863, which was the date of his death. Mr. McDietz, Jr., was married in 1867 to Miss Mary R. Townsend. They have six children, two sons and four daughters.

Mr. Hawes was born in this county in 1838. Since he became a young man he has been on the railroad; was conductor on the Louisville & Nashville railroad but gave it up and engaged in the mercantile business. He was married December 31, 1863, to Miss Mary B. Dietz. Both are members of the lodge of Knights and Ladies of Honor.

J. Leander Carr is the son of Mr. Milford Carr, who was the son of Colonel John Carr, one of the pioneers of Clark county. Leander was born in this county in 1836. In 1867 he

and Miss R. Eva Ryan, daughter of James Ryan, of Henryville, were united in marriage. Mr. Carr was born in Clark county in 1854. They have one son. Mr. Carr is one of the leading merchants of Henryville.

Mr. John C. Stuard was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1819. He is a son of Mr. Isaac Stuard, a farmer of the aforesaid county. He was married in 1845 to Miss Virginia Hedges, of Boone county, Kentucky. Mrs. Stuard was born in 1828. Their family consists of three sons and three daughters, all of whom reside in the State of Indiana. In 1847 Mr. Stuard came to Jeffersonville, where he remained in business until 1868, when he moved to Henryville, where he still resides. At present he is engaged in farming and the stock business.

Augustus Schlamm was born in Prussia in 1829. He came to America in 1851. He lived in New York one year, and came to Indiana in 1852. He was married in Indiana in 1857 to Miss Barbara Bollyn, who was born in Switzerland in 1833. Mr. Schlamm is a leading business man of Henryville. Has been township trustee for the past ten years.

Mr. Fredric Metzger was born in Baden, Germany, in 1833. He came to America when nineteen years of age, first settling in Maryland, thence to Virginia. In 1853 he came to Indiana. Since 1864 he has been in the coopering business in Henryville. He was married in 1856 to Miss Ellen Nununaman, of Davenport, Iowa. Their family consists of six children.

Captain James R. Ferguson was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1837, and was married in 1879 to Miss Minnie Connor, of Danville, a native of Maryland. They have one son, Wallace, who is in the mercantile business in Henryville. He served four years in the Forty-ninth Indiana volunteer infantry as captain of company D.

Mrs. Mary N. (Edmonson) Stark is the widow of Mr. Thomas L. Stark, formerly a resident of Louisville, where he was engaged in the mercantile business many years. He was born in Greencastle, Indiana, in 1828. He was married September 3, 1850. Mrs. Stark is a daughter of Mr. Norris Edmonson, a millwright of Oldham county, Kentucky. Mr. Stark served through the war in the Fifty-third volunteer infantry, and died January 1, 1866, of disease contracted while in service. He left a family of three children—Walter, Lillie B., and Cora F.

Eberts & Brother, proprietors of the Henryville tannery, consisting of J. and C. Eberts, are sons of Mr. C. Eberts, who came to America from Germany in the year 1853 and located at St. Louis, Missouri. These brothers joined their interests in business from the first of their dealing with the public on their own responsibility, it being in Bullitt county, Kentucky, in the town of Shepherdsville, where they rented a tannery and controlled it very successfully for two years, when they changed their location to their present place of doing business. They purchased the tannery property of Mr. August Schlamm, and have since been doing a very satisfactory business, dressing as high as four thousand hides a year. In the year 1877 Mr. J. Eberts and Miss Eliza Baumberger were united in marriage. They have one child—John. Mr. C. Eberts and Miss Margaret Gernhart were married in October, 1875. They have three children—Olga C., Edward C., and Minnie A.

Mr. Peter Huffman, with his family of five children and wife came to Monroe township, Clark county, Indiana, in 1811. He, however, had other children who were married and had homes of their own, one of whom was the wife of Mr. Henry Collins. They were both killed in the Pigeon Roost massacre. Mr. Huffman settled on Silver creek, Monroe township, Clark county. Indiana, where he commenced the life of a pioneer in the woods. In March, 1813, he was killed in what is known as the Huffman defeat. With the same ball that Mr. Huffman was killed Mrs. Huffman was wounded in the breast, the ball lodging in the shoulder-blade. His sons settled in Jackson county. Andrew J. Huffman is a grandson of this famous Indian hunter. He was born in 1819; was married in 1841, on the day of General Harrison's inauguration, to Miss Eliza McComb, of Monroe township, born in 1823.

Mr. Joseph H. Guernsey was born in Monroe township in 1823. His father was Mr. Guy Guernsey, who came to Clark county at an early day. He was married in 1844 to Miss Margaret Paterson, of Clark county, and has five children, three sons and two daughters. One daughter is Mrs. Mary Williams.

Mrs. Margaret McWilliams is a widow of David

McWilliams, deceased. He was a Virginian by birth, but was a citizen of Monroe township from his boyhood up to his death, which occurred in 1871. Mrs. McWilliams is a daughter of Captain T. B. Payne, of Louisville. Mr. McWilliams' family at his death consisted of nine children. Birdsall, a son, has since died. One daughter and two sons are married and reside in the county. Mrs. McWilliams came from Louisville to Clark county at the age of six.

Mr. John Carter was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1814. His father, Edward, came to Monroe township, Clark county, in 1816, and lived here until his death, which occurred about 1830. His third son (the subject of this sketch) was married in 1838 to Miss Louise Guthrie, of Woodford county, Kentucky. She died in 1871 at the age of fifty-five years, leaving eight children, all of whom are citizens of Clark county, and mostly in Monroe township.

L. B. Guernsey, postmaster at Henryville, is a native of that town, receiving his education in that place and in the schools of Charlestown. He remained on the farm until nineteen years of age, when he followed teaching two or three years. Since 1855 he has been in the mercantile business, and with the exception of about five years of that time has been salesman for Guernsey & Briggs. In 1876 he became postmaster of his town, and has held the position ever since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and formerly superintendent of the Sabbath-school for several years. In 1858 he married Emma Morgan, daughter of L. H. Morgan. His children are Louis M., Cadence [illegible], and Ermina Sage.

William King, justice of peace of Henryville, Clark county, Indiana, was born in Jackson county, near Seymour, June 16, 1837. He was raised a farmer and when seventeen years of age began teaching, which profession he has followed since; graduated in Brownstown academy in 1858. He entered the army in 1862, as a member of the Eighty-second Indiana volunteer infantry; was mustered out of the service as brevet lieutenant of his company in 1865. Before returning home he was engaged as a teacher and is now teaching; is a member of the Missionary Baptist society. He is now the justice of the peace in his township. His father was justice of the peace for fifteen years and was a very prominent man in the Baptist church. He was married in 1860 to Miss Nancy Love, of Jackson county, and is the father of seven children.

Thomas Montgomery, of Henryville, Clark county, was born in Polk county, Illinois, June 11, 1820. When he was five years old his father moved to Lexington, Scott county, Indiana, where he spent the early part of his life working on a farm, and in winter driving team. He was married to Mary E. Blizzarel, a native of Clark county, Indiana, on the 26th day of December, 1847. They moved to Clark county, Indiana, December, 1850, and settled on a farm four miles from Henryville, where he has lived ever since. He is the father of eleven children, two of whom are dead. He, his wife, and most of the family are members of the Baptist church. His father was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1787. He moved to Polk county, Illinois, about the year 1806, and settled on a farm; was a member of the Presbyterian church; served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and lived to an advanced age, dying in the year 1880.

Andrew J. Huffman was born April 25, 1819, in Clark county. He spent his early life like most 'farmers' sons, in working on a farm in summer and attending school in winter. He was married, March, 1841, to Elizabeth McCombs, a native of Clark county, Indiana, and has twelve children. Mr. Huffman and wife are constant members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His father was a native of Virginia and moved to this county in 1811. His grandfather was killed and his grandmother was wounded by the Indians, in the war in 1813. Mr. Huffman is one of our most quiet and law-abiding citizens.

Norman Hosea, of Henryville, was born in Washington county, Indiana, February 14, 1824. His boyhood days were spent in working on the farm in summer, and attending school in winter. At the age of twenty he commenced the coopering business, and worked at that until 1861, when he entered the army as a private in company D, Forty-ninth Indiana volunteers. He was honorably discharged from said service, after which he settled on a farm on Blue Lick, four miles west of Henryville, Indiana, where he has resided up to the present time. He was married to Jeanetta McWilliams, a native of Rockingham county, Virginia. Mr. Hosea and wife are both

members of the Christian church. Mr. Hosea is owner of one of the famous mineral wells with which the country abounds.

Major Daniel Bower emigrated from North Carolina to Clark county with his father, and settled near New Washington, when there were but few settlers. He married Catharine Hostetler. Major Bower was a man of considerable influence and had the confidence of his fellow citizens. He served as a member of the Legislature and also as county commissioner. He was the owner of several hundred acres of land; was a farmer and trader, often trading South with boats of produce. He died at Natchez, Mississippi, in 1843. His widow still lives at the old homestead.

Mrs. Annia E. Hikes, widow of George Hikes, Jr., was formerly from the East. She spent some time in Illinois, and was a school-teacher. Her husband was reared in Jefferson county, Kentucky. The Hikes family were early settlers in Jefferson county, Kentucky.

Jacob Lentz was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1807. In October, 1818, he came with his father, John Lentz, to Clark county, Indiana. Since that date he has made this county his home. His wife was Miss Mahala Prather, who died leaving a family of seven children, five daughters and two sons. One daughter has since died. All the rest are married except the youngest daughter, Fannie V., who resides at home. Mr. Lentz, some years after the death of his wife, was married to Miss Nancy Fry, by whom he has one child, John, now nine years old. Mr. Lentz owns a fine farm of eighty-three acres situated on the Ohio river. Politically he is a sound Republican.

Mr. Joseph Ashton was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1806. His father, Abraham Ashton, came to Utica, Clark county, Indiana, in 1818, where he died in 1827 at the age of forty-six. His wife, Hannah (Cloud), survived him thirty-eight years. They only left one son, the subject of this sketch. He was married in 1829 to Miss Lorinda Prather, of Clark county. She died in 1880 at the age of sixty-nine years, leaving a family of three sons and four daughters, most of whom are citizens of the county. Two of the sons served their country as soldiers for the Union—Joseph Edwin in the Fifty-seventh Indiana volunteer infantry, and Charles B. in the Eighty-first regiment. Joseph died at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, in 1863.

David H. Combs, M. D., was born in Clark county, Indiana. He is a son of Mr. Jesse Combs, one of the pioneers, who died in 1857. Dr. Combs remained at home till seventeen years of age when he entered Charlestown academy, where he attended six sessions. From the time of his leaving this institution until his twenty-first year he spent in teaching and going to school. At that age he entered the office of Dr. James S. Athen, of Charlestown, with whom he remained three years as a student. He was one year in Louisville Medical university, and graduated at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, in the spring of 1850. His first year he practiced in Salem, Indiana, after which, until 1876, he lived in Charlestown, where he enjoyed an extensive practice, more especially in the line of surgery. In 1876 he moved to his wife's farm, in Utica, and follows his profession. On the 4th day of November, 1851, he was married to Miss Sarah, youngest daughter of Colonel Goodman, who died in March, 1880, leaving a family of seven children.

George Schwartz was born January 13, 1803. He is the son of Mr. John Schwartz, who came from Pennsylvania in the fall of 1802, and settled in Utica township, Clark county, Indiana, on a farm adjoining the one now owned and lived upon by the son. On this pioneer farm young George was brought up and made familiar with all the privations and hard labor of the times. He married, August 21, 1823, Miss Nancy Fry, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, who was born March 29, 1804. In the fall of 1824 he purchased a tract of wild land, and the following winter put up a double cabin, in which, on the 1st of April, 1825, the young couple commenced housekeeping. They have had twelve children, all of whom they raised to man and womanhood, though some have since died. Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz still live on the old farm, but in a new house, and surrounded by all the comforts of life.

Abraham Fry was born in Clark county, Indiana, September 17, 1832. He is a son of John Fry, a very prominent citizen of this county, whose biography will be found in this work. Abraham Fry made his home with his father till he was married, which was October 24, 1854,

his wife's maiden name being Sarah E. Parks, who died July 18, 1859, leaving two children, a son and daughter. The son only is living; he is now married and resides on his farm, in sight of his father's house. Mr. Fry married his second wife, Maggie R. Mann, September 5, 1860, by whom he has had seven children, three sons and four daughters. In the year 1855 Mr. Fry purchased his farm; it consists of one hundred and eighty-one acres of very fine land. In 1856 he built himself a good brick residence, which he has recently put into a perfect state of repair. His premises, besides being naturally fine, are adorned with shade trees, etc., in tasty order, making one of the grandest homes in the county. Mr. Fry makes farming his principal occupation, dealing at the same time extensively in stock. He is a director in the First National bank of Jeffersonville, also a stockholder and director in the plate glass works in the same place. He is a member of the order of Masons, and is a Knight Templar.

John F. Fry is a son of John Fry, Sr., one of the most prominent citizens in former years. He was born in Clark county, Indiana, in 1836. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Catharine Lentz, of Clark county. They have four children.

George T. Fry was born in Clark county in 1838. He was married, in 1864, to Miss Edith J. Lentz, of Clark county; she died in 1879, leaving two children. Mr. Fry was married, in 1881, to Mrs. Shrader.

Jacob Fry, another son of the well-known John Fry, was born in 1844, in Clark county. He was married to Miss Sarah Robertson in 1866. They have four children.

Samuel P. Lewman was born in Utica township, Clark county, Indiana, July 30, 1834. He is a son of Milas Lewman, a prominent citizen of Clark county. Mr. S. P. Lewman was married April 3, 1860, to Miss Ann Eliza Holman. They have a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters; all single and make their father's house their home. An item of interest worthy of notice is that there has never been a death either in his or his father's family. In 1862 Mr. Lewman was elected magistrate, and served his neighbors in that capacity seven years. Was a candidate for the Legislature on the Republican ticket in 1868. Mr. Lewman has always been a sound Republican, and a pioneer Abolitionist. While at Oberlin college, Ohio, he cast his first vote for Salmon P. Chase. Mr. Lewman owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres situated in Utica township. Made farming his principal avocation till the year 1864, when he commenced the dairy business, which he has increased till now he makes it a very profitable business, and which commands his attention principally. He furnishes the city of Louisville with milk; hauling last year to that city twenty thousand gallons.

Dr. L. L. Williams was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, July, 1855. He is a son of Mr. Jeff Williams, a prominent farmer and citizen of Jefferson county. Dr. Williams made his home with his father and attended school till he was eighteen years of age, at which time he graduated at the Louisville High school. Read medicine under Dr. J. M. Keller, a distinguished surgeon of Louisville at that date, but at present a noted physician at Hot Springs, Arkansas. Graduated at the Louisville Medical College in 1878. Since that date has practiced medicine in Louisville. In April, 1881, he purchased a stock of drugs and medicine in Utica, Clark county, Indiana, where he is at present engaged in the drug business, and at the same time enjoys a very pleasant practice.

Mr. M. H. Tyler was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, in 1824; was a son of Zachariah Tyler, whose father was born in Virginia, and was a member of the old Tyler family of that State. In 1827 Mr. Tyler's father died, leaving a wife and six children, three now living—William J., a blacksmith by trade, resides in Utica, and Lucinda M., who is a widow, and makes her home with her brother M. H. Mr. Tyler's mother is eighty-eight years of age and has been an invalid for the past fifteen years, during which time she has made her home with her children. When about fourteen years of age Mr. Tyler entered Greencastle college and remained till 1840. He afterwards engaged in the mercantile business, but finding its effects detrimental to his health he learned the blacksmith trade with his brother and remained with him seven years. Between the years 1848 and 1866 he engaged in the mercantile business in Utica with considerable success. In 1868 he built a lime kiln in the upper edge of Utica. He run this

two years, when he sold out to the Louisville Cement company. Since that time he has been their superintendent. Mr. Tyler is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. In religion he is a Presbyterian.

Dr. J. Bruner was born in Greene county, Tennessee, December 6, 1811. When five years of age he moved to Floyd county with his father, Jacob Bruner, who made that county his home three years, when he moved to Lawrence county, Indiana. His son accompanied him, and remained at home until he was thirteen years of age, when he went to Brownstown, Jackson county, Indiana, and entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. Samuel P. Wirt, remaining two years, at the expiration of which time he engaged in the practice of medicine with great success. After a few years' practice he became a minister of the Methodist church and traveled on the circuit ten years, the town of Utica being his last appointment, in 1849. At this date he again resumed the practice of medicine and continued it nineteen years, when he gave up his practice on account of ill health. He has since turned his attention to overseeing his farms. The closing of Dr. Bruner's practice was a matter of much regret to this community. His success in restoring to health the severely afflicted was remarkable. His competitors acknowledged his ability, and his practice was the largest in the county. He maintained the love and confidence of his patrons that only a faithful physician can possess. Dr. Bruner married his first wife, Eliza Shaw, in 1838, who died in 1862, leaving a family of seven children, all of whom received a good classical education. E. W., the eldest son, is a successful physician, practicing in Jeffersonville. M. W., the second son, is a prominent lawyer in Crawfordsville, Indiana. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, is married and resides in Alabama. Cornelia, the second daughter, is married and resides in California. Mary, the third daughter, is married and resides in Illinois. Martha is single and resides with her sister in Alabama. Olive, the youngest, is married and resides in Ohio. Dr. Bruner married his second wife, Mary E. Jacobus, in 1864, by whom he has three children, one son and two daughters.

L. A. Canter was born near Charlestown, Clark county, Indiana, in 1842. He is a son of George Canter, who came to this county when a young man, and made it his home till the time of his death. He remained at home till he was about twenty-one years of age, when he engaged as a dry goods clerk in Utica, at the expiration of which time he engaged in the mercantile business, and has since continued in the same very successfully. He was married, January, 1878, to Miss Jennie Brendel, a resident of Utica. They have two children, Carlie L. and Shirley; aged two and one. Mr. Canter is a member of the Order of Free Masons and Knights of Pythias.

Larkin Nicholson was born in Trimble county, Kentucky, June 22, 1808. At the age of six he came to Jefferson county, Indiana, with his father, Thomas Nicholson, who died March 30, 1830. In the month of November, 1837, Mr. Nicholson became a citizen of Clark county. In 1848 he made his first purchase of land on the Utica & Jeffersonville road, and now owns one hundred acres of the finest land in the county. He formerly owned two hundred acres, but his advanced years made it impossible to handle that amount. He was married, October 29th, to Miss Ann H. Spangler. They have had a family of four children—two only are living, a son and daughter, both of whom are married. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson are members of the Christian church. Mr. Nicholson was a pioneer in the reformation, and has lived a Christian life for the past forty-one years.

G. W. Swartz was born December 26, 1827, in Utica township, Clark county. He was a son of George Swartz, a prominent citizen of Clark county. He made his home with his father till he was sixteen years of age, when he engaged as dry goods clerk in Jeffersonville with Simon and John Bottorff, with whom he continued as salesman for ten years, at the expiration of which time he engaged in the mercantile business upon his own responsibility in the same town, and continued in trade for nearly ten years, meeting with satisfactory success, but on account of poor health he closed out his business in the fall of 1863, and the same year purchased his beautiful farm on the Ohio river. In the fall of 1877 he had the misfortune to have his house burned down. In 1878 he built his present fine residence, situated on a ridge, overlooking the river and the surrounding country, presenting a grand

view indeed. In the year 1853 Mr. Swartz and Elizabeth Butler were united in marriage. She was taken away by death in 1861, leaving a family of four children—all daughters, two of whom are now married; another deceased, and one resides at home. In 1862 he married his second wife, Maria Lentz. They have a family of four children—two sons and two daughters. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically Mr. Swartz is a Democrat, and is also a member of the order of Free Masons and Odd Fellows.

Mr. Nathan W. Hawes was born in Clark county June 13, 1834. He is a son of Mr. Isaac Hawes, an early settler and pioneer of Clark county, whose sketch will be found in this work. On the 3d day of February, 1859, Mr. N. W. Hawes and Miss Sarah E. Biggs were united in marriage. They have a family of five children, as follow: James M., Alphenas E., Beatrice E., Joseph H., and Katie B. Ages twenty-one, nineteen, seventeen, fifteen, and thirteen, respectively. Mr. Hawes is a member of the Knights of Honor and a sound Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church. He owns a beautiful home which he purchased in 1866; owns in all two hundred and sixty-seven acres.

Mr. George H. Townsend was born in New York State, June 11, 1811. When he was a child eight years of age his father, Isaac Townsend, moved, with his family, to Clark county, Indiana, where he made his home till his death, which was June 17, 1875, at the age of eighty-five. In 1826 Mr. G. H. Townsend's father gave him fifty acres, where he still resides; owns in all, at this writing, two hundred acres. In 1832 Mr. G. H. Townsend and Miss Sarah M. Thompson were united in marriage. They had six children, three of whom are still living. She died June 10, 1845. Mr. Townsend married his second wife, Miss Elizabeth Heart, August 31, 1847. She died April 20, 1879. They raised a family of ten children; eight are still living. Mr. Townsend is a Republican, and he and wife are Baptists.

Mr. Adolph Sagebill was born in Europe in 1816. At the age of eighteen he came to America. About four years afterwards his father started to join him but died at sea. Mr. Sagebill spent his first five years in this county in the State of Ohio. In 1840 he became a citizen of Clark county. In 1843 he purchased the farm where he still resides, in Union township. In 1842 he and Miss Cynthia Ann Griswold were united in marriage, and they had two children, both of whom are now deceased. She died in 1846. Mr. Sagebill married his second wife, Martha L. McDoland. Their family consists of six children, three married and three single. Mr. Sagebill is a member of the Christian church and politically is a Democrat.

Colonel John Carr was born in Pennsylvania, July 3, 1784, moved to Kentucky in 1797, and remained about three years, when he moved to Silver Creek township, Clark county, where he married in 1806. In 1807 he moved upon the farm where his son M. W. resides and still owns. Here he moved into a small log-house, where he resided until his death, the time being sixty-one years. He reared a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters, four of whom are still living—M. W. and John D. are the only surviving sons, and Mahala and Marilda are the surviving daughters. John D. is married, has five children, and is farming with his brother, M. W., who is still single; Mahala is the wife of Robert Gray, and resides near Crawfordsville—their family consists of ten children; Marilda is the wife of Norris Rittler, resides in St. Louis, and has four children.

Isaac Haws was born in New York State in 1809. At the age of eight he came to Clark county with his father, Jason Haws, who made that his home till his death, which was in 1856, living to the age of eighty-nine. He reared a family of ten children, only two of whom are living, the others dying before they reached maturity. Mr. Haws and his brother Elijah, who resides in Utica township, comprise the family left. When Mr. Isaac Haws was twenty-two years of age he and Miss Elizabeth McGuire were united in marriage. They lived happily together till death broke the tie in 1874. They reared a family of eight children, seven of whom are still living, five sons and two daughters. They are each married, and taking an active part in the great battle of life in different parts of the United States. Mr. Isaac Haws is a member of the Christian church, and he and his five sons are all sound Republicans.

Mr. J. J. Haws, son of Isaac Haws, was

born in Union township, Clark county, in 1838, and made his home with his father until he was sixteen years of age, when he commenced the life of railroading, commencing on the old New Albany & Salem railroad when strap iron was used for rails. Here he served as brakeman one year, and then engaged with the Louisville & Nashville road as brakeman for the same length of time, then was baggage-master for one year, after which he took charge of a train as conductor. He remained with the company twenty years, three years of that time being employed as passenger agent in Louisville. At the expiration of this time, it being March, 1878, he resigned his position and turned his attention to other avocations. The first year he engaged in farming where he still resides in Blue Lick. The second year he joined his interests in the mercantile business with T. McDietz, and started a cooper-shop, running ten hands at home. In the spring of 1881 he started a cooper-shop at the Ohio Valley Cement mills, where he runs twenty-four hands. In the western part of Monroe township he is running a saw-mill and stave-factory, where he makes a sufficient number of staves to make all his barrels, which number about three hundred per day, and furnishes the Ohio Valley Cement company with barrels. He has in his employ forty-five men and runs several teams. In the saw-mill and stave-factory he has for a partner Colonel J. T. Willey. He is also raising blooded cattle. In the year 1863 he and Miss Mary Dietz were united in marriage. They have no children. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. James M. Gray was born in Union township, Clark county, Indiana, in 1839. He is a son of Jonathan Gray, who was also born in Union township, Clark county, in 1813. His father's name was David Gray, and came to Clark county from Pennsylvania some time previous to 1800. Mr. Jonathan Gray made this county his home till his death, which was in 1856. He married, in 1836, Miss Matilda Carr, who died in 1871 at the advanced age of sixty. Their family consisted of three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. J. M., the oldest and the subject of this sketch, married, in the year 1865, Miss Maria Guernsey, who was born in Monroe township, this county in 1843, daughter of Mr. Burrett Guernsey, a very prominent citizen of this county till his death, which was in 1868. Mr. J. M. Gray has one son, now fifteen years of age, Edgar L. Mr. Gray's early life was turned to farming and he still oversees his place, the old homestead south of Memphis. In the year 1870 he united his interests with his present partner, Mr. W. C. Coombs, in the manufacture of hominy mills, meeting with reasonable success. Both Mr. Gray and wife are members of the Christian church. Politically he is a good, sound Republican.

Mr. H. H. Coombes was born in Clark county, Indiana Territory, in August, 1810. He was a son of Joel Coombes, who became a citizen of this county in 1801, formerly a resident of Pennsylvania. He was married in Kentucky and moved to Washington county in March, 1816, where he lived about three years and returned to Clark county and resided there till his death, which was in 1853. In 1847 H. H. Coombes moved upon his farm, where he still resides in Union township. His father's family consisted of four sons and two daughters, Mr. Coombes being the only surviving member. His brother William was killed at the battle of Buena Vista. The others died at different ages. In the year 1837 he and Rachel Hougland were united in marriage. They have had a family of fourteen children; three only are living. Both Mr. and Mrs. Coombes are members of the Christian church. Politically he is an old Jackson Democrat, for whom he cast his vote. Mr. Coombes' father was a Tippecanoe soldier and appointed captain of a company of sixty men and stationed at the block-house at the Pigeon Roost massacre. Mr. Coombes served his county as sheriff during the years of 1857–58–59.

George W. Bowel was born in Clark county in March, 1817. He is oldest son of Mr. Basil Bowel, who emigrated to Indiana from Pennsylvania in 1811. He was at that time a single man. In 1814 he and Miss Catharine Pownston, a native of Pennsylvania, were united in marriage. They began life together in Union township, where they raised a family of seven children. George W. Bowel, the subject of this sketch, was married in 1847 to Miss Martha Williams, whose father came to the State in a very early day. Mr. Bowel's family consisted of four children, two of whom are living.

William C. Coombs was born in Clark county,

Indiana, in September, 1831. He is a son of Jesse and Mary Coombs, who were married in 1809. Jesse Coombs came from Kentucky in 1808. His father, Jesse Coombs, Sr., was killed by the Indians about the year 1790. William C. Coombs was married, in 1860, to Miss Rebecca M. Nugent, of Charlestown. Their family consists of three children who are still living. Mr. Coombs is one of the patentees of the Coombs & Gray Eclipse Hominy mill, which they are now manufacturing in Memphis.

C. H. Coombs was born in Clark county, Indiana, in 1848. He is the fifth son of Jesse J. Coombs, an early settler of the township. Mr. C. H. Coombs was married in 1878 to Miss Alice Dietz, of Union township. He is a member of the firm of J. D. Coombs & Brother, proprietors of the Silver Creek Flouring mills, of Memphis, Clark county, Indiana.

Madison Coombs was born in Clark county, Indiana, in 1835. He is the third child of Jesse Coombs. Madison Coombs was married in 1856 to Miss Mary White, daughter of Absalom White, of Memphis. Their family consists of four children, all of whom are living. He has for the last ten years been a leading merchant in Memphis, and is at present station master of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad at Memphis.

Dr. Joseph C. Drummond was born near Charlestown in November, 1835. His father, David, came from Kentucky to Indiana, in 1800, he being only three years of age. His grandfather, James, emigrated from Pennsylvania some time previous to 1800. His family consisted of twelve children, who are now numbered among the first settlers of Clark county, Indiana. David Drummond, father of Dr. Drummond, is now living with his third wife in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Three of his sons are living. The Doctor is the youngest living child. He was married in 1858 to Miss Sarah E. Carr, who died in 1873, leaving a family of six children. He was married again in 1875 to Miss Narcissa Gasaway, of Jefferson county, Indiana, by whom he has one child. He is now a resident of Indianapolis, engaged in the practice of dentistry.

Mr. J. T. Hiestand was born in Washington county, Indiana, September 26, 1846. At the age of twenty-five he commenced doing business for himself by engaging in carpentering, which he pursued for about five years, at times running a steam thresher. At the expiration of this time he commenced the saw-mill business, which he has since followed, and carried on a stave factory in Jefferson county, Kentucky, six months in 1880. In October, 1880, he purchased a fine portable saw-mill, with all the late improvements, costing about $2,000. He was married, March 12, 1873, to Miss Katie Dietz. They have two children, Harry and Jennie, aged seven and four respectively. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Knights of Honor.

In 1817 Mr. Daniel Guernsey came from New York to Clark county, Indiana, bringing his family of nine children with him. He was an educated man, being a graduate of Yale college. His second son, Seymour, was a married man at the time of their emigration to Indiana. His wife was Miss Mehetable Beardsley, of a Connecticut family. They raised a family of four sons and two daughters. Of the sons Seymour, Daniel, and Elim B. are living, and one of the daughters, Mrs. Anna Mitchell. Elim B. is the present auditor of Clark county; Seymour is a prominent farmer and citizen of Henryville. The latter was married in 1832 to Miss Jane Evans, who died in 1870, leaving a family of four children. The oldest is the present postmaster at Henryville; Daniel, the other son, is a farmer living on the old homestead. The daughters are in Kansas. Mr. Guernsey was married again in 1872 to Mrs. Celestia Sanderson, of Clark county. Daniel (second son of Seymour Guernsey, Sr.,) was born in Clark county, Indiana, in 1821. He was married in 1842 to Miss Elizabeth Biggs, of the same county. She is a daughter of Mr. Abner Biggs, and was born in 1823. They have six sons and two daughters. Mr. Guernsey has most of his time paid attention to farming, but was four years postmaster at Memphis during President Lincoln's administration.

Dr. James Madison Reynolds is a descendant of one of the early settlers of Union township, Clark county. His grandfather, Mr. Richard Reynolds, moved with his wife Sarah from Kentucky. About the year 1858 he was killed on the railroad. His family consisted of nine children. One of his sons, James Madison, Sr., was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Clark county in 1831, and died in

1850. His wife was Miss Catherine Smith, who after the death of Mr. Reynolds married Mr. Hancock. Dr. Reynolds was born in 1851, nearly six months after the death of his father. He graduated in the Ohio Medical college at Cincinnati in 1873, since which time he has practiced medicine at Memphis, Indiana, with success. The Doctor was married in 1870 to Miss Matilda A. Combs.

J. A. Burns was born May 24, 1826, in Carr township, in Clark county, and has ever lived in the State with the exception of six years in Iowa. His father, Micah Burns, a native of Vermont, came to Indiana in an early day and located in Clark county, where he died in 1877, in his eighty-second year. Mr. J. A. Burns is engaged in milling at New Providence and does an extensive business. He was married in 1848 to Miss Christina Baker, daughter of Jonas Baker. They have five children: Sarah J., Micah, Charles P., Adaline, and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Burns are members of the Christian church.

T. S. Ransom was born December 12, 1839, in Harrison county, Indiana. His father, Hiram R., a native of New York, came to Indiana in an early day. He died in 1874. Mr. Ransom, the subject of this sketch, came to Clark county in 1866 and went into mercantile business at New Providence, where we now find him. He was married September 4, 1867, to Miss Laura Kelly, daughter of Franklin Kelly. They have one child, William E., born September 27, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Ransom are members of the Christian church.

Samuel Denney was born September 30, 1817, in Washington county, Indiana. His father came from Virginia in an early day, and was among the pioneers of this part of Indiana. Mr. Samuel Denney is a cabinet-maker and carpenter by trade. He was married May 5, 1875, to Mrs. Shaw, widow of the late Isaac Shaw. There is one child, Elizabeth F. Shaw. Mr. and Mrs. Denney are members of the Baptist church.

Samuel McKinley was born April 27, 1836, in Wood township, and has always resided in the county. His father, James McKinley, came from Kentucky to Indiana in 1810 or 1812. Mr. Samuel McKinley is engaged in a tannery at New Providence. He was married in 1858 to Miss Louisa Schleicher, of Clark county. They have ten children. Mr. and Mrs. McKinley are members of the Christian church.

Richard L. Martin was born July 14, 1844, in Washington county, Indiana. His father, Manoah Martin, died in 1866. Mr. Richard L. Martin came to Clark county in 1850. He has a farm of three hundred and seventy-five acres. He was married in 1871 to Miss Angeline Robinson, daughter of James Robinson. They have one child, Ora, born May 8, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Christian church.

William Burns was born February 6, 1820, in Carr, Clark county. His father, Micah Burns, came to Indiana in 1814. Mr. William Burns was married in 1841 to Miss Sarah M. Dow, daughter of Henry Dow. They have four children. Mr. and Mrs. Burns are members of the Advent church.

Joel Amick was born September 26, 1839, in Oregon township, Indiana. His father, Riley Amick, a native of Carolina, was an early settler in Clark county. Mr. Amick, the subject of this sketch, followed farming till 1873, when he went into business at New Market. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Nancy J. Coctores, daughter of Elias Coctores, of Clark county. They have three children—Rosa A., William P., and Charlie G. Mr. and Mrs. Amick are members of the United Brethren church.

Francis M. Carr, M. D., was born January 3, 1831, in Charlestown township, and has ever since resided in the county, with the exception of three or four years in Washington county. His father, Absalom, was a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He came to Clark county in 1806 and was one of the early pioneers of Indiana. He was a brother of General Carr, and was a Tippecanoe soldier. He died in 1876. Mr. Carr graduated at the University of Louisville in 1855, and has ever since practiced in Clark county. He was married, in 1854, to Miss Martha E. Coctores, daughter of Daniel Coctores, of Oregon township. They have had eight boys, seven of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Carr are members of the Presbyterian church.

John Scott was born in the State of Virginia in the year 1791. During the War of 1812 he went into Tennessee, volunteered, and went out with a company of militia, and was at Mobile when the battle at New Orleans occurred, Jan-

uary 8, 1815. At the close of the war he went back to Virginia, but soon after came to Clark county, Indiana. He was married in the year 1818 to Jane Lawrence, who was born in 1792. She came to this county with her father, William Lawrence, a native of North Carolina, in the year 1814. Mr. Scott and wife were members of the Baptist, or what is now called the Christian church. They were both consistent Christians. He made himself familiar with the teachings of the New Testament, and could quote many of the passages contained therein. He was the father of nine children—two died in infancy, two after they had grown up, and five are yet living, whose names are as follows: Finnety, Candace, Terah, Caled, and Kerrenhappuck. Finnety was born February 2, 1821, and married Milton Beaver; Candace was born October 16, 1823, and married Jeremiah Noe; Terah was born December 8, 1825, and was married to Mary Ann Henderson, and they live in Owen township; Caled, the fourth of the Scott family, was born November 19, 1828, and was married to Sarah J. Covert, and they live in Oregon township; they have six children—three boys and three girls—Dora Belle, Idella Maud, Homer Clay, Jennie Ellen, Virgil Bryant, and Chester Raphael. Kerrenhappuck was born June 16, 1835, and was married to James W. Henderson. John M. Scott, the youngest son of John and Jane Scott, was born February 24, 1838. He was a Union soldier and died at Nashville in the hospital, of typhoid pneumonia. The Scott family are farmers by occupation or the wives of farmers. Terah Scott has been justice of the peace for Owen township for several years, and has the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. The Scotts came of good stock and are highly esteemed by their friends and neighbors.

John Covert was born April 23, 1816, in Oregon township. His father, Daniel Covert, came to Clark county in 1798, and died in 1842. John Covert has been engaged in teaching the greater part of his life. He served in the army in the Fifty-fourth Indiana infantry a short time. He was married in 1849 to Miss Rachel Gifford, of Clark county. His second marriage, in 1866, was to Miss Mary J. Clapp, daughter of George Clapp, of Oregon. They have one child, Cora, born March 11, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Covert are members of the Christian church. Mr. Covert is a Mason.

Henry Covert was born in Oregon township May 15, 1818. His father, Peter Covert, a native of New Jersey, was an early settler in Clark county. He was a flatboatman; a man of strong constitution. He died in 1857. Mr. Henry Covert is a farmer and has one hundred and seventy acres. He was married in 1842 to Miss Mary Cotton. She died in 1862. Six children were born to them. His second marriage occurred in 1865, to Mrs. Sarles, of Floyd county. They have one child. Mr. Covert belongs to the Presbyterian church, and Mrs. Covert to the United Brethren.

David Phillipy was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, October 6, 1809. He came to Indiana about the year 1830 and settled in Clark county. He resided here three years and then returned to North Carolina for three years, when he came to Charlestown township, where he resided until his death, which occurred March 28, 1861. He was married in 1840 to Miss Anna Coble, daughter of John Coble. They had ten children, eight of whom are living, viz: John A., William G., Mary E., Henry F., Sarah O., David M., Samantha J., Edward T., Charity A., Daniel W. The oldest two are deceased. Mr. Phillipy belonged to the Presbyterian church, and Mrs. Phillipy a member of the Christian church.

Francis Veazey was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1809; came to Indiana in 1857; settled in Charlestown township, and engaged in farming. He had previously been a tanner. He was twice married, and was the father of eleven children, five by the first marriage. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. His son, James C., is now living on the old homestead. He married Miss Sarah E. Walker, of Washington township, in 1875. They have had two children—Myra (deceased) and Oma. They are members of the Presbyterian church.

Riley Amick was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, September 15, 1815, where he lived but a short time, when his father, Peter Amick, moved to Clark county, where he resided until his death. Mr. Riley Amick has always been a farmer; was married in 1836 to Miss Melinda Fields, daughter of Abner Fields.

They have had thirteen children, nine of whom are living. Mrs. Amick died about five years ago. Mr. Amick belongs to the United Brethren church, of which his wife also was a member.

George B. Bower was born October 15, 1834, in Owen township, Clark county, Indiana. His father, Daniel Bower, was a native of North Carolina. Mr. George Bower has always followed farming. He was married in 1864 to Miss Margaret Haymaker, daughter of John Haymaker. They have seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Bower are members of the Christian church.

Dr. William Taggart was born in the north of Ireland November 4, 1806, and came to this country in 1817, in company with his father, Samuel Taggart, who settled in Tennessee. He resided there but four years when he moved to Indiana and located in Clark county. He died in 1822. Dr. Taggart studied medicine in Fayette county, Kentucky, and graduated at the University of Louisville in 1844. He has had an extensive and successful practice over the entire county. He has a farm of five hundred acres of excellent land. He was married in 1835 to Miss Sarah Faris. They had three children by this marriage: John, Mary, and William. Mrs. Taggart died in 1841. His second marriage, in 1844, was to Miss Mary Ann Crawford. They have six children: Eliza, James, Josiah, Samuel, Sarah, and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Taggart are members of the Presbyterian church.

William J. Bottorff was born May 3, 1824, in Charlestown township, Clark county. He has always lived in the county with the exception of three years in Jackson county, where he was engaged in farming. His father, John Bottorff, was a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. William Bottorff was married in 1850 to Miss Eliza J. Nett, daughter of John Nett, of Jefferson county, Kentucky. They have had eight children, five living. Mr. and Mrs. Bottorff are members of the Methodist church.

Rev. Josiah Crawford was born in Brook county, West Virginia, March 23, 1809. His father, William Crawford, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Indiana in 1818, and settled in Charlestown township, where he lived till the time of his death, which occurred in 1871. Rev. Josiah Crawford graduated at Hanover college in 1836, and from the Theological school in 1839, and has preached since then—for four years in Jefferson county, Indiana, and the rest in Clark county. He was married in 1839 to Miss Amanda Stewart. She died in 1842, and in 1848 Mr. Crawford married Miss Phœbe H. Crosby, daughter of Theophilus Crosby, of Massachusetts. They have had seven children. Mr. Crawford is a Presbyterian.

Terah Scott was born December 8, 1825, in Clark county. His father, John Scott, was a native of Virginia, and came to Indiana in 1806. Mr. Terah Scott has ever been a farmer. He was married in 1851 to Miss Mary A. Henderson, daughter of William Henderson. They have three children—William C., Benjamin S., John P. Mr. Scott is township trustee and highly esteemed by all who know him.

Mr. John A. Eismann was born in Carr township, Clark county, in the year 1841. He is a son of Mr. Christian Eismann, who came from Germany in 1821, locating in New Albany, where he remained about twenty years, engaged at the shoe trade. At this date he moved on Muddy fork, Clark county, where he lived about three years, when he returned to New Albany, remaining about one year, when he moved to Sellersburg and engaged in the boot and shoe, and grocery, and liquor business, which he continued up till his death, which was February 22, 1860. His wife was Miss Louisa Sampson, who is still living and is sixty-seven years of age. They raised a family of four children, three sons and one daughter. John A., the oldest son and the subject of this sketch, succeeded his father in business after he reached the age of twenty-four, and has since continued it. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in the railroad business; afterwards worked as carpenter three years. He is now the oldest citizen of his town. In the year 1875, November 12th, he and Mrs. Margaret Sellers (widow of A. Le Sellers) were united in marriage. They have three children, two daughters and one son. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Knights of Honor.

Mr. Lewis Bottorff was born in Utica township, Clark county, March 31, 1812. His father, Henry Bottorff, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1790; emigrated to Kentucky, Jefferson county, where he married Miss Catha-

rine Hikes in 1809. In 1810 he moved to Utica township, Clark county, Indiana, and settled on the farm that Fletcher Robison now occupies. Here he made his home fifteen years. He was a soldier and lieutenant in the battle of Tippecanoe under General Baggs. His wife run the bullets while he was preparing to start to the affray. In 1816 he moved to Silver Creek township and resided there till his death, which was in 1859. In the year 1830 Mr. Lewis Bottorff and Miss Sarah Harrod were united in marriage. She died in 1841 leaving three children, all of whom are living and married and all doing for themselves. James resides in Charlestown township, this county. George W. resides in Silver Creek township. Sarah Catharine is now the wife of Dr. J. C. McCormack and resides at Bunker Hill, Illinois. Mr. Bottorff married for his second wife, Mary C. Congelton, who is still living. They have a family of five living children: Peter H., married, and a farmer in Charlestown township, this county; Nancy A., the wife of William Smith, also a resident of Charlestown township; Sarena R. is the wife of Mr. James Wier, and resides in this county; Lewis F., married and resides in Charlestown, also a farmer; Moses E., married and resides in Utica township. Politically Mr. Bottorff is a sound Republican, and also his sons. Besides the fine residence Mr. Bottorff owns in Pittsburg, he owns in Clark county nearly one thousand acres of land. Each one of his sons is on his land.

Mr. Leander C. McCormick was born in Clark county, Indiana, in 1835. He is a son of Thomas McCormick, a native of Virginia, where he was born in 1804. He became a citizen of Clark county in 1824, where he resided till his death in 1878. His family consisted of four children, all still living—Mahala, the oldest, resides with her brother L. C.; John C. is married and resides in Clark county on a farm; L. C., the subject of this sketch, is a resident of Petersburg, and farms; Joseph C. resides in Bunker Hill, and practices medicine. In the year 1859 Mr. L. C. McCormick and Miss Catherine Guinn were united in marriage. They have a family of six children—Stella, wife of John Bartlow, a printer, resides in Franklin, Johnston county; Cara, Robert, Anna, Mattie, and Thomas. Mr. McCormick's avocation was farming up to 1875, when he moved to Indianapolis, where he engaged in the milk business two years. He afterwards returned to his former home, and has since been engaged in the saw-mill business. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He is a member of the order of Masons. In September, 1861, Mr. L. C. McCormick enlisted in company H, Thirty-eighth Indiana infantry. He served his country twenty-two months, resigning at last on account of sickness. He entered as a private, was promoted to second lieutenant, then first lieutenant, and afterwards captain of the company. He was engaged at Perrysville, Stone River, and several severe skirmishes.

Rev. Seth M. Stone was born in Floyd county, Indiana, in 1833. He is the youngest of the three children of John and Sarah Stone, who came to this county from Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1831. Mrs. Stone was a Miss McCallin, whose forefathers, the Duskeys, gave the name to Sandusky, Ohio. One of the sons is a citizen of this State, and one of Missouri. Mr. Stone has been twice married. The first time in 1857 to Miss Elizabeth S. Van Cleave, who died in 1866, leaving a family of four children; he married again in 1868 Mrs. Samantha German, who by her first husband had two children. Rev. Stone is a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal church.

REV. GEORGE SCHWARTZ

was born on the 13th day of January, 1803, in Utica township, Clark county, Indiana. His father, John Schwartz, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Indiana and settled in Utica township in 1802. He had come a few months previous to spy out a suitable location in the wilderness, and finally selected two hundred and seventy acres in this locality, which proved to be very valuable land.

His wife, Elizabeth Oldweller, was a sister of George Hikes' wife. They reared a family of ten children: Elizabeth, Ann, John, Jacob, George, Sallie, Nancy, Mary Ann, Leonard, and Sophia. His two sisters, Mary Ann and Sophia, and George, are the only members of this family now living.

Mr. John Schwartz was an earnest pioneer, la-

boring with a zeal worthy of his mission to build up the country. He was also an earnest worker in the church, taking an active part in the organization of the first Methodist Episcopal society in the State of Indiana. He was killed in 1824 by a runaway team while returning from Jeffersonville to his home.

Rev. George Schwartz remained at his father's home until he was united in matrimony, which event occurred when he was twenty years of age. His wife was Miss Nancy Fry, a daughter of Abram Fry and half-sister of Dr. Fry, of Middletown, and has borne to him ten children, five of whom are dead and five are living. They all grew to manhood and womanhood, and all were married but Peter Henry. The names of these children are Mary Elizabeth, Susan Ann, George Wiley, Abram Fry, James Benton, Peter Henry, Sarah Sophia, Eliza Ellen, Hester Rosella, Laura Virginia. The last mentioned is not married. Susan Ann, Abram Fry, James Benton, Peter Henry, and Sarah Sophia are dead. George Wiley was for a number of years a successful merchant of Jeffersonville, but declining health necessitated his selling his store and purchasing a farm, upon which he now lives.

Mr. Schwartz began active life in buying seventy acres of land (a part of the farm he now lives upon), then all in woods. His muscle and axe were the capital brought into active operation until a clearing was made and a log house for a habitation was erected. He has since added to his effects in the way of more land and a good brick house, and is now retired from the active pursuits of life. When Mr. Schwartz was seventeen years of age he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, of which society he has been a member ever since. He was afterwards licensed a local preacher, and has filled the pulpit many times during the last half of a century, and has been the principal man in building up his church society and in erecting their building. He has been a Democrat all his life, and was elected to the lower House of the State Legislature in the fall of 1850. Jesse D. Bright was at the same time Congressman for his district. Mr. Schwartz has also taken an active part in the cause of education. Before the days of the free public school system he and a few others built a schoolhouse of themselves, he donating the land for that purpose. He possesses a good mind, and physically is remarkably well preserved for one of his age.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

FLOYD COUNTY SETTLEMENT NOTES.

Benjamin Y. Hines was born in Philadelphia, April 7, 1815. His father, Martin Hines, was a boat-builder, and came to New Albany when Benjamin was yet a boy. He and his sister Rebecca, wife of Captain C. H. Meekin, of New Albany, were the only children. Martin, in about 1844, married Mary Young, of Philadelphia. Benjamin Hines was educated in the public schools of New Albany, and was a boat-moulder and builder by trade. On September 28, 1837, he married Elizabeth Bell, who was born in Harrison county, Delaware, March 3, 1816. This marriage was blessed with seven children—Mary, Susan, Martin, James, Theodore, Alonzo, and Leonidas. He moved upon the farm where his wife now lives in 1838. He died August 19, 1854. She belongs to the Methodist church, of which she has been a member some thirty years.

Ira W. Gunn was born in Pittsylvania, Virginia, January 18, 1806. He is the oldest of five children of David N. Gunn, who was born in Virginia in 1782, and who married Eleanor Sparks in about 1802. David came to Floyd county in 1815, coming across the country and stopping two years in Mercer county. He was a farmer and a minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. He died in 1860, and his wife the ensuing year. Ira was educated in the common schools, and is a farmer. On March 9, 1826, he married Elsie Beech, a native of Belmont county, Ohio. She was born February 29, 1808. By her he had three children. She died November 5, 1840. On March 4, 1841, he married Mary Ann McCarthy. Her father was born in Ireland. By this wife he has had seven children, four of whom are living. Both he and his wife are old-time members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Louis Schmidt, born in Prussia December 10, 1853, located in New Albany in 1878. When

Mr. Schmidt came to this city he was employed by Paul Reising, as foreman of his brewery, for one year, when he embarked in business for himself, as importer of wine and fine liquors. He then sold out his business to Mr. Paul Fein. Mr. Schmidt then erected a large brewery on the corner of Main and West streets. He is one of the leading brewers around the Ohio Falls. He learned his trade in the old country. Mr. Schmidt married Mrs. Margaretta Meuter September 2, 1879. Mrs. Schmidt died July 15, 1880; he then married his first wife's sister, Miss Tillie Fein, October 18, 1881.

Benjamin P. Jolissaint, born in Switzerland July 21, 1840; located in Floyd county in 1848. Mr. Jolissaint is by profession a dairyman and farmer. He has been in that business twelve years and eight months. He has one of the largest and most convenient barns in Floyd county. As a farmer he has met with great success. Mr. Jolissaint married Josephine Hular January 10, 1865. They have had born unto them six children, four living. He bought this farm from his father in 1863. His father, Peter J. Jolissaint, settled on this farm when he came to this country. He lived and died on the farm. When he came to this country he brought with him seven children; the youngest, Benjamin P. Jolissaint, is now the proprietor of the old homestead. His father was seventy-three years of age when he died. His mother was sixty-six when she died.

John G. Shellers, born in Germany, September 1, 1811, located in Floyd county in 1833. Mr. Shellers has been a farmer from his boyhood days. He is one of the most successful and prominent farmers in Floyd county. Mr. Shellers married Miss Nancy McCurdy July 10, 1845. They have four children, one dead. His son, William Shellers, died in 1875; he was a noble son, and his death was a great loss to his father.

Paul Reising, so well known in this city, emigrated with his wife to this country in 1854, and like many of his countrymen had but a small amount of this world's goods. He came direct to Louisville, where he remained for two years, and then came to New Albany twenty-one years ago, when his first venture was to rent the old brewery on Main street, which was known as Metcalf's. When, after four years of industry at this brewery, one day he heard the call of the Floyd county sheriff, selling away the last vestige of an unfortunate brewer (for it must be remembered that New Albany, twenty years ago, had twice the numbers of breweries that it has at present), Mr. Reising offered the highest bid for the brewery he now occupies. When he took posseesion, he found that the brewery was only 20 x 60 feet, with a capacity of making but fifteen hundred barrels per year. Here Mr. Reising rolled up his sleeves, and resolved to make a bold fight for success. Year by year he struggled, and by strict attention to his business, and with a thorough knowledge of the brewing interests, he has finally succeeded in establishing for himself the name of one of the leading brewers of his adopted State.

Robert Kay, M. D., was born in Harrison county, Indiana, October 10, 1833, and located in Floyd county in 1861. He practiced medicine in Georgetown, Floyd county, one year. He was then appointed assistant surgeon of the Twenty-third Indiana volunteers by Governor O. P. Morton, and then he was appointed assistant general surgeon of the post hospital at Paducah, Kentucky; from there he was ordered to Savannah, Tennessee; from there he came to Louisville, Kentucky, in charge of a boat-load of sick and wounded soldiers. He was then ordered to Nashville, Tennessee. He remained in Nashville but a short time, and then resigned his position in the army as surgeon, and returned home. He at once took up his practice of medicine in Lanesville, Harrison county, Indiana. After practicing in Lanesville for one year, he was appointed by Governor Oliver P. Morton surgeon in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Indiana volunteers. He remained with his regiment until the close of the war. He then began practicing medicine at Galena in this county. He remained there six years, and from there located at Greenville, where he now resides. The doctor has a large and lucrative practice. He graduated at the Louisville Medical college. He married Miss Mary Jane Johnson, June 20, 1856. Ten children were born unto them, three of whom are dead.

Edward F. Smith was born in Strasburg, France, January 25, 1849; located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, with his parents in 1851. At the age of seventeen Mr. Smith was apprenticed to Mr. Hurshbeal, marble and stone

cutter; served three years, and then commenced business for himself. His marble works are situated on the corner of Seventh and Graveyard. Mr. Smith is a very talented sculptor and marble cutter, and has few equals about the Falls in his business. Some of the finest monuments in the Northern burying grounds are of his workmanship, and testify as excellence as an artist.

Jacobed S. Hand was born in New Jersey July 2, 1806; located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1818 with his parents. Mr. Hand was raised upon his father's farm. His father lived to the age of sixty-three. Mr. Hand is one of the oldest farmers in Floyd county. He was married to Miss Sallie H. Graves, of New Albany, Indiana, April 27, 1828. Out of a family of eight children five are living.

Daniel Cline was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1824; located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1848. Mr. Cline was an honored and successful business man. He first was a contractor and builder, but engaged in the lumber business, and in connection operated a large hardware, door, sash and blind business. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows No. 10 and Encampment. Mr. Cline married Miss Mary J. Nunemacher August 23, 1853, in Pottsville, Pennsylvania. Five children were born unto them, one of whom is dead. Mr. Cline died July 2, 1877.

A. S. Rager, Sr., was born in Frederick county, Virginia, February 6, 1805; located in New Albany, Indiana, May 5, 1828. He is a builder by trade, and followed this profession for some time, but afterwards worked as a steamboat cabin joiner. His work embraced labor on some of the largest steamboats. He has served in the city council, and was superintendent of the Northern burying grounds. When Mr. Rager first located here, New Albany was but a village. He is an honored and esteemed citizen.

George F. Penn was born in Louisville, Kentucky, May 21, 1847; located in New Albany, Floyd county, in 1866. Mr. Penn was a soldier in the Confederate army under General Early. He was connected with the first glass works that were ever started around the Ohio Falls. He is now connected with the largest glass works in the United States, known as DePauw Glass works, as superintendent of the window department. Mr. Penn has served as councilman from the first ward for a period of six years.

Benjamin F. Tuley was born in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, December 14, 1833. Mr. Tuley is by trade a steamboat cabin joiner. He served as deputy in the various offices of city and county, having been in the offices of city treasurer, city clerk, county clerk, and county sheriff; has been a river clerk, and served as United States mail agent for some time. He is at present in the saw-mill and lumber business, being associated with Mr. Kistler, as Kistler & Tuley. Mr. Tuley is a member of one of the oldest families around the Falls, and is classed among the first citizens.

George Hood was born in Germany March 22, 1822, and located in Baltimore, Maryland, July 27, 1840. Upon his arrival in Baltimore he followed his trade of shoemaker; remained in Baltimore but a short time, removing from there to Quincy, Pennsylvania, and opened a boot and shoe store. He lived in Quincy six years, when he came west and settled in New Albany in the year 1852, and here also established a boot and shoe store. He has followed this business in New Albany ever since (thirty-one years), and has worked in the business since he was fourteen years old. He is an old citizen and a highly honored one. He was married to Miss Margaret Wool July 27, 1847, and out of a family of twelve children two are dead.

Louis L. Pullen was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, September 6, 1803. He located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, February 20, 1832, and upon his locating here he embarked in the confectionery business. New Albany was then but a very small village. He pursued this business ten years, then retired and commenced river trading. Mr. Pullen, with Mr. Elliot and Mr. Childs, bought the small steamer Sandusky to go into the Green river trade. He was at various times interested in quite a number of steamboats, and followed the river as a business for a number of years, but is now retired from active business. He is a much esteemed and honored citizen; and he has seen New Albany increase and prosper. He was married to Miss Ruthy L. Elliott, of Georgetown, Kentucky, April 29, 1829. Of a family of five children but two are living.

William A. Burney, M. D., was born in Wayne

county, Indiana, May 11, 1846, and located in New Albany September 21, 1877. Dr. Burney is one of the leading colored citizens and the only physician of color in the city. He is a graduate of the Medical College of Brooklyn, New York, where he received complimentary honors. His practice is very large and lucrative. He is also one of the founders and proprietors of the New Albany Weekly Review—a sprightly and spirited paper which has a very extensive circulation among the colored people. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in company F, Twenty-eighth United States Colored regiment. He was but seventeen years of age at the time of his enlistment; served in the army two years and took part in numerous battles. He was present at the surrender of Lee's army to the Union forces.

Joseph Renn was born in Prussia July 19, 1829; located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1836. He has witnessed the growth of the city from a village. At the age of sixteen he commenced a river life, but in 1853 he quit the river and engaged in the grocery and produce business. He remained in the business until 1870. He then commenced the manufacture of mineral water and ale, in which business he remained until 1878, when he retired from active business.

R. Wunderlick was born in Germany January 11, 1845; located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1872. Mr. Wunderlick learned his trade as a tanner under A. Barth & Co. In 1875 he embarked in business for himself on Eighth street, where he erected a tannery. He has a large trade in Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri. He is a young man full of enterprise and very energetic, and his manufacture of leather is equal to any made around the Falls.

Henry Batt was born in Bavaria May 26, 1817; located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1846. Mr. Batt is one of New Albany's old German citizens. He has been employed in different branches of business during his residence in this city, and is at present proprietor of the New Albany stock-yard.

Rev. Francis A. Friedley was born in Harrison county, Indiana, December 15, 1847; located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1880. Mr. Friedley is president of DePauw college; graduated at Asbury university, Greencastle, Indiana, with high honors; is a self-made man, and a fine instructor.

Robert Brockman was born in London, England, July 2, 1832; located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1873. Mr. Brockman is superintendent of the DePauw Plate-glass works. Before assuming charge of the DePauw Plate-glass works he was superintendent of the Thames Plate-glass company in England. He is a thorough and competent glass man.

Henry Clay was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, June 4, 1806; located in New Albany, Floyd county, in 1827. Mr. Clay is an old, honored, colored citizen. He is by trade a blacksmith. He learned his trade under Mr. Charles Pearce, of Rockport, Indiana. Upon his location in New Albany he was employed by Mr. Garriot McCann in his foundry. He then was employed as blacksmith on the steamer New York. He followed the river for a number of years, and was also employed in the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad shops.

Albert Butler was born in New Albany, Indiana, February 27, 1840. Mr. Butler is a leading colored citizen. He has served on the New Albany police force and made an excellent officer, and has been employed in various capacities around the Falls. He is a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows.

Charles C. Jones was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, November 25, 1835; located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, with his parents in 1844. He learned his trade, that of ship carpenter, with the Howards, of Jeffersonville; has served in the city council, and is an esteemed and honored citizen.

James A. Wilson was born in the State of Pennsylvania May 20, 1828, and located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1862. In the same year Mr. Wilson established a photograph gallery, and is recognized as one of the leading photographers around the Ohio Falls and in New Albany. He is much esteemed, and is a very enterprising citizen.

Samuel S. Marsh was born in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, January 17, 1819. Mr. Marsh is a very prominent blacksmith, a much respected citizen, and has done much to add to New Albany's prosperity. Mr. Marsh has carried on the business of blacksmithing for twenty-eight years at the same stand. In con-

nection with his blacksmithing he manufactures bolts and machinery, and is very enterprising.

John W. Saunders was born in New Albany, Indiana, September 18, 1822. Mr. Saunders is one of New Albany's oldest citizens, and has witnessed its growth from a village into a prosperous city. By profession he is an engineer, and his been employed on some of the largest steamboats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

Nicholas Ruppert was born in France August 20, 1826, and located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in the year 1853. Mr. Ruppert is an honored citizen, enterprising, and wide-awake. He is a member of a number of benevolent institutions. He represents quite a number of insurance companies, and devotes most of his time to the insurance business. He is a member of Saint Mary's German Catholic church, and was the first president of the Saint Joseph's Benevolent society.

William H. Keach was born in Kentucky September 7, 1823, and located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana. Mr. Keach is an old and honored citizen. He is a trader and farmer by occupation. He started in life for himself at the age of nineteen, and has had many vicissitudes, but has pulled through all right, and stands high in the community.

Simon Stroebel was born in Germany October 27, 1835, and located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1854. He is the leading merchant in this city in leather, hides, shoe findings, etc.; has occupied the same business house for twenty-four years; carries a very extensive stock, and does a very large business.

William H. Stephens was born in Ireland January 11, 1829, and located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, January 2, 1865. He is an enterprising citizen and a member of the city council, and looks well to the interests of his ward and city. He is general superintendent of the New Albany Rail-mill. He was raised to the iron business and has been employed in some of the largest rolling-mills in this country.

George Reisinger was born in Pennsylvania, February 2, 1814; located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1844. He is an old citizen and was at one time connected with the old express company of this city. He was also connected with the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad for a period of twenty-three years and has always filled his positions with honor and fidelity.

William H. Lansford was born in Floyd county, Indiana, December 16, 1813, and was raised upon a farm, but left at the age of eighteen to learn his trade as mill-wright at Greenville, Indiana, and then located in New Albany, Indiana, and was employed in different departments of the ship-yard. He finally went into business for himself as steamboat cabin joiner. He is an old and honored citizen and came here when this city was quite a village.

Edward Gardner was born in Pennsylvania, December 10, 1812, and located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1853. By trade he is a ship-carpenter and has worked on some of the largest and finest steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and is one of New Albany's old and esteemed citizens.

D. S. Maxwell was born in Fayette county, Ohio, November 30, 1851; located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1881. Mr. Maxwell is principal of the Colored Grammar school. He graduated at Xenia, Ohio, Colored High school with honor and is an able and accomplished teacher.

John B. Hatfield was born in Virginia February 25, 1807, and located in New Albany with his parents in 1816. Mr. Hatfield is one of the old settlers of Floyd county, and in the early settlement of this part of the State carried the mail between New Albany and Corydon, Indiana's first capital. He resided with Governor Jennings at one time, the first Governor of the State. He was married to Miss Malinda Davis, of Orange county, Indiana, April 1, 1829, and had seven children, five of whom are living.

Henry Erdman was born in Germany April 13, 1821, and located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1848. Mr. Erdman is one of the old brickmen of this city and has been in the business for a number of years.

Ernest Hoffman was born in Germany May 28, 1855, and located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1878. Mr. Hoffman is a leading sculptor and engraver and ranks favorably with any around the Ohio Falls. He is a very fine artist, his works of art are grand and beautiful. His work can be seen in Jeffersonville, Cincinnati, and Louisville, also at his home

in this city. He graduated with high honors at the Vienna School of Art in 1873.

Theodore Meurer, M. D., was born in Germany August 27, 1822, and located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, November 14, 1856. Before locating in New Albany Dr. Meurer practiced in Louisville, Kentucky, for several years. He has practiced in New Albany for twenty-five years and is recognized as one of the leading homœopathic physicians in the city and around the Falls. When Dr. Meurer located in New Albany he was in rather straitened circumstances but owing to his ability and close attention to his practice he has accumulated some wealth and property. Dr. Meurer was married to Miss Johanna Pfetsch August 5, 1845, in Germany.

Philip G. Schneider, born in France, January 18, 1834, located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1863. By trade he is a carpenter, and has one of the largest saw- and planing-mills in New Albany; also one of the largest builders and contractors in New Albany. Mr. Schneider was married to Miss Annie Schuler in France, May 6, 1855. Out of a family of ten children born to them six only are living.

George Helfrich, Sr., born in Baden, July 20, 1831, located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1848. He is by profession a car builder, and was master car builder in the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad shops for a number of years. He is classed among the best car builders in this section of country. During his connection with the above company he turned out some very elegant coaches. He was at one time a contractor and builder. He is at present in the lumber business on Oak street, and has one of the largest yards in the city, and is a wide-awake, enterprising business man.

Robert Johnson, born in Virginia, September 9, 1818, located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1842. He was first employed by Thomas Stevens to superintend his large farm. He remained with Mr. Stevens five years. He then commenced farming for himself, but soon gave up the business and adopted for his profession that of river pilot. He was employed on some of the largest and finest steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He was pilot on the flag ship Black Hawk. He was also on other men-of-war in the United States navy, and always at his post of duty. He took part in all the battles on the Mississippi river; also some up the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. Among them were Fort Donelson, Pittsburgh Landing, Island Number Ten, Memphis, Vicksburg, and Red River. He was a brave pilot, exposed to much danger, but never failed in his duty. He died May 3, 1881.

Bernard Klaholn, born in Prussia, December 29, 1826, located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in the year 1875. Mr. Klaholn graduated with high honors at the Teachers' seminary, Prussia. He is now the principal of St. Mary's German Catholic school, and has built up the school until it ranks among the first around the Ohio Falls.

Ulrick Van Allman, born in Switzerland, June 10, 1805, located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1833. Mr. Van Allman is one of New Albany's old and honored citizens. He has been a farmer all his life, and has witnessed the growth of New Albany from a small village to a prosperous city.

C. A. Brown was born in England, January 28, 1828. At the age of nine he was employed in the Lancaster cotton mills, in different departments. By giving close attention to the details of his work he was at an early age made superintendent. He was superintendent for a number of years; resigned his place and emigrated to the United States; landed in Philadelphia in 1851, and immediately assumed charge as superintendent of William and Robert Greer's extensive cotton mill. He had charge of this mill eighteen years, when he resigned his place and located in New Albany, in 1872, and became superintendent of the New Albany cotton mills. He has greatly improved and enlarged these mills, and employs double the hands employed when he took charge. He is a very enterprising and energetic citizen.

Edward Crumbo, born in Saxony, November 5, 1841, located in Floyd county, Indiana with his parents in 1848. At the age of twelve Mr. Crumbo commenced learning his trade as a stone cutter under his father, Henry Crumbo. After learning his trade he left New Albany and located on a farm in Pulaski county, Indiana. After farming five years he returned to New Albany to resume his trade. He was employed on the great Ohio Falls bridge for a period of three

years, and then embarked in business for himself June 20, 1870. Mr. Crumbo has one of the leading stone yards around the Falls. His work will compare with any, and is of the latest style and of very superior workmanship. His partner, Joseph Melcher, was born in Bremen, November 26, 1845; located in New Albany, Indiana, in 1868. His trade is that of stone cutter, engraver, draughtsman, and sculptor, and he is first-class in all these departments of stone-work. Mr. Melcher's specialty is rustic stone-work, in which he has no equal in New Albany. He learned his trade in Bremen. The above gentlemen comprise the firm of Crumbo & Melcher, and are located on the corner of Oak and Pearl streets, opposite the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad depot. They have erected some of the grandest monuments in the Northern burying ground, also in the German Catholic ground, also vaults, headstones, rustic and sculptured work, stone fronts, etc., etc. In fact, they are experts in stone-work of any description.

Austin Hough was born in the State of New York, July 2, 1824, and located in New Albany in 1858. He is a leading sign-painter, and has considerable reputation as an artist, his work being very effective and satisfactory. He is an enterprising citizen.

Charles N. South was born in New Albany, Floyd county, January 18, 1855. Mr. South is a boilermaker by trade, and a first-class business man. He at present represents one of the wards as councilman, and is much esteemed.

John Trunk was born in Germany September 2, 1821, and located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1851. He is an old and esteemed resident, and has witnessed New Albany's prosperous growth. Mr. Trunk was married to Miss Catherine Wassel, October 18, 1848.

Dr. Thomas Windell was born in Harrison county, Indiana, December 13, 1820, and located in New Albany, Floyd county, in 1858. Dr. Windell is a leading dentist, and has no superior around the Falls. He was married to Miss Mary Hogan in Harrison county, December 6, 1846.

Daniel E. Sittason was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, October 24, 1822, and located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1825. By occupation Mr. Sittason is a contractor and builder. He has in his time erected some of the finest business houses and private residences in the city. He was at one time a steamboat builder, and has worked on some of the finest and largest steamboats on the Western waters. He has served in the city council and other places of honor and trust, and is an enterprising and honored citizen.

Professor Louis Wunderlich was born in the kingdom of Saxony, January 22, 1844, and located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1869. Mr. Wunderlick is a professor of music, and is ranked as one of the leaders in the profession around the Ohio Falls. He is the leader of the German music society, the Mænnerchor, and has been since 1869. It is the oldest mænnerchor in the State. He is the leader of the choir and organist of the German Lutheran church. Mr. Wunderlich was married to Miss Marguerite Gatden, in 1871, and is the father of five children.

John B. Laden was born in Belgium February 19, 1813, and located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1835. Mr. Laden was employed in various business pursuits up to 1843, when he engaged in the grocery and produce business on Pearl street, which business he followed for a number of years. He finally left this stand and erected a building on the corner of Upper Fourth and Market, at which place he has remained in business for thirty-seven years. Mr. Laden began life a poor boy, but by strict attention to business and the exercise of economy he has accumulated some property, and has witnessed the growth of this city from a village.

James Slider was born in Clark county, Indiana, April 14, 1804, and located in Floyd county, city of New Albany, in 1850. When Mr. Slider first located in New Albany he took the contract for grading the streets of New Albany. He did the first grading ever done in the town. He also constructed the first culvert. In 1856 he engaged in the grocery and produce business, in which he continued for a long time. He then changed his business and opened a lumber-yard, in which pursuit he also remained for a number of years. He served as justice of the peace and in the city council, and was much admired for his enterprising character. He was married to Miss Eliza Howard, of Clark county, June 23, 1825, by whom he had ten children,

seven now living. Mr. Slider died September 27, 1876.

Edward C. Murray was born in the District of Columbia January 10, 1826, and located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1880. Captain Murray has been in shipyards steamboat building for thirty-five years. He has built some of the finest and largest steamers that float on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Before opening a shipyard in New Albany he was connected with a shipyard in Louisville, known as the Murray Brothers' shipyard. He constructed for the Confederate navy, during the late Rebellion, several noted gun-boats. He was the builder of the famous Merrimac. Captain Murray is an enterprising citizen, and is one of the most reliable builders on either the Ohio or Mississippi rivers. He, in connection with Mr. Hammer, established a shipyard in New Albany in 1880 at the old and famed Dowerman shipyard.

O. A. Graves was born in New Jersey December 25, 1811. Mr. Graves located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, with his parents when he was a child seven years of age. Mr. Graves' father lived to the ripe old age of eighty-eight years. Mr. Graves is an old and honored citizen, and has seen the prosperous growth of the city. He was married in New Albany June 2, 1836, to Miss Ellen Simmers, and of twelve children born to them but two are living.

Captain Edward Brown was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in December, 1806. He located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, with his parents in 1819. Captain Brown is one of the oldest rivermen around Ohio Falls. He has been engineer, and has had command of some large and fine steamboats. He saw the first spade struck into the ground to excavate the Louisville and Portland canal. But few steamers plied the Western waters when Mr. Brown located in New Albany. He is an old and esteemed citizen.

Casper Feiock was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1841, and located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1862. Mr. Feiock is one of New Albany's young and enterprising citizens. He is the originator of a beer bung and of the stave cooper crows. In inventing this second patent he was assisted by Mr. Joseph Applegate. He embarked in the brewing business, buying a half interest in the Spring brewery. He remained in this business fifteen months when he met with a loss of $3,750, which caused his suspension. Nothing daunted, he again began business, this time entering the grocery and produce trade. He followed this for some time and then traveled in the interest of his patents. Becoming tired of this and not finding it very profitable, he engaged with Mr. Joseph Renn in the manufacture of ale and mineral water. He remained in this business sixteen months and then dissolved partnership. Mr. Feiock assisted to build the great American Plate-glass works in this city, as he is by trade a first-class carpenter. He is at present in the saloon business and is proprietor of the St. Charles.

Charles Hedgewald was born in Saxony, September 18, 1832, and located in New Albany, Floyd county, in 1854. He was foreman for the following firms between the years 1860 and 1873 inclusive: Parson & Jarrett, J. B. Ford, Stucky, Torney & Co., and D. C. Hill & Co. He commenced business for himself in 1873 in connection with W. C. De Pauw. In 1878 Mr. N. T. De Pauw purchased his father's interest in the firm, and the firm name is Hedgewald & Co. Mr. Hedgewald is also connected with the large boiler yard of Leir & Co. The firm of Charles Hedgewald & Co. was established in 1873, and has done a very successful business, and by their superior workmanship and honorable business dealings have acquired a very extensive trade in the North, South, and West. Their business transactions amount to over $200,000 yearly. They employ from one hundred to one hundred and fifty hands, with an annual pay-roll of $50,000.

Herman L. Rockenbach was born in Germany, June 5, 1844, and located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1869. By trade a tanner, and a first-class one. In 1869 he rented the old Lockwood tannery, and carried on the tanning business there until 1876, when he was dislodged by fire. He at once, in the same year, erected a large tannery on Oak street, and called it the Eagle tannery. He is one of the most enterprising German citizens, wide awake, energetic, and industrious. He has a large trade, selling leather to all the principal points in the United States.

Frederick William Adolph Kammerer was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, November 19,

1846, and located in New Albany, Indiana, in 1868. He was an enterprising and energetic business man, and by close attention to business was very successful. He was the proprietor of the Glue and Fertilizing factory. Mr. Kammerer started in life a poor boy, but with the determination of being a successful man. He made a name among the manufacturers of this vicinity as an honorable man. After a hard struggle, that was finally crowned with success, he departed this life before he could fully enjoy the fruits of his hard toil. His death occurred October 5, 1877. He left to mourn his loss a wife and three children. His widow, Nannie W. Kammerer, is the daughter of S. F. Ruoff, Esq., the first proprietor of the New Albany Glue works. Mrs. Kammerer retains an interest in the factory, and is a lady of fine business qualities. She was born in New Albany, Floyd county, December 25, 1853.

Eugene B. Dye was born in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, August 1, 1864. He is one of New Albany's rising young business men, and is wide-awake, enterprising and energetic. He embarked in the grocery and produce business in 1881. He is the son of Mr. Kenneth Dye, of New Albany. Eugene B. Dye attended a full course at the New Albany Business college, and is a thorough business man.

John Dietz was born in Germany, June 18, 1825, and located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1834. He has been engaged in various branches of trade since his residence in New Albany. He served in the late war between the North and the South, and was a brave soldier. He was a member of company A, Twenty-third Indiana volunteers. He took part in many hard-fought battles, and was always ready for duty. He was wounded at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, and was known by the title of Sergeant Dietz.

H. C. Thurman was born in Augusta, Virginia, May 3, 1832, and located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1835. He was raised on a farm. His start in life was early, and in poor circumstances, but close attention to business has given him the name of being one of the best judges of stock in Southern Indiana. He is known all over the North, East, South, and West as an honorable stock trader and dealer. He is established in the stock and livery business on State street, and is fully alive to his interests. He is energetic and enterprising. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Masons.

Reuben Robertson was born in Murray county, Kentucky, May 30, 1812; located in New Albany, Floyd county, in 1847. Mr. Robertson has been engaged in quite a number of business pursuits since his location in New Albany. He was elected trustee for New Albany township in 1861, which office he held until 1878. During his trusteeship he made a most excellent officer, as his long term indicates. He is a member of Hope lodge No. 83, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Isaac T. Barnett was born in Harrison county, Indiana, October 14, 1818; located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1843. Mr. Barnett began his struggle in life at the early age of fifteen; learned his trade as steamboat joiner under an apprenticeship to Peter Story, the well-known steamboat joiner. Mr. Barnett has worked and superintended the cabin joining on some of the largest and finest steamers afloat, and is classed as one of the best cabin joiners around the Falls. He has done much for the growth and improvement of New Albany, and is a highly esteemed citizen.

Joseph H. Alexander was born in Columbia county, Kentucky, July 17, 1841; located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1881. He is a very able colored minister, and belongs to the Indiana conference. He is pastor of the Colored Methodist Episcopal church of New Albany, and has been preaching the gospel since 1863.

Wesley G. Scott was born in Floyd county, Indiana, in 1832. He cultivated the ingenuity and skill of farming until he was nineteen years of age, and afterwards went to the blacksmith trade, which he completed in 1858. He is the seventh son of John Scott, Esq., who was among the first settlers of Floyd county. Mr. Scott is now carrying on blacksmithing in Scottsville, Lafayette township. He is a man who is honored by his neighbors for his abilities and fine traits of character. He was honored by the Democracy of Floyd county with the nomination for sheriff.

Professor William O. Vance was born in Memphis, Tennessee, May 15, 1853, and located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1880.

Professor Vance graduated with high honors at the Keokuk (Iowa) Colored high school. He is now principal of the New Albany Colored high school. He is also one of the proprietors and founders of the New Albany Weekly Review (a colored newspaper). He is one of New Albany's leading colored citizens.

Andreas Danz was born in Germany May 9, 1829, and located in New Albany, Floyd county in 1850. When Mr. Danz arrived at New Albany, he was employed by Mr. Frank in the soap, candle, and lard oil business. After Mr. Frank's death, he became sole owner of the manufactory, and carried on the business up to his death. He started out in life a poor boy, but by strict attention to his business, he soon came out victorious. He was an enterprising and honorable citizen. Mr. Danz married Miss Barbara Frank November 21, 1856. Mr. Danz died in 1877.

G. Moser was born in Baden, Germany, February 27, 1850; located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1866. By trade Mr. Moser is a tanner. He learnt his trade under A. Barth & Co. Mr. Moser has been employed in some of the largest tanneries in the United States. He is a first-class workman in every respect in his line of business. In 1877 he erected a tannery on the well-known Lockwood grounds, called the Eighth street tannery, where he is now carrying on business on a large scale the demand for leather being great. Mr. Moser is one of New Albany's young, wide-awake, enterprising business men.

Austin I. Kistler, the subject of this sketch, was born in Marion county, Ohio, May 21, 1839, and located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1863. Mr. Kistler commenced life a poor boy, but by hard work and close attention to business he soon became one of the leading business men of New Albany. Mr. Kistler has been in the hotel and lumber business for a number of years. He sold out his interest in the hotel to Captain James N. Payton, and erected a large saw-mill on the banks of the Ohio river, corner of Fourteenth and Water streets. He also carries on a large lumber-yard connected with the saw-mill. Mr. Kistler ranks as one of our foremost business men. He is an enterprising citizen, an honor to New Albany. Mr. Kistler has been elected to the city council twice from the First ward. He has served his ward and city faithfully, looking well to their interests; he is now on his second term. Mr. Kistler married Laura M. Anderson April 19, 1860. They have had six children; five are living.

John G. Betman was born in Saxony, Germany, November 14, 1834, and located in Floyd county in 1852. Mr. Betman, as soon as he located here commenced farming, then he engaged himself to Mr. Jacob Korb as florist for nine years. Mr. Korb sold out to Mr. F. C. Johnson, and Mr. Betman superintended the floral department for Mr. Johnson five years, then engaged extensively in the floral department for himself, embarking in this business in 1864. He has now one of the most extensive floral establishments around the Falls. He has all the choice flowers and plants imaginable. He learned his trade as florist in the old country and has the confidence of the public. It is his pride to let none equal him in his department as a florist.

Thomas Cannon was born in Livingston, New York, April 1, 1851, and located in Floyd county in 1854. Mr. Cannon has been connected with the city government for a number of years. He was on the police force for five years and has made some of the most important arrests around the Falls. He is considered a shrewd detective; he has also been constable for three years, and is a most excellent officer. In politics Mr. Cannon is a Democrat and true to his party.

George Forman was born in Harrison county, Indiana, July 26, 1845; located in Floyd county a number of years ago. Mr. Forman was a farmer up to the time he was appointed superintendent of the poor-house and farm in 1880. Mr. Forman has given satisfaction to the taxpayers of Floyd county, and is a good officer. He married Miss Caroline Keithley February 26, 1864. They have five children.

Thomas B. Crawford was born in Canada February 10, 1832; located in Floyd county March 22, 1847. Mr. Crawford is a mechanic by trade. His wife, Mrs. Ellen Crawford, is by profession a florist, located on Charter street. She has a grand display of choice flowers and plants, and ranks high as a florist. She has made her profession a study for a number of years.

Mrs. Ellen Crawford was born in Ireland November 15, 1834.

Captain Robert J. Shaw was born in England April 22, 1837; located in Floyd county in 1865. Captain Shaw commenced life a poor boy. He taught school at the age of sixteen at Beech Springs, Ohio. He then went to Fulton, Missouri, and commenced the study of law. He was there but a short time when the war broke out. With a true patriotic feeling, he laid aside his studies and went to Ohio and enlisted in the army to battle for his country's flag. He was a brave and gallant soldier, taking part in many hard-fought battles. He was wounded at Muldroe's hill, and so disabled there that he could never again return to his regiment. When the late war closed he took up the study of law again, under Colonel Dunham, one of the most prominent lawyers in southern Indiana. Captain Shaw then left Colonel Dunham and took up the practice of law. He was elected prosecuting attorney two terms. He was a bright lawyer and had a good practice, and was always true to his clients. He belonged to Jefferson lodge No. 104, F. & A. M. He was deputy grand master of Indiana. He also belonged to he Thirty-third Scottish Rite; also an honorary member of the supreme council. Captain Shaw married Miss Emma M. Piler July 31, 1866. He died August 21, 1875, leaving a widow and two children.

James B. Murphy, M. D., was born in Floyd county, November 30, 1854. Dr. Murphy taught school five years in Floyd and Clark counties. He is the son of James Murphy, Esq. He was always a close student; is generous to a fault. He graduated at the Louisville Medical university in 1881, with honors, and commenced practicing at his old homestead at Greenville, meeting with great success. Dr. Murphy is a polished gentleman. He married the only daughter of George W. Smith, Esq., and granddaughter of Dr. R. C. Smith, Miss Kate A. Smith, June 2, 1881.

Jacob Heyd, born in Germany, September 24, 1824, located in Floyd county in 1859. Mr. Heyd by trade was a cooper. He worked at his trade for a number of years. He then started a large grocery and dry goods store. Mr. Heyd was a successful merchant. He died July 7, 1880, leaving a wife and six children.

Jacob Korb, born in Germany, June 25, 1821, located in Floyd county in 1849. Mr. Korb commenced business as a dairyman and a florist, meeting with great success. He then went into the business of manufacturing star candles. Mr. Korb was burned out and met with a heavy loss. He never rebuilt, but he is at present farming and running a dairy.

David Lewis, born in North Carolina, November 3, 1806, located in Floyd county in 1809. Mr. Lewis commenced life a poor boy. By trade he is a ship carpenter. He has got out timber for some of the finest and fastest steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi. At present Mr. Lewis is a successful farmer. He resides at Six-mile Switch. In politics Mr. Lewis is a Jackson Democrat. His first vote cast was for General Jackson. Mr. Lewis had nine children, of whom seven are now living. His wife died some years ago.

Benjamin F. Cline, born in Pennsylvania, January 18, 1835, located in New Albany in 1857. Mr. Cline by strict attention to business and hard work has made one of New Albany's leading business men. He is by trade a builder. He embarked in the produce business with Mr. C. P. Nance. He engaged in this business six years, and then went into the lumber business, in which he is now engaged. His lumber yard is situated on Market, between upper Seventh and Eighth streets. He is one of the largest dealers in lumber in the city. Mr. Cline is a member of the Odd Fellows, Hope lodge No. 83, the Knights of Pythias, Rowner lodge No. 27, Foresters No. 1; also Jerusalem encampment. Mr. Cline married Miss Delia DeLinn in 1872. There have been born unto them two children—Edward M. and Mary B.

George Brod, born in Loraine, France, March 28, 1834, located in Floyd county March 8, 1854. Mr. Brod, when first located in Floyd county, was connected with the New Albany & Salem railroad, now the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad. Also he was a river man. He then carried on a farm up to the time he was appointed superintendent by the county commissioners, of the poor-house and farm. Mr. Brod made a most excellent superintendent. He was economical in all things. The tax payers of Floyd county were well pleased with Mr. Brod's administration. He was appointed super-

intendent in 1871, and held the office until 1881. He was superseded by Mr. George Forman. Mr. Brod left his position to the regret of many of his warm and personal friends. He is now a successful farmer. He married Miss Katherine Kamapel, July 28, 1857. He has seven children.

Francis M. Tribbey, the subject of this sketch, was born in Oxford, Butler county, Ohio, April 5, 1837, located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1859. Mr. Tribbey is the proprietor of the leading carriage manufactory of this city, and one of the leading ones around the Ohio Falls. He is a wide-awake, enterprising citizen. His work is sold throughout this part of the country. By close attention to his business he has achieved a wide reputation as a carriage-maker. Mr. Tribbey bought his apprenticeship at the age of nineteen. While he was learning his trade as a carriage-maker, he gave close attention to the business that he had marked out for his future course, which has proven a success. Amongst the manufacturers he stands first-class. Mr. Tribbey as a citizen of New Albany is honored for his many good traits of character. His manufactory has changed proprietors many times since it has been established; Mr. Tribbey always remaining at his post, never changing. The following have been the firms since it was established: First, it was Tribbey & Eldridge; second, Tribbey, Eldridge & Co.; third, Tribbey & Foote; fourth, Wyman & Tribbey; fifth, F. M. Tribbey; sixth, Tribbey & Hydron; seventh, F. M. Tribbey; eighth, F. M. Tribbey & Co.; ninth, F. M. Tribbey, who is now sole proprietor. Mr. Tribbey is a member of high standing in the following lodges: New Albany lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Jerusalem encampment No. 1, Odd Fellows; Rowner lodge No. 28, Knights of Pythias; De Pauw lodge No. 338; Grand lodge of the State of Indiana, Accepted Masons; New Albany Roval Arch chapter No. 14, Free and Accepted Masons; and New Albany commandery No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Tribbey married Miss Emma Cole, June 21, 1863. Born unto them one daughter, Clara Alice. His wife died May 11, 1865. He was again married to Miss Arabelle Mitchell, August 14, 1865, by whom he has seven children.

Valentine Graf, born in Baden, Germany, February 12, 1823, located in Floyd county with his parents in 1846. Mr. Graf commenced life a poor boy. His trade was that of a saddler. He commenced his business career in New Albany as a journeyman saddler, with James H. Marshall. Mr. Graf was a most excellent workman, learning his trade in Germany before he came to this country. He worked with Mr. Marshall up to 1847; he then commenced business for himself at No. 311 Main street, in a cottage. By strict attention to business Mr. Graf became the leading saddler in New Albany. His work compared with any in the West. He built a handsome business block, where his two sons, L. A. & G. S. Graf carry on the old business in a most successful manner. Mr. Graf was elected treasurer of Floyd county in 1866, and served two terms. He was a generous hearted man. He was one of the leading Germans in this district. He had many true friends. Mr. Graf was well-known throughout southern Indiana as an honest and noble man. He was sought after by his many German friends through his district for advice, and German emigrants who came out this way to settle would always go to Mr. Graf for advice and acts of kindness. He was one of the founders of the German Catholic church. Mr. Graf lost most of his fortune that he had labored so long for, by going security. Mr. Graf married Elizabeth Bowman, of Floyd county, April 24, 1847. Eight children were born unto them, two of whom are dead. Mr. Graf died November 6, 1877.

John L. Stewart, M. D., the subject of this sketch, was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, November 28, 1834. His father, John Stewart, was of Scotch parentage, born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1810. He came to Indiana in 1821 and settled in Switzerland county, where he lived until his death, which occurred in February, 1871. His mother, Margaret Stewart, was born in Essex county, Connecticut, in 1812. She came to Switzerland county, Indiana, in 1814, where she is still living. She is strong and active, with a full head of brown hair very slightly tinged with grey, and in conversation gives a vivid description of frontier scenes in Indiana. John L. Stewart was next to the eldest of a family of twelve children. He was reared on a farm amid the vicissitudes of active farm life up to the age of twenty-one years, receiving such education only as the public schools afforded. At the age of twenty-one

he entered a high school at Vevay, Indiana, where he took an academic course of study, after which he took up the study of medicine, and to obtain means for the prosecution of his study taught in the public schools. His medical preceptor was Dr. William C. Sweezey, of the village of Bennington, Switzerland county. While thus engaged the war of the Rebellion broke out and he enlisted in company E, Fiftieth Indiana volunteer infantry. On the 23d of September, 1861, he was made first duty-sergeant and served with his regiment until February 1, 1862, when he was detached from his regiment by special order number twenty-nine of Brigadier-general Buell, then in command of the Department of the Ohio, for special duty as acting hospital steward at Bardstown, Kentucky. He continued to serve in that capacity until November 15, 1863, when upon his application he was discharged from the volunteer service and enlisted in the United States army as hospital steward, in which position he served to February 1, 1866, when upon his application he was discharged from the service. His soldier life was characterized by systematic obedience and promptness. He has now carefully on file every written order which he received during his term of service. The last two years of his service was performed in the New Albany and Jeffersonville hospitals. While thus situated he by permission of his immediate commanding officer attended the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, and graduated in March, 1865. The conditions upon which he was allowed to attend were that he was to perform all his duties as hospital steward, the self-imposed task involving active work almost day and night, and demonstrated power of endurance seldom equaled. After his discharge from the army he located in New Albany and engaged in the drug business and the practice of medicine. He carried on the drug business for ten years, since which time he has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession.

Enoch Wood King, M. D., born June 24, 1845, at Rollington, Oldham county, Kentucky, was the youngest child of Dr. Elisha B. King, who practiced medicine at Galena, Floyd county, from 1835 to 1840. When Enoch was nine years old his father removed to Bradford, Harrison county, Indiana. A few months subsequently his father died, leaving the widow and two children dependent upon their own efforts for support. Enoch spent much of his time working on a farm during the summer, and attending the public school in the winter up to the age of fifteen. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion his heart was fired with devoted patriotism and youthful enthusiasm to go forth in the battle for his country's life. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company C, Sixty-sixth Indiana volunteer infantry, and served three years as a private soldier. He was wounded through the right lung in the battle at Resaca, Georgia, May 15, 1864. Although a serious wound, he was fortunate to get to a hospital in New Albany, and permitted to go home, where he rapidly recovered. He was then transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps and assigned to duty at post headquarters, Indianapolis, Indiana, where he served out his term of enlistment. After his return from the army he took up the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph Ellis, at Bradford, teaching school in the winter to defray expenses and assist his mother and sister. In October, 1867, he was appointed medical cadet at the Freedmen's Bureau hospital in Louisville, Kentucky, with the privilege of attending medical lectures. He matriculated at the medical department of the University of Louisville, and in March, 1869, received his diploma as Doctor of Medicine. In June, 1869, the hospital was disbanded and Dr. King located at Galena, Floyd county, Indiana, in September of the same year, where he soon built up a very fine country practice. In November, 1879, he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, but not being encouraged with his prospects there he returned and located at New Albany, Indiana, where he is now engaged actively in the practice of his profession. He was married November 11, 1870, to Miss Alathan Hooper, of Spencer county, Kentucky, who has shared with him the bliss of domestic happiness and the pleasures incident to making their own position in the world by economy, frugality, and honest industry. Two children, Claude Bernard and Walter Wood, have been born unto them.

Jilson J. Colman was born in Scott county, Kentucky, June 2, 1859, and located in Floyd county, in 1880. Mr. Colman is the manager of the New Albany Street railway. When he as-

sumed control of the road they were running six cars; they are now running ten, doing three times the business per car the old road did, and employing twice the number of men. The road under Mr. Colman's administration is kept up in a most excellent condition. Mr. Colman is a most genial gentleman, and stands high in the community.

Thomas McNallay was born in the county of Dublin, Ireland, November 11, 1802, and located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, in 1832. At the age of sixteen he ran away from home, and went on board the sail-ship William Eliza, and bound himself under apprenticeship until he became a thorough sailor. He followed the sea as a sailor for a number of years. He has been to the East and West Indies, South America, up the Baltic seas, and two voyages up the Mediterranean. He has witnessed many startling events to the eye, and gone through many of the hardest storms ever known on the seas. When Mr. McNallay located at New Albany, it was then but a small village. Then he started out as a steamboat man. Mr. McNallay has been mate of some of the largest and finest boats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He was mate on the grand and elegant steamer Lockwood when she pushed out on her trial trip from this port and was destroyed by fire. During one year of the late war between the North and South Mr. McNallay commanded the gun-boat Switzerland. He then resigned and came back to New Albany, and established the grocery and produce business on Market street, between Third and Fourth, in which business he has been for twenty-five years. Mr. McNallay started in life a poor lad, but after a hard struggle, close attention to business, and prompt to duty, he has come out victorious. He is a self-made man, and one of New Albany's old and honored citizens. Mr. McNally married Miss Nancy Peters, of the State of Maine, in 1832. They had five children—one living.

Obadiah Terwillegar was born in Orange county, New York, in the year 1835. After a short residence in Ohio he came to Louisville, where he lived until 1871. In that year he moved to Floyd county, Indiana. He was married, in 1859, to Miss Jane Prunier, of Louisville, who was born in France. They have had one child, which died in infancy. His business while in Louisville was in connection with the Louisville Transfer company. He is now farming, and is also deputy sheriff of Floyd county. His grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution. His father (Henry) died when Obadiah was but four years old.

Mr. Joseph Atkins was born in Bullitt county, Kentucky, in August, 1800. In 1816 he came with his father, Rev. William Atkins, to Floyd county, Indiana, and bought a piece of Government land, on which the son Joseph still resides. In 1825 he was married to Miss Nancy Lamb, of North Carolina. They have a family of six children, all married. He has followed farming, and been township trustee.

Samuel McCutchen came to Indiana from Tennessee in 1815, and settled on land which still belongs to his son William S. His grandfather came to America before the Revolution, and served as a soldier in General Washington's army, and his father in that of General Harrison in 1812. Mr. McCutchen was born in Tennessee in 1807; was married, in 1831, to Miss America Scott, of Floyd county, Indiana. They have three children, two of whom are married. William S. has for several years held offices of trust in the gift of the people of his township. The other son, Alexander, is a farmer of Lafayette township.

J. H. Miller, M. D., was born November 10, 1846, in Princeton, Kentucky, where he resided till 1879, when he moved to Galena, Indiana, where we now find him as a practicing physician. He graduated at the Louisville School of Medicine in 1878. He was married September 28, 1870, to Miss Lucy M. Miller. They have one child, Pearl, who was born September 2, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Catholic church. He was formerly a Free Mason.

William J. Taggart, M. D., was born June 16, 1846, in Clark county, Indiana. His father, James Taggart, was a native of Ireland, and came to this country in 1817. William Taggart studied medicine at Charlestown, Indiana, and graduated at the school of medicine at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1876. He came to Galena in 1880, and has succeeded in obtaining a good practice. He was married April 16, 1873, to Miss Martha Haskell, of Bellevue, Ohio. They have two children, Eliza R. and Harriet B. Mr. and

Mrs. Taggart are members of the Presbyterian church.

Charles Frederick was born February 2, 1809, in Bedford county, Virginia, and came to Jefferson county, Kentucky, in 1818, in company with his parents. His father, James, was a native of Pennsylvania. Charles Frederick was married in 1833, to Miss Eletha Miller, of Floyd county, daughter of Jacob Miller. This union was blessed with ten children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Frederick was married the second time to Miss Effa Harris, of Floyd county, and has one child by this marriage, Caleb T., born March 8, 1877. He is a member of the Christian church. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church.

M. N. Steele was born September 29, 1850, in Greenville, Floyd county, Indiana. His father, William Steele, was a native of East Tennessee, and came to Indiana when he was about five years of age and resided in the State till his death, which occurred September 2, 1879. He was married November 23, 1849, to Miss Francis C. Platt, daughter of Andrew Platt, of Washington county. Mr. M. N. Steele is engaged in mercantile business, following the occupation of his father and grandfather before him. He is postmaster at the present time and is a live and energetic young man.

R. M. Compton was born November 23, 1851, at Salem, Washington county, Indiana. His father, George W., was a native of Virginia and came to Indiana in an early day. He was a shoemaker by trade. Mr. R. M. Compton went into business at Greenville, Indiana, in 1873. He was married November 14, 1875, to Miss Alice Williams, daughter of James Williams, of Floyd county. They have one child, Fannie M., born August 22, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Compton are members of the Methodist church and are highly esteemed by all.

Isaac Miller was born March 2, 1837, in Franklin township, Floyd county, Indiana. His father, Henry Miller, was a native of Virginia, and came to Indiana when he was eleven years of age. Mr. Isaac Miller, in 1860, went to Martin county, where he was engaged in teaching two years, then went to Monroe county, where he was foreman of a spoke and hub factory for three years; he then returned to Floyd county, where he has been engaged in teaching and public service ever since. In 1869 he was elected township assessor, which office he held till 1876, when he was elected county supervisor. In October, 1880, he was elected county treasurer. Mr. Miller was married December 13, 1855, to Miss Barbara E. Engleman, daughter of Enoch Engleman, of Floyd county. They have had nine children, six of whom are living. Mr. Miller is a Free Mason, also an Odd Fellow; was formerly a member of the Universalist church.

Charles Nichols was born April 24, 1852, in Philadelphia. His father, Joseph, was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Indiana in 1866, and located in New Albany. He was engaged in the lumber business in Alabama two years, and died in 1877. His son Charles has been teaching at Greenville for six years and is now principal of the graded school. He was married in 1874, to Mrs. Hattie A. Miller, of Floyd county. They have four children. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols are members of the Methodist church. He is a Free Mason.

Seth M. Brown was born December 3, 1835, in Greenville, Indiana. His father, John S. Brown, a native of Kentucky, came to Indiana when he was but two years of age, and was therefore among the earliest settlers of the county. Mr. Brown is engaged in millinery and does an extensive business. He was married, in 1866, to Mrs. Rebecca Rasper, daughter of Enoch Engleman, of Floyd county. They have one child. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Christian church. He is a Free Mason, also an Odd Fellow.

George Collins was born October 1, 1825, in Floyd county, Indiana, and has ever since lived within a half mile of his old home. His father, Mordecai Collins, was a native of Virginia, and came to Indiana in 1817, though he had entered land in 1811, and was one of the early settlers. Mr. Collins has ever since followed farming. He has a farm of five hundred acres and one of the largest farms in the State. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Christina A. Martin, of Floyd county. They have had five children; four of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Collins are members of the Presbyterian church.

James Williams was born March 5, 1828, in Greenville, Floyd county, Indiana. His father, William Williams, was a native of North Carolina, came to Indiana in 1811, and settled in

Clark county, where he lived till 1822, when he came to Floyd county, and lived here till the time of his death in 1877. Mr. James Williams was married in 1854 to Miss Martha G. Clipper, of Floyd county, daughter of Samuel Clipper. They have three children.

John Murphy, Sr., was born November 16, 1815, in Hampshire county, West Virginia, and came to Indiana in 1835. He learned the carpenter's trade before leaving West Virginia, which occupation he followed for some years in Indiana. Mr. Murphy lived in New Albany for eight years, and was engaged in the express business. In 1854 he moved to Greenville and began farming, though at the present time he is interested in the 'bus line between Greenville and New Albany. He was married in 1835 to Miss Elizabeth Summers, of Floyd county. They had eleven children. He was married the second time in 1854 to Miss Serrilda Clipp, of Harrison county. They have had ten children. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are members of the Christian church.

Henry M. Sigler was born October 16, 1830, in Greenville, Floyd county, Indiana. His father, Henry Sigler, was a native of Tennessee, and came to Indiana in an early day, and was engaged in farming till the time of his death, which occurred in 1830. Mr. Henry Sigler has followed teaching twenty-eight years, working at his trade vacations, which is that of a cooper. He was married in 1850 to Miss Mary Bolen, daughter of Larkin Bolen, of Tennessee. They have eight children.

Morris Morris, Jr., was born, in 1818, in Greenville township. His father, Morris Morris, a native of Virginia, came to this State at an early day. M. Morris, Sr., died in September, 1876; he was killed by the upsetting of his carriage. He was a farmer by occupation. M. Morris, Jr., married, in 1849, Miss Laura Foster, of this county. They have three children—Edward F., William F., and Harry M. Mr. Morris is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and a respected citizen.

Alexander Hedden was born in Newark, New Jersey, July 5, 1809; went to Cincinnati in 1821 with his father, Stephen Hedden; thence to Indiana in 1822. Mr. Hedden has followed blacksmithing and farming principally; worked at his trade in New Albany five years. Has now three hundred and ten acres, and does a good farming business. He was married, in 1833, to Miss Amelia Steward, daughter of David Steward, of Clark. They have had eight children, five of whom are living.

Samuel Williams was born November 29, 1813, in Clark county. His father, William Williams, a native of North Carolina, came to Indiana January 1, 1811, and settled in Clark county; resided there till 1822; then moved to Floyd county. He died April 7, 1876, in his eighty-fifth year. He held numerous responsible positions; was associate judge, Representative to the Legislature, justice of the peace, colonel of militia, etc. Samuel Williams has been a teacher, a cooper, and is now a farmer; was married in 1837 to Miss Lavina Lewis, daughter of Robert Lewis, of this county. They had ten children, nine of whom are living. Mrs. Williams died in 1860; Mr. Williams married, the same year, Mrs. Lydia McClellan.

John G. Tompkins was born, July 23, 1809, in Clark county, Kentucky, and came to Indiana in 1850, locating in Floyd county. His father, John Tompkins, a native of Virginia, was an early settler in Kentucky. John T. Tompkins died April 17, 1875. He was married, April 5, 1840, to Miss Nancy P. Young, daughter of William Young, of Jefferson county, Kentucky. They had six children, Martha, Abbie (deceased), Ellen, Charlotte, Annie, and Margaret. Mrs. Tompkins and family belong to the Methodist church.

Dallas M. Brown was born October 29, 1844, in Greenville township, and has a farm of eighty acres. He married in 1869, Miss Eliza Gibson, daughter of Jesse Gibson, of Clark county. They have had seven children, six of whom are living. Their names are Lottie M., Lolie D., Orpheus, Tullius C., Nellie G., Etta G., and Clovis (deceased).

APPENDIX.

Add the following settlement notes to Shirely Precinct:

Anthony Wiser, the subject of this sketch, is son of John Wiser, who came from Prussia about 1814, and settled in the present Wiser neighborhood. About 1821 he married Lusanna Arnold. They had thirteen children, of whom there are now living five sons and two daughters. Anthony Wiser is the oldest son. He married Margaret Ann Snawder in 1845. They have living five children, John, Eliza, Frederick, Alexander, and Joseph. Mr. Wiser has a fine farm of one hundred acres, situated about seven miles below Louisville, at Round knob. He is engaged in farming and fruit raising, and is a live, wide-awake man, interested in doing all he can for his children. He is now acting as magistrate of his precinct, having served one term and now serving on his second term.

Guilford D. Alsop, Jr., is a son of Guilford D. Alsop, Sr., who moved to this county from Virginia about 1820, had ten children—seven sons and three daughters—only six of whom are now living, viz: Susan, now Mrs. Knadler; Mary, now Mrs. Waller; Guilrord D., Jr.; George M.; William N.; and Hiram. Guilford D. married Mollie Morris in 1874. He has three children, Bruce, Grace, and Jessie. Mr. Alsop is magistrate of his precinct, serving his third year. He has served as overseer of roads fifteen years. He has a fine farm of one hundred and eleven acres, situated about six miles below Louisville. He deals in stock, besides raising some on his farm. He is a pleasant gentleman, and a very neat farmer.

Dr. J. D. Ewing, the subject of this sketch, is the son of John G. Ewing, who lived in Owensboro, Davis county, Kentucky. He is the oldest of five children and the only one now living John G. Ewing married Mary J. Crawford, of the same county. The doctor was born April 3, 1837. He received a common school education until fifteen years of age; he was then obliged to leave school to take the support of his mother and sister, his father and one brother and sister having died in 1844. At nineteen years of age we find him working at the painters' trade in Louisville. He married, at twenty-two, Miss Amelia Cocke, and settled in Louisville, and pursued painting until the war of 1861 broke out. He then enlisted in the First regiment, company C, of the Kentucky cavalry, serving about four years, or until about the close of the war. Returning home in February, 1865, he worked at his trade until 1871, when he took up the study of medicine in Ann Arbor, Michigan. After taking a course at Ann Arbor he took a full course at the University of Louisville, graduating in March, 1873. After graduating he removed to Harrison county, Indiana, and practiced three years, when he removed to his present place of residence, six miles below Louisville, where the writer finds him pleasantly situated. The doctor has no children.

Ex-Governor D. Meriwether was born in 1800. His father was a native of Virginia, and a lieutenant in General Clark's expedition, and accompanied this division on its famous expedition against the French and Indians. He was in this service about three years, until the close of the war of the Revolution, when he was honorably mustered out at Louisville. He then went back to Virginia and lived until 1805, when he moved to Louisville, descending the Ohio in boats and landed in Louisville in 1805. He settled about eight miles below Louisville, on the bank of the river, where the subject of this sketch now resides. Governor Meriwether is the third son of this family of five sons and one daughter, all of whom are now deceased, except the subject of

this sketch, who is now in his eighty-first year. In 1818 he embarked in the fur trade up the Missouri, where he remained about three years, and built the first house at "The Council Bluffs" (so called from the council here held with the Indians), on the Nebraska side of the river from which the city in Iowa takes its name. In 1820 he made an expedition over to Santa Fe, New Mexico, being the first white man, as he believes, who ever crossed over this route. He was taken prisoner by the Spaniards and detained about one month, but was released after the treaty was signed. He then returned to Council Bluffs. In 1821 he returned to Kentucky, and married Sarah H. Leonard, of Indiana, and settled where he now resides. To this couple there have been born thirteen children, of whom the following are now living: William A., now living in Louisville; O. R., now living on the old homestead; James B., who resides in Jeffersonville (attorney at law); Catharine A. Graves, of Louisville; Elizabeth W. Williams, of Louisville; and Mary L. Bartlett, of Taylor county, Kentucky. All the others died in early life. Mr. Meriwether was elected to the Legislature of Kentucky in 1831, serving in all about fifteen terms in this body, of which he is now an honorable member, his present term not having yet expired. He was sheriff of this county when elected a member of the convention which framed the present constitution of Kentucky. In 1851 he was appointed Secretary of State, in which office he served about one year, when, on the death of Henry Clay, he was appointed by the Governor to fill out the unexpired term in the United States Senate. In 1852 he was appointed by President Pierce as Governor of New Mexico, and served in that capacity between four and five years, then being elected to the Legislature of Kentucky. He was elected speaker of the House, in which office he served until 1861. He has served as justice of the peace for twenty-four years. His wife is dead. Governor Meriwether is a consistent member of the Episcopal church, and though now so old, is smart and active. His eye still glows with the fire of youth as he relates the thrilling events and narrow escapes of his long life, and he reads without glasses. His house contains many curiosities of Indian and Mexican make, and hours may be spent in his hospitable home in viewing these things, and then one is loth to leave, so pleasant has been his stay.

The Miller family, of Cane Run precinct, are descendants of Isaac Miller, who came here from Virginia, in 1804, and settled on the place now known as the old place. He had two children, Warrick and Robert N. He died in 1844. Warrick Miller had three sons that reached maturity. Dr. John Miller is the third son.

Christian Shirely, the first to settle in the precinct now known as Shireley's, moved here from Pennsylvania, and settled about five miles south of the court-house in Louisville, on the place now divided into several house gardens. He at one time owned the land where the alms-house now stands. He had four sons and five daughters, viz: Philip, William, Henry, and John. Henry, the father of William Henry and James Philip, now residing in this neighborhood, was born November 20, 1792, and died March 26, 1847. He married Mrs. Maria Parker, in 1829, who still lives here with her son. Mrs. Parker was a native of Virginia and came to Kentucky in 1816. They have by this union only two sons, William Henry and Philip, now living. William Henry was born on January 4, 1830, and Philip March 15, 1846. William Henry married Margaret Jones, and has five children now living viz: Maria E., born October 26, 1854; Maggie, born January 31, 1857; Harry, born January 11, 1862; Susan E., born November 17, 1863; Sarah L., June 7, 1866. James Philip married Emily E. Sandles in 1872, and now has two children, Maria J. born the 22d of September, 1873, and Mary F., born the 28th of March, 1876. They are well-to-do farmers, owning good farms, and are well spoken of by all their neighbors and friends. William Henry owns eighty acres of fine land and is a genial gentleman. He has been appointed deputy sheriff three different times and served in all about seven years in this office; was deputy assessor for three years.

The following notes of old settlers came too late for insertion in their proper place:

Captain Adam Knapp, Sr., born in Germany May 18, 1817, located in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1845. By trade Captain Knapp is a cabinet-maker, learning his trade in Germany. In 1846

Captain Knapp enlisted in the Louisville Legion and went to Mexico. He took part in a number of hard-fought battles. He proved himself a brave and true soldier, always ready for duty. After the Mexican war Captain Knapp returned to Louisville, Kentucky, and embarked in his trade. In the year 1848 he permanently located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, and engaged in the grocery business, in which business he remained until 1867; he then purchased a farm and has been farming ever since. During the late war Captain Knapp was in command of the first German artillery company of the Indiana State Legion. Captain Knapp is one of Floyd county's old and honored citizens. He has served in the city council and other places of trust. Before Captain Knapp came to this country he served as a soldier in Germany seven years.

Andrew P. Eichler was born in Louisville, Kentucky, May 11, 1855. Among the enterprising business men of Louisville, none deserve worthy mention in history more than Mr. Eichler. Only four years ago (in 1878), with a capital of only three hundred dollars, Mr. Eichler began business for himself, in gentlemen's furnishing goods and the manufacture of shirts, and by untiring energy and natural qualifications for this particular business, he is to-day worth not less than $6,000. When Mr. Eichler engaged in business, there were but four other stores in this line in Louisville, but to-day there are fifteen furnishing goods stores in the city. This exceedingly large increase in this branch of business is undoubtedly due to the success of Mr. Eichler. Finding his business was becoming too large for him to manage alone, he associated with himself about three months ago, Mr. H. Alexander, the firm now being Eichler & Alexander. They are located on Jefferson street between Third and Fourth. The display in the front windows of this store is by far the finest in the city, and the many daily passers-by find it almost impossible to pass without stopping to admire their mammoth display. February 14, 1876, Mr. Eichler was married to Miss Emma Rathsfeld, of Louisville. They have two children—a son and a daughter. Mr. Eichler's parents came to Louisville from Nassau, Germany, some forty years ago, and are both living in Louisville.

Theodore Day was born in Rein, Prussia, February 12, 1811, and located in Lanesville, Harrison county, in 1838. Mr. Day bought the tannery of a Mr. Haler and commenced business for himself. Before he came to this country Mr. Day served his apprenticeship in Treer, Prussia. He then traveled and worked in all the leading cities in Europe where first-class tanning was done. While he was working at Paris he was employed by Ogearean, the tanner. In 1851 he located permanently in New Albany, and erected a tannery out in West Union, where he continued in business up to 1863, when he bought the well-known tannery of Henry Ranicke, on Upper Fourth street, between Oak and Sycamore, where he now carries on his business. Mr. Day managed his business up to 1871, when his son, Antonio T. Day, became superintendent of the tannery and managed the business until 1875, when he was admitted as full partner. The firm is now known as Theodore Day & Son. Since that time Mr. Day has not taken any active part in the business, leaving full control to his son. Mr. Day is now well advanced in years. He is a wide-awake, enterprising citizen. When he came to this country he had a few thousand dollars, but lost it all in a short time. With firmness and courage he again started out with the determination to conquer, and has met with success. Mr. Day has also two sons employed in the tannery business—Theodore, Jr., and Henry Day. Theodore Day & Son have adopted in their business as a specialty, the tanning of harness leather. Their tannery is the oldest one around the the Ohio Falls, and ranks first-class. Antonio Day was born in Lanesville, Harrison county, Indiana, May 15, 1843.

Captain W. R. Reeves was born in South Carolina, April 23, 1826. He located in Floyd county June 15, 1866. Captain Reeves commanded company K, Fifty-third Indiana volunteers, in the late war. He took part in several hard-fought battles. Captain Reeves was also a soldier in company D, Second Indiana volunteers, during the Mexican war. He was a brave and true soldier.

Captain James R. Payton was born in Harrison county, Indiana, August 15, 1820. He located in Floyd county in 1846. Captain Payton commanded company I, Sixty-sixth Indiana volunteers, in the late war. He was in a

number of hard-fought battles. He was a good officer and brave soldier. For a number of years he has been in the hotel and lumber business. At the present he is deputy United States marshal. He has also been deputy sheriff of Floyd county.

Captain Thomas Krementz was born in Germany September 18, 1839. He located in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana. In 1862 Captain Krementz commanded company A, Twenty-third Indiana volunteers, in the late war. He took part in quite a number of hard-fought battles. He was wounded at the siege of Vicksburg. He was an excellent officer and a gallant soldier. He was honorably discharged from the army in the year 1865. He was appointed superintendent of the soldiers' cemetery by Secretary of War W. W. Belknap. Captain Krementz is making an excellent superintendent.

To CHAPTER IV.—The following memoranda of officers from Clark and Floyd counties, serving with Union regiments recruited from Kentucky, was inadvertently omitted from the military history of these counties:

FROM NEW ALBANY.

First Lieutenant James Albertson, Fourth cavalry.
Second Lieutenant James Barnes, Fourth cavalry.
Second Lieutenant John O. Beard, Thirty-fourth infantry.
First Sergeant John D. Bird, Fourth cavalry.
Lieutenant-colonel W. B. Chisler, Fifth cavalry.
Captain Joseph Cowell, Fourth cavalry.
Assistant Surgeon Edward A. Cooper, Thirteenth infantry.
Chaplain, Rev. John H. McRae, Third cavalry.
First Lieutenant Samuel McAfee, Sixteenth cavalry.
Captain Roland K. Shuck, Fourth cavalry.
Captain Seth W. Tuley, Second infantry.

FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chesley D. Bailey, Ninth infantry.
Captain Oliver T. Booth, Second cavalry.
Colonel George H. Cram, Ninth infantry.
First Lieutenant Edward B. Curran, Second cavalry.
Captain D. M. Dryden, First infantry.
Quartermaster Joseph Kerby, Eleventh infantry.
Major Sidney S. Lynn, Fourth cavalry.
Captain Asoph A. Quigley, Twenty-third infantry.
Captain Charles H. Soule, Fourth cavalry.
Captain John H. Wheat, Ninth infantry.

FROM HENRYVILLE.

First Lieutenant Squire S. Roberts, Fourth cavalry.

The following partial list of old-time marriages in Floyd county, compiled from the records for the New Albany Public Press of December 14, 1881, has permanent value and interest:

1828.

August 14th—William Speake and Mary Lapping.
September 4th—Charles Woodruff and Ruth Collins.

1829.

April 16th—Alexander S. Burnett and Eliza Gamble.
May 12th—Charles S. Tuley and Susan Adams.
May 21st—John Hickman and Dicey Waring.
June 13th—Levi M. McDougal and Elizabeth Sanders.
June 27th—Joseph A. Moffitt and Mildred Jones.
July 9th—James H. Edmondson and Carolina M. Saltkeld.
July 18th—Oliver Cassell and Rachel Baird.
August 4th—John Crawford and Mahala Hutchinson.
August 11th—Jefferson Connor and Jane Daniels.
August 19th—John Hedrick and Anna Waltz.
August 22d—Elijah Campbell and Nancy Mitchem.
August 25th—Solomon Byerly and Barzilla Martin.
September 18th—John S. Doughten and Adell J. Armstrong.
September 28th—William Ferguson and Elizabeth Hatfield.
November 9th—Matthew Gunn and Susan Lafollette.
December 29th—Calvin Hollis and Priscilla Hand.

1830.

March 15th—Henry W. Welker and Elizabeth Burger.
April 17th—John Angel and Nancy Snyder.
May 20th—Nathaniel R. Wicks and Elizabeth Tuley.

1831.

April 14th—Nathaniel S. Waring and Harriet Bogert.
August 16th—John I. C. Sowle and Abigail Hinds.

1832.

January 24th—James H. McClung and Mary Collins.
January 31st—Smith Reasor and Nancy Johnson.
August 25th—Wicome Hale and Elizabeth Snyder.
August 30th—Jacob Byerly and Rachel Jenkins.
August 30th—John Lidica and Maranda W. Davis.
October 11th—Hugh Nesbit and Mary P. Shellers.
December 7th—Ed. L. Comley and Nancy Byrn.
December 12th—W. M. Aiken and Emeline Genung.
December 29th—Victor M. Tuley and Mary Flickner.

1833.

February 25th—Isom Mitchem and Catharine French.
April 8th—William Lidica and Nancy Yenewine.
May 22d—Jesse Oatman and Martha Watson.
July 3d—George B. Spurrier and Sarah Adams.

1834.

January 23d—Matthew Rady and Mary McKinzy.
March 3d—Thomas H. Hindman and Martha McCutchen.
March 29th—Louis Bir and Margaret Houin.
May 29th—J. S. Teaford and Phebe Hickman.
May 29th—Theodore Elliott and Polly A. Hughes.
August 21st—Noah H. Cobb and Susan R. Shellers.
September 4th—Aaron S. Armstrong and Margaret Ann Lyons.
October 2d—John B. Winstandley and Penina Stewart.
October 30th—Abraham Case and Rebecca Elliott.
November 12th—Joseph Piers and Mary Coleman.
December 27th—Charles Meekin and Rebecca Himes.
December 30th—Jacob Mitchem and Polly Finley.

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